

FOUR NAMED TO UNO POSTS

New Yorker to Be Counsel to General Secretary.

London, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—Secretary-General Trygve Lie announced four appointments to the United Nations Secretariat over the week end as final items of business were disposed of following the adjournment of the Security Council.

The new appointees are Abraham H. Feller of New York, who will be general counsel to the Secretary-General, with the rank of director; Arkady A. Sobolev of Russia, assistant secretary-general in charge of the department of Security Council Affairs; Adrian Pelt of the Netherlands, assistant secretary-general in charge of the conference and general services, and A. D. K. Owen of Great Britain, executive assistant in the Office of the Secretary-General, with the rank of director.

Feller, 41 years old, was advisor to the United States delegation at the General Assembly here. He served as special assistant to the United States Attorney-General from 1934 to 1940, was consultant to the lend-lease administration in 1941 and was general counsel and deputy director of the Office of War Information from 1942 to 1944.

Sobolev is a Russian diplomat, Pelt formerly headed the Netherlands Government's information service, and Owen formerly lectured at Glasgow University and was personal assistant to Sir Stafford Cripps from 1941 to 1943.

The definite date for reconvening of the United Nations Security Council has been set for March 21, BBC, said today. The broadcast, heard by NBC, said the council will meet in New York on that date unless urgent events make an earlier meeting necessary.

Russia Vetoes Proposal

At the closing session of the Security Council Saturday night, Russia invoked the veto power, thus overruling a United States proposal for negotiation of the demand by Syria and Lebanon

that French and British troops be withdrawn immediately from their territory. This marked the first time that the veto power—vested in Russia, France, China, Britain and the United States—had been used in the council.

The Soviet action took the Levantine dispute out of the Security Council's hands, but British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin promised that Britain and France would carry out terms of the United States proposal.

See Threat to Yugoslavia.

Earlier, the Russians charged that Polish troops under British command in Italy were a possible threat to Yugoslavia. Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar Andrei Vishinsky, assertedly acting for the Yugoslav Government, filed a memorandum declaring that the Polish troops were "a possible threat to peace, calm and order" on the Yugoslav-Italian frontier. No action was taken on the memorandum, since none was requested by either Russia or Yugoslavia.

UNO GROUP TAKES OFF

London, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—Edward R. Stettinius Jr. and thirty-four other members of the American delegation to the United Nations Assembly took off from Hurn, England, today.

The plane will stop at Shannon, Eire, to pick up Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who has been visiting American Minister David Gray and Mrs. Gray, her aunt, in Dublin.

The delegation's return trip, originally scheduled for last night, was delayed because of bad weather.

Conference To Be Held On International Trade

London, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—The United Nations Economic and Social Council decided today to call an international trade conference during the second half of 1946.

The trade conference, proposed originally by the United States delegation, is to discuss international plans for high employment, reduction of trade barriers and establishment of an international trade organization.

Commons Stirred By Zog's 30 Suits

London, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—The problem of former Albanian King Zog's 2,000 pieces of luggage and 30 suits of clothes was debated in the House of Commons today.

Zog departed for Egypt last week, soon after learning that his country had been declared a republic.

Answering a question, Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade, said:

"I can only assume that he had a large number of suits before clothes rationing started."

Sir Stafford said at the same session that present clothing ration coupons would have to last through April, assuring that the Easter parade will be drabber than any during the war.

Question By Laborite

He assured Commons that while the former King was in England he got only the regulation 242 coupons plus a couple of extra allotments totaling 180 coupons—enough for sixteen suits and six ties—and nothing else.

Laborite G. House wanted to know how it happened that when Zog left he "took with him 2,000 pieces of luggage and why was this uneconomical use of our shipping space allowed?"

Hector McNeil, Foreign Under Secretary, said Zog made his own transport arrangements. Another Laborite demanded:

"Will the minister say how much of this luggage King Zog brought with him? I want to know whether he came here to get stocked up." There was no answer.

BELGIUM REGENT SEEKS COALITION IN WAKE OF ELECTION

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—A leader of the Catholic party, which won a plurality in yesterday's elections and favors the return of King Leopold III, was asked by Prince Regent Charles tonight to "feel out" the possibility of establishing a right wing coalition government.

While the fate of the exiled King remained uncertain, Socialist Premier Achille Van Acker resigned as a result of the elections, in which the Catholics won 90 of the 202 seats in the Chamber of Deputies but failed to attain a majority.

Van Acker's Socialists ran a strong second, capturing 69 seats. The Communists, who won only nine seats in the last election in 1939, now are third, with 24. Liberals held 17 and the Belgian Democratic Union one. Only one seat

remained in doubt, and it was expected to go to either the Catholics or the Democratic Union.

Auguste Schryver, president of the Catholic Party (officially the Christian Social party) but not a parliamentary leader, was assigned by Prince Charles on a "mission of inquiry" to confer with other political party leaders to determine whether the right wing bloc could form a coalition strong enough to obtain a majority in the chamber.

If the Catholics cannot establish a working majority with one of the other parties, the prince likely will ask Van Acker to attempt to set up a coalition government. Meanwhile, Van Acker has been asked by the prince to deal with pending matters until a new government is formed.

A spokesman for the regent emphasized that De Schryver was not asked to form a cabinet, but merely to feel out the possibilities.

The balance of power in the chamber remained with the Liberal party, whose leaders were reported by authoritative sources to be considering joining with the Catholics in a coalition government.

Although the Catholics favor Leopold's return to the throne, they advocate a plebiscite on the question. Many observers believe the King would abdicate in favor of his son, Prince Baudouin, if his cause failed to receive the support of more than 85 per cent of the people in a plebiscite.

Political observers credited the Catholic victory yesterday to middle class fears the Liberal parties were forming too strong ties with extreme leftists.

VAN ACKER OUT AS CATHOLICS LEAD IN POLL

FEB 19 1946
Pro-Leopold Party Wins 90
Out of 202 Seats in the
Belgian Chamber.

SOCIALISTS SECOND, WITH 69
Socialist-Communist-Liberal Bloc
Has Combined Vote of 110 and

May Resume Office.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—The Socialist Premier, Achille Van Acker, and his government resigned today after the Right-wing Catholic party pledged to return King Leopold III to his throne, had scored a sweeping gain in yesterday's elections, though it did not win an absolute majority in Parliament.

With only one of the 202 seats in the Chamber of Deputies still to be decided, the Catholics had won ninety seats and perhaps ninety-one. The Socialists won sixty-nine, the Communists twenty-four, the Liberals seventeen and the Belgian Democratic Union one or two. The Catholics in the last election in 1939 had won seventy-three seats.

Although Van Acker resigned, Left-wing newspapers declared that a victory had been won by the old coalition of Socialists, Communists and Liberals who together polled 110 votes, enough for a working majority if the Catholics prove unable to form a government when the Regent, Prince Charles, gives them the mandate next week. By custom, the Catholic leader, Baron Henri Carton de Wiart, will be asked to form a government as head of the largest group in the chamber.

Catholic candidates so far hold a majority in the Senate, having won 51 of the 101 seats at stake in yesterday's election. Another 56 places will be decided in the

provincial elections next Sunday, but as all laws originate in the chamber of deputies, the balance of power in the Senate does not affect the formation of a new government.

The Catholic victory was credited by some political writers to fear in the minds of the normally Liberal middle classes that their leaders were forming too strong an alliance with the extreme Leftists, and also to the realignment with the Christian Social party of Rexist and Flemish Nationalist voters who had sent twenty members to the Chamber in 1939. There was also an opinion among foreign reporters that the Belgian economic situation might have influenced a swing to the Right in contrast to her more hungry French and British neighbors, who voted Left.

By custom, the Catholic leader, Baron Henri Carton de Wiart, will be asked to form a Government. The returns showed a gain of 19 seats for the Catholic party since the last elections held in 1939.

The question remained, however, whether Wiart would be able to form a coalition with one of the minority parties, to gain a working majority.

If he is unable to do so, it was believed the regent would ask van Acker to try to form a government. The Brussels radio, heard in London, said meanwhile that van Acker had offered the resignation of his Government to Prince Regent Charles following the elections. The Regent asked van Acker to continue in office temporarily, the broadcast said.

Referendum Is Desired

The possible effect of the election on Leopold's future remained the uppermost question. The Catholics favor a referendum on the question of his return from the exile into which he was forced by the combined action of the Liberals, Socialists and Communists.

Political observers expressed belief that in such a referendum Leopold, now in Switzerland, probably would abdicate unless at least 85 per cent of the people favored his return and would renounce the throne in favor of his son, Prince Baudouin.

Spaak Re-Elected

Among the outstanding political leaders who retained seats in the Chamber of Deputies was the Socialist Paul Henri Spaak, Foreign Minister in the van Acker Cabinet and president of the United Nations General Assembly.

Also re-elected was Adolph van Glabbeke, a Liberal leader and Minister of the Interior under van Acker.

Approximately 2,000,000 persons voted in the elections. Under Belgian law every male over 21 who had not been disenfranchised because of collaboration with the Germans was required to vote on penalty of paying a fine of 7 to 20 francs (10 to 30 cents). Women were not permitted to vote.

NEW HORRORS SHOWN COURT

Russians Submit Photographs
At Trial Of Top Nazis

Belgrade, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—Tanjung news agency said today Allied military authorities had handed Yugoslavia eighteen accused

war criminals, including three Nazi generals, for trial before the People's Court.

Nuernberg, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—Gasps of horror were heard today in the hushed courtroom where 21 top Nazis are being tried for war crimes as photographic evidence of Nazi barbarism was presented by the Russian prosecution.

Nazi camera addicts who violated an edict of Heinrich Himmler to pursue their hobby provided the Russians with the pictures. They were taken from the bodies of German soldiers killed in battle and captured Gestapo agents.

The pictorial evidence of the caloused murder of Russian men, women and children was so realistic that several of the defendants carefully kept their eyes averted from the screen.

Some snapshots showed Russian men and women kneeling at the edge of the graves they dug while the executioners pressed pistols to the backs of their necks for the lethal shots. Nazi troops in the background obviously found the spectacle amusing.

In other photos men and women alike were being compelled to undress preparatory to mass execution, and naked Ukrainian women were forced to run past grinning spectators before being shot.

The gasps of horror arose when Soviet Prosecutor Col. L. N. Smirnov flashed on the screen a picture of a pile of human heads—grim trophies of victims slaughtered by the Nazis in a camp in Russia.

Smirnov read a directive to German troops reminding them that Himmler had expressly forbidden photographing of executions.

Ear Injections Devised

The prosecutor said the Nazis lied with each other in devising methods for the killing of children.

"At the beginning of 1943," he read from a document, "164 boys were selected from the inmates at Camp Birkenau, brought to a hospital and there they were killed by an injection of carbolic acid in their ears."

Prof. Herbert Kraus, arguing on behalf of the defendants, asked the court today for a three-week adjournment at the conclusion of the prosecution's case on the grounds documents vital to the defense had not been made available, and that witnesses approved by the court last November had still not arrived in Nuernberg.

British Prosecutor Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe opposed the long recess, and the court said it would announce a decision later.

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Shown Kneeling At Graves

Nazis Killed 91,000 G Hostages, Crimes Court

Nuernberg, Feb. 18 (AP)—Soviet war crimes prosecutors presented to the international military tribunal today an official Greek Government report showing that Nazi occupation forces executed approximately 91,000 hostages in Greece and systematically starved the civilian population.

The Nazi atrocities, the Russian prosecutors declared, were part of a planned program designed to smash Greek resistance.

Earlier defense counsel for the 21 Nazi chiefs on trial asked the tribunal for a three-weeks adjournment at the end of the prosecution's case.

Adjournment Requested

Professor Herbert Kraus requested the adjournment on the ground that documents vital to the defense had not been made available and that witnesses approved by the tribunal last November still had not arrived in Nuernberg.

"I would like to point out that certain of the defendants do not wish any delay, but we defense counsel must follow our own conscience in this matter," Kraus declared.

British Prosecutor Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe opposed the proposed recess, arguing for an adjournment of no more than one or two days.

Identified As "U-boat Diaries"

Maxwell-Fyfe identified the documents which Kraus said were unavailable as the so-called "U-boat diaries" and said he already had made arrangements "in writing" for the defense attorney to go to London and examine the documents there.

The defense maintains that the prosecution has put into evidence "incriminating portions" of the documents but withheld those which would tend to establish mitigating circumstances and be beneficial to the defense.

U.S. Army Has No Plans To Release Fritz Kuhn

Frankfurt, Germany, Feb. 18 (AP)—A United States Army intelligence section spokesman today said the Army has no plans to release Fritz Kuhn, deported former leader of the German-American Bund.

"He is one of the greatest security threats in the American zone," the spokesman said.

"We can't possibly release Kuhn as long as there are occupation forces in Germany, for he might gather together his henchmen and threaten our security."

The spokesman said Kuhn's possible affiliations with the Nazi party were being investigated. Kuhn is being held in an internment camp near Heidelberg on a security basis.

Come Wives and Children, many, Feb. 18 (P). Wives of United States troops planning to start a Europe should bring along their own pots, pans, kery and electrical a year's supply of clothes, the army advised today.

RUSSIAN MENACED GT, WITNESS SAYS

Slain Soviet Captain Waved Gun At Yank, Court Told

Vienna, Feb. 18 (AP)—A witness at the trial of Sgt. Shirley B. Dixon, of Toledo, Ohio, testified today that a Russian captain waved a pistol under Dixon's nose and spoke in a threatening manner just before the shot was fired that killed the Russian on a Salzburg-Vienna express train last month.

A United States court-martial is trying Dixon on a charge of murder. The slain man was Capt. Vasily G. Klementiev. A companion, Lieut. Peter Salmikov, was wounded. The court is composed of nine officers headed by Col. Stanley J. Grogan, of Washington.

Dixon Guard On Train Lieut. Plumb, of Hartford, Conn., testified he was riding on the train and saw one of the two Russians "waving a gun in front of the sergeant's face."

Pfc. Dorcy W. Engstrom, of St. Paul, testified later that the officer was Klementiev. Dixon was guard of the train and under orders to allow no unauthorized persons to board it.

"They were arguing with each other and the sergeant was telling him he had to get off the train," Plumb said. Earlier testimony brought out that the train was exclusively for United States military traffic.

Plumb said the Russian officers seemed "both angry and menacing." "Their voices rose in a pitch, and at the same time one was waving a pistol at the sergeant," he testified.

Tells Of Hearing 4 Shots Plumb said he made it a point

to watch Dixon because the Russian had a gun in his hand and wanted to know whether Dixon was his. He said he saw no gun Dixon's hand at this point.

Pfc. Richard Reed, of Canton, Ohio, another passenger, said he thought the Russians were "trying to scare the sergeant."

Engstrom testified that when the Russian started moving the pistol around in front of Dixon the sergeant "shoved the pistol down to his side and told him to leave the train."

The witness added: "The Russian was talking very excitedly, and after Dixon told him a second time to leave the train he moved toward the rear car."

Engstrom said he then heard four shots. He said Dixon told him later "he didn't want to shoot, but was forced into it."

Captain Shot In Head "Then he asked me to do everything I could in a medical way," Engstrom added.

The captain was shot in the head; the lieutenant was wounded in the chest.

Engstrom said a pistol he found under the captain's coat had a five-pointed star in the stock.

Engstrom, who examined both Russians, said both had liquor on their breaths when he treated them, but he did not suggest they were intoxicated.

Capt. Anne House, of San Francisco, testified she was on the train also; and was called by Dixon to help treat the Russians.

She said Dixon was "very much concerned about the men, and very sincere."

Mass Jewish Suicides In Europe Held Possible

Vienna, Feb. 18 (AP)—Mass suicides may occur unless Jews are permitted to leave Europe's refugee camps, settle down and rehabilitate themselves, says Bartley E. Crum, American member of the British-American committee inquiring into Jewish problems.

Crum said that a "grave emergency" existed in the handling of the refugee Jews, whom he described as "near the breaking point." He added that the Jews might even "try to fight their way to Palestine."

Crum, a San Francisco attorney, arrived here yesterday from Prague with Sir Frederick Leggett, British representative on the committee.

'Duce' Cry Heard At Italian Party Rally

Rome, Feb. 18 (AP)—Occasional shouts of "Duce" rang out unchallenged Saturday night in the great assembly hall of Rome University, scene of the city's first political meeting since the war.

Some 5,000 members of the widely-publicized Common party

screamed their adoration for Guglielmo Giannini, the leader, when he entered the hall to address the party's National Congress.

In the same cadence, with which the Fascists once cheered Mussolini, they shouted: "Italia, Italia." No one interfered when someone in the front row bellowed "Duce," the name which the slain dictator cherished.

Accused Of Being Neo-Fascist The Common Man Party, which forced an alliance last week with the Monarchist Democratic party, has been assailed by Leftists as neo-fascist. It claims more than 1,000,000 members and has announced its aim at preventing a "Communist dictatorship."

"The whole world looks at us with amazement," the smiling, thick-set Giannini told the Congress, "we are a gigantic political force of formidable vitality."

He spoke for an hour during which party members frequently interrupted with shouts of "Long Live Trieste, Fiume and Zara"—Adriatic territory sought by Yugoslavia. Giannini attacked "professional politicians" of the Communist and Socialist parties and asserted that a new Italy must be built on freedom of enterprise.

U. S. Reporter Is Forced To Give Falange Salute

Seized by Spanish Students as He Watched Demonstration

MADRID, Feb. 18 (AP)—Carl Hartman, of 290 West End Avenue, New York, an Associated Press reporter, was forced today to give the Falange (Spanish Fascist) salute to a group of university students who entered the balcony of the Ministry of Education Building where newspaper men were watching a Falange demonstration.

They forcibly raised Hartman's arm in the Nazi-Fascist salute and shouted "Viva Franco!" The students had been angered by the American's failure to give the salute.

Plainclothes political police came to Hartman's rescue and escorted him into the building, where he called his office.

Russ Press Farm Machine Production

Moscow, Feb. 18 (AP)—Russia's reconversion program took a long step forward today with the transfer of a large system of mortar factories to the Commissariat of Machine and Instrument Building.

Under the new program, the factories will make small machines for farmers and instruments and machines for laboratories, hospitals and weather stations.

Commissar P. I. Parshin, who played a leading role in Russia's war production, will head the new commissariat.

Two other important industrial developments also were ordered by the Presidium—the conversion of the medium machine-building industry into the Commissariat of Automobiles, and the creation of an All-People's Commissariat of road and road-building machinery.

Iranian Premier Off To Moscow Talks

Moscow, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Iranian Embassy said today that Premier Ahmed Qavam es Saltaneh was expected to arrive here from Tehran late this afternoon or early tomorrow.

Qavam presumably is en route to Moscow to enter into direct negotiations with the Russians over the Azerbaijan dispute, in accordance with the recommendations of the U.N. Security Council in London.

CAIRO CONFIDENCE VOTE

CAIRO, Feb. 18 (AP)—Premier Ismail Sidki Pasha's new government demanded and received a vote of confidence today as students continued demonstrations for the withdrawal of British forces from the country.

The Chamber of Deputies cast 105 votes for the government and three against, with 78 absences.

MOB BURNS U. S. FLAG IN STREET OF BOMBAY

BOMBAY, India, Tuesday, Feb. 19 (AP)—A mob of Indians, including a number wearing the uniform of the Royal Indian Navy, today tore the United States flag from the United States Information Service office here and burned the flag in the street.

Walter D. Shackleton, in charge of the office, said he had informed the American consulate and Ralph Block, principal public affairs officer of the United States Information Service at New Delhi, and that he was awaiting instructions concerning filing an official protest to the Indian and British Governments.

Mr. Shackleton said that about 300 demonstrators who were marching in the street suddenly swarmed up to the office where the United States flag flew from a pole over a door. One man tore down the flag and the crowd took it around a corner and burned it.

Mr. Shackleton said an unidentified American sergeant, who had a jeep parked near the office, was hit on the shoulder with a shovel and club in the hands of some members of the mob, but he leaped into the jeep and escaped.

The mob then marched down Hornby Road, one of Bombay's busiest thoroughfares, waving Congress party flags and shouting slogans.

British Seamen Stage Sit-Down

BOMBAY, Feb. 18 (AP)—About 1,000 British seamen aboard a signal training ship went on a sit-down hunger strike today in a demand for speedier demobilization, a revision of pay allowances and better food rations.

Gen. Terry, Injured, Coming Back To U.S.

New Delhi, Feb. 18 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, United States commanding general of the India-Burma theater, left today for the United States to undergo treatment for a concussion suffered in a motor car accident February 6. Maj. Gen. Vernon Evans, chief of staff, will be in command during Terry's absence.

CANDHI RELENTS ON ONE POINT

ALLAHABAD, India, Feb. 18 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, spiritual leader of the Congress party, has issued a statement urging Indians to help avert the food crisis by growing vegetables.

The statement, issued yesterday also urged the Government to circulate leaflets telling the people how to grow vegetables, and declared that the Government and the public must approach the food problem "patiently and courageously."

"We must fight this foreign Government (Britain) on all other fronts except this one," he said.

INDONESIANS SHELLED IN BANDUNG REGION

BATAVIA, Java, Feb. 18 (AP)—British artillery has silenced Indonesian machine guns opposing Allied units attempting to win complete control of the water-supply area at Bandung, seventy-five miles southeast of Batavia, a British communiqué said today. The Allied troops succeeded in clearing road-blocks thrown up by the Indonesians who cut off the city's water supply several days ago.

The Netherlands News Agency quoted the information Ministry of the unrecognized Indonesian "republic" as emphasizing that discussions with the Netherlands for the settlement of Indonesian demands for independence had not yet reached the state of actual negotiations.

The Indonesian statement said that the two meetings held thus far "were clearly informal and of an informality character." At the first meeting, held at the invitation of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British special envoy to Indonesia, Premier Sutan Sjahrir received a Netherlands proposal to serve as a basis for negotiations. At the second meeting Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, acting Governor General of the Netherlands Indies, explained the proposal.

"Our Government has not yet given an answer to that proposal," the Indonesian statement said. "The negotiations, therefore, have not yet begun."

\$375,000 Ransom Set For Macao Gambling King

Huge War-Time Profits Prove Undoing of Monopolist

MACAO, Feb. 18 (AP)—Police Commander Albert Cunha said today that the kidnapers of Foo Tak-yam had demanded a million and a half dollars (United States \$375,000) for the release of the gambling king of this Portuguese colony on the coast of China.

The residents of Macao, to whom Foo was familiar as a monopolist of the gambling houses and a war-time operator in the rice market, shrugged their shoulders. Many said they had heard rumors for a long time that his huge war-time profits would lead to trouble.

Foo's No. 1 wife and son remained in seclusion in the family mansion along the waterfront.

The opium traffic flourishes here legally, and the government's chief income is from Foo's gambling monopoly payments.

CHINESE TO RESIST MANCHURIA CLAIM MADE BY RUSSIA

CHUNGKING, Feb. 18 (AP)—Evident stiffening of Chinese policy in Manchuria today led observers to predict a "limit of endurance," beyond which the government would refuse to go to satisfy Russian demands.

This trend, disclosed in many ways but still not openly avowed, would allow for concessions to Russia in the field of "economic co-operation" but would balk at any clear infringement of Chinese sovereignty over that valuable but troubled heritage of Japan's surrender.

Demands Remain Secret
The general public remains every much in the dark about the exact nature of Russian demands, but rumors concerning Manchuria float on every breeze.

Separating fact from rumor shows these actualities:

The Russians still have forces in Manchuria, though the headline for their withdrawal is long past.

Chinese sovereignty has been restored only in a small segment of that huge region.

The Russians have requested further "economic cooperation" in Manchuria, and discussions are in progress, although the Chinese-Soviet treaty of last August specified Russian control of Port Arthur, joint use of Dairen as a free port, and joint operation of certain railways.

The Chinese Communists demand recognition of a pro-Communist army in Manchuria which they say numbers 300,000.

Critical of Russia

The Chinese press here and in other government strongholds has newly become sharply critical of the Russian position in Manchuria, and has begun to demand that the government give full publicity to the present discussions and to the whole Manchurian affair. Heretofore the press has laid off, doubtless on government advice.

Government officials still are maintaining their discreet silence—publicly—but privately express annoyance over both the Russian attitude and the statements of the Chinese Communists.

These developments pointed to clarification of the Chinese official stand regarding Manchuria:

American correspondents entered Mukden after having been barred from Manchuria for weeks because the Chinese said the Russians did not want them there.

The Nanking paper Hsin Min Pao said six new Chinese government armies were going to Manchuria besides the two already transported there with American assistance.

The Chinese civic organization in Manila adopted a resolution demanding that the Russians quit Manchuria.

The Chungking World Daily News predicted that "some step" would follow the return to Chungking of Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh, who left Nanking after conferring for two days with Chiang Kai-shek, reportedly on the Soviet demands.

China Reds Disagree (110084)

Chungking, Feb. 18 (AP)—Communist party sources disagreed

here today on what is happening in Manchuria and in the significance of events there.

A Communist spokesman asserted that no major fighting was taking place in Manchuria and isolated clashes reported by no means indicated the resumption of civil war. Eight Chinese armies will be sent to Manchuria; it was unofficially reported in Nanking, as officials discussed the reports of renewed fighting between Nationalists and Communists.

The newspaper Hsin Min Pao reported the 5th and new 8th armies already were in Manchuria and that the 1st, 8th, 74th, 94th and two others unnamed had been designated to go there.

Seizure Reported

Communist press dispatches, however, reported that the Nationalist new 6th Army had seized Liaochung, 30 miles southwest of Mukden, from "Popular Local" (Communist) forces after having taken Taiari and Panshan in the same area.

The Communist dispatch, dated Sunday, asserted that the Nationalist forces were "exploiting their gains" and that in eastern Jehol province of inner Mongolia troops of the Nationalist 89th Division of the 13th Army had captured the two townships of Kwang Yuchuan and Ching Huan-chih.

Settlement Of Disputes Seen

The spokesman predicted settlement of the Manchurian disputes if the Government would agree to General Marshall's proposal to send truce teams into the area from the Sino-American headquarters at Peiping.

Meanwhile from Yenan John Roderick, Associated Press correspondent, reported rising Communist wrath against alleged attacks on Red troops in the Canton area of Kwangtung province.

In Chungking, China's second-ranking Communist, Chou En-lai, took a calmer view of things. He asserted that the Communist party had no objections to Nationalist troops entering Manchuria; and that, although he believed that the sooner the Soviets got out the better, the party was taking no action in that direction.

Gen. Gillen Assigned To Assist Marshall

Chungking, Feb. 18 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Gen. Alvin C. Gillen, former commander of the 13th Army Corps in France, has been assigned to assist Gen. George Marshall, special United States envoy to China, it was announced today.

Gillen came here Friday with Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of American forces in China, and returned to him to Shanghai today.

Belief was expressed that Gillen would substitute for Marshall if the former chief of staff visits Washington, as has been rumored in Chungking.

CHIANG CONSULTED ON FOREIGN ISSUES FEB 19 1946

Nanking, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—After two days of talks with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, presumably on Soviet requests for sweeping economic concessions in Manchuria, Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh flew back to Chungking today after having told reporters that negotiation between the nationalists and the communists in Chungking were taking place unceasingly.

Asked whether he was optimistic as to the future of co-operation between the two factions, he replied after a pause: "This is a tryout of co-operation which never existed before."

The Generalissimo's project for the reorganization of the Chinese army was under discussion all day in separate committees here and Chiang was reported busily engaged in receiving the various generals involved.

A dispatch to the Nanking newspaper Hsin Min Pao Chungking reported that the committee composed of Gen. Marshall, the Nationalist Gen. Chang Tze Chung and the Communist Gen. Chou-En-Lai was continuing discussion of the Army revision there. This newspaper also reported that eight Chinese armies had been ordered to Manchuria.

Chungking, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—Sir Horace Seymour, British Ambassador to China, arrived in Hankow yesterday for a brief visit. It was his first trip to the Central China metropolis.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 18 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Masataka Kaburagi testified in his own defense at his war crimes trial here today that he knew nothing of the torture parade of three American fliers through the streets of Hankow until the day after it happened. He also asserted he had not known the Americans were cremated until he read the account in a Tokyo newspaper a year later.

The glum-faced 49-year-old former chief of staff of the Japanese Thirty-fourth Army took the stand after the five-man military tribunal had denied defense motions for the dismissal of nine of the eighteen defendants in the trial for lack of evidence.

Under questioning by both the defense and prosecution, he said that his commanding officer, Lieut. Gen. Tadayoshi Sano, now dead, discussed with him the idea of parading prisoners as a means of inciting the Chinese populace against America, but that he objected that the idea would react badly with Americans in the United States. However, he said, he passed on the orders to a Lieut. Kichi Izumi of the press propaganda section, and Izumi then went ahead with the parade without his knowledge.

Among the courtroom spectators during the testimony was Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, who directed the air raid on Hankow that so upset the Japanese command they planned the torture parade to incite the Chinese to the extent that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek would appeal to the United States to stop the bombings. (CUSHING)

Allied Correspondents Reported In Mukden

Tientsin, China, Feb. 18 (AP)—Eight American correspondents and an Australian have reached Mukden, according to word received here today. Communications facilities for them still have to be arranged, however.

Previously correspondents have been barred. Chinese asserted the Russians were responsible, but this was denied in Moscow.

PUBLISHERS SEE HIROHITO

3 U.S. Newspaper Executives Hear Talk On Co-Operation (BRINES)

Tokyo, Feb. 18 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito chatted over tea cups with three American newspaper executives today, assuring them his vanquished nation was "very anxious to co-operate" with the United States.

Japan's hopes for speedy restoration of her prewar commercial and industrial strength, he said in an unusual 30-minute interview, depend on "the co-operation of America."

The bespectacled monarch, wearing morning coat and striped trousers, disclosed his guests—Robert McLean, president of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and

Chandler, president and publisher of the Los Angeles Times, and Associate Editor Benjamin McKelway of the Washington Star—in the provisional audience chamber of the Imperial Household Ministry. The Americans wore dark business suits.

Subjects Nonpolitical

They discussed a wide range of nonpolitical subjects, with the Emperor observing at one point that "MacArthur is a very great man." At another stage of the informal interview Hirohito mentioned that he subscribed to the army newspaper, Stars and Stripes, but found that his English was "not good enough for me to read it."

When McLean asked if he cared to discuss the conduct of American troops, the Emperor replied that a prefectural governor had reported "American troops are conducting themselves co-operatively with the Japanese."

In response to another question, the Emperor said Japan "should become a peaceful and a democratic nation."

Sees Hope In Full Report

Gravely he urged the newspaper executives to report fully on their impressions of Japan.

"I hope," he said, "you will report conditions in Japan as you find them, because I believe such a report will contribute to international understanding and to the peace of the world."

Afterward the newspaper men expressed belief Hirohito meant particularly that he hoped for a full report of the extent of Japanese co-operation.

"The main theme of the conversation was co-operation," McClean said.

The Emperor's invitation to tea was extended during the executives' visit to Japan as guests of the War and Navy departments. It was the longest audience ever granted to foreign newspaper men.

Agree To Avoid Politics

By prior agreement, the Americans avoided discussion of political questions and did not submit a questionnaire to be answered in Hirohito's name by court attachés, as has been done in the past.

Household attachés explained that the Emperor was using the provisional audience chamber because the main audience chamber burned to the ground during an American air raid.

The American executives plan to meet with Premier Kijuro Shidehara and Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida tomorrow before departing for Korea.

Fishing Scheme Vetoed

Allied headquarters, meanwhile, disclosed it had vetoed plans by a Japanese company to enter American fishing areas in American vessels manned by Japanese crews.

The company wanted to can crab meat aboard such ships and send it to the United States.

"Because it would come from American ships, it would be a product of American fisheries and enter the American market without duty," explained Lieut. Col. R. H. Fiedler, fisheries expert of Allied headquarters' natural resources section.

Fiedler stressed that this scheme was only one of a number recently broached as part of what he called a systematic campaign by Japanese fisheries interests to break out of the restricted areas to which they have been confined since Japan's capitulation.

Hirohito Stresses Need of U. S. Co-operation

Emperor Tells American Newspaper Chiefs MacArthur Is Very Great Man.

By RUSSELL BRINES, FEB 19 1946

Tokyo, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—The Emperor Hirohito told three American newspaper executives in a rare interview today that the speed of his beaten nation's recovery depends upon the co-operation of the United States.

In an atmosphere of unusual informality, the Emperor received Robert McLean, president of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and of the Associated Press; Norman Chandler, president and publisher of the Los Angeles Times; and Benjamin McKelway, associate editor of the Washington Star.

Over tea cups they discussed a wide range of non-political subjects, and in the course of the talk the Emperor observed: "MacArthur is a very great man." The American troops are conducting themselves "cooperatively," he also said.

Japan also is very anxious to co-operate, the Emperor declared, and gravely requested his visitors to report fully their impressions of Japan as "a contribution to international understanding."

Longest Ever Granted.

The thirty-minute interview—longest audience ever granted to foreign newspapermen—was given at a rare invitation to tea extended during the executives' tour of the Pacific as guests of the War and Navy departments.

By prior agreement the Americans avoided discussion of political

cal subjects and did not submit a questionnaire to be answered in Hirohito's name by Court attachés, as has been done in the past.

Asked by McLean how long he thought it would take to restore Japan to its pre-war commercial and industrial condition, Hirohito replied: "It will take less time with the cooperation of America."

Attired in morning coat and striped trousers, the Emperor chatted amiably, McLean re-

ported. Hirohito became grave when expressing hope for full reporting of the newspaper executives' expressions.

"I hope you will report conditions in Japan as you find them because I believe such a report will contribute to international understanding and to the peace of the world," he said.

Stresses Co-operation.

After the audience, the newspaper men expressed the belief that Hirohito meant particularly that he desired full reporting on the extent of Japanese co-operation.

"The main theme of the conversation was co-operation," McLean said. "The Emperor received us most graciously. He took pleasure in finding out whether we were receiving good treatment in Japan, and the extent of the opportunities we have had to obtain a full impression of the Japanese people's attitude and the manner wherein they are meeting the problems of the country."

During their visit to Japan the executives have conferred extensively with Allied Headquarters staff officers and other American officials familiar with the occupa-

tion scene. They plan to meet with Premier Kijuro Shidehara and Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida tomorrow before departing for Korea.

Maroon and Gold.

The audience with Hirohito today was in the provisional audience chamber of the Imperial Household Ministry, within the palace grounds. Household attaches explained that the main audience chamber was burned to the ground during an air raid on May 25, last.

"I was in the air raid shelter," Hirohito said in response to McLean's expression of hope that he had not been endangered by the fire.

Chandler said the reception chamber is a large room on the third floor of the stone Household Ministry. It was decorated in imperial maroon and gold. One wall was flanked by a gilded screen. The floor was covered with a thick maroon carpet. The publishers wore dark business suits, an unusual procedure in a court accustomed to formal diplomatic dress or uniforms. Court officials said, however, that they had understood that travelers who crossed the Pacific by plane would have limited wardrobes.

The Mikado Shakes Hands.

A representative of the Foreign Office escorted them to the Palace and they entered the audience chamber with Itsuo Goto, chief of the protocol section of the Imperial Household Ministry, who served as interpreter. Hirohito and three major court officials entered from another doorway.

The Emperor walked up to his visitors and shook hands with each, saying through the interpreter: "I am so happy to have you here today."

The guests were seated at individual continental small tea tables. Their chairs were upholstered with maroon damask. English tea, with sugar and cream, and cakes were served by formally dressed attendants.

Chandler recalled that Hirohito used only sugar.

Hirohito wore rimless spectacles. The newspaper men said he smiled frequently during the conversation, which ranged from

hobbies to the tragedies of war. In response to a question, the Emperor said that Japan "should become a peaceful and a democratic nation."

McLean asked if he cared to discuss the conduct of American troops, and Hirohito commented that a Prefectural Governor had

reported the "American troops are conducting themselves cooperatively with the Japanese." Hirohito told the executives that he was a subscriber to the Army newspaper, Stars and Stripes, but that his "English is not good enough for me to read it."

He said that the 12-year-old Crown Prince Akihito is studying English. The chubby heir to the throne is in good health, he added.

Hirohito mentioned also that his own principal interest is biology—a hobby for which he maintains a modern laboratory within the palace. He expressed hope that conditions would permit him to return to his summer palace at Hayama, where he could collect seashells in connection with the study.

The Emperor and McLean then chatted on the latter's hobby—hunting.

A clock on the wall ticked away. Apparently no one was watching it, said the publishers but promptly at 3 P. M. the audience ended—very casually.

"It was very informal through out," McLean commented.

Court officials observed that audiences usually last only a few minutes. Only rarely are foreigners invited to tea. Informality also is an exception.

Earlier today, shellfish, an American officer and the Japanese emperor together for a chat when Lieutenant Colonel H. Q. Schenck, chief of Allied headquarters' natural resources section, and Hirohito met while the officer was inspecting the biological laboratory on the imperial palace grounds. The emperor had gathered a large part of the specimens on display.

"The emperor evinced considerable interest in the distribution of mollusca (shellfish) and asked specifically about Dr. Henry Pillsbury, of Philadelphia, who has done extensive work in this field," said Schenck.

Jap Plan To Regain Fish Business Hit

Tokyo, Feb. 18 (AP)—Allied headquarters announced today it had spiked an audacious scheme by Japanese interests to recapture Nippon's lost prewar fishing business under the American flag and with American ships.

A Japanese company was promptly denied a request to enter American fishing areas in American ves-

sels manned by Japanese crews. Headquarters said the firm had planned to can crab meat aboard and send it into the United States—duty free.

Request Called Brazen

"Because it would have come from American ships, it would be a product of American fisheries and enter the American market without duty," explained Lieut. Col. R. H. Fiedler, fisheries expert of headquarters' natural resources section.

"This significance of this scheme is not the mere fact that it was another attempt to break out of fishing areas now open to Japan, but an audacious manner in which the Japanese firm presumes to use the United States and the American flag to accomplish its ends."

Fiedler branded the request as "brazen," and one calculated to "evade restrictions placed upon the Japanese fishing industry."

Sought To Charter Boats

Fiedler said the prewar Japanese-American firm of Tokyo had asked permission "to charter, lease or otherwise obtain a few ships; cans, nets and all other equipment necessary for crab cannery ships" and had planned to convert them at Hakodate, on Hokkaido Island.

It was proposed that the United States provide ten cargo boats of from 3,000 to 4,000 tons each. The Japanese firm offered to provide 3,500 veteran Japanese crab fishermen. It was estimated that by the end of September 200,000 cases of crab meat valued at 100,000,000 yen (\$6,666,666) would be produced, all of which the firm proposed to ship to America.

Eye On Salmon, Too

The firm proposed also to resume canning salmon under a similar plan.

The plan suggested that some of the products might be used for reparations. Presentation of the program opened with elaborate introductions, designed to show the sincerity with which the Japanese are seeking to solve the postwar problems.

Fiedler charged, however, that the Japanese fishery and Government officials were conducting a systematic campaign to break out of their fishing areas, and said four out of six of their requests were denied.

Australian Heads Tribunal

Tokyo, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur today announced the appointment of the nine members of the International War Crime Tribunal, headed by Sir William Flood Webb of Australia as president. The others are Justice Stuart MacDougall of Canada, Judge Ao Mei of China, Henry Reimburger of France, Prof. Bernard Victor A. Roling of Holland, Justice Harvey North-

croft of New Zealand, Justice I. M. Zaryanov of Russia, Lord Patrick of the United Kingdom and Justice John A. Higgins of the United States. The justices were nominated by the several signatory Powers.

The tribunal will sit in Tokyo to help implement the surrender article and at the trial of such persons as are brought before it.

Japs Accused Of Beating West Virginian Fatally

Tokyo, Feb. 18 (AP)—Five Japanese prison camp guards face a joint trial on charges that they beat to death a West Virginia soldier. They are accused of the death, near Osaka in August, 1943, of Private Everett L. Tyler, of Glen Easton, Marshall county, West Virginia.

Col. Alva C. Carpenter, chief of the United States headquarters legal section, requested the 8th Army Military Commission to order the joint trial which would be the first such proceedings in Japan.

Jap Cabinet Divided On Money Freeze

Tokyo, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—The Jiji Press today reported that Finance Minister Shibusawa opposes the Japanese Government's semi-freeze of the nation's money and once threatened to resign.

Premier Shidehara personally persuaded him to carry on, Jiji said, by pointing out that the entire Cabinet and not the Finance Minister alone was responsible for bringing about inflation.

Census To Aid Repatriation

Tokyo, Feb. 18 (AP)—Registration of all Koreans, Chinese, Ryukyans and Formosans in Japan by March 18 was ordered by Allied headquarters today. Such persons will be asked to state their wishes regarding repatriation.

More Silk For GI's

Tokyo, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Japanese Government was directed today to release 20,000 bolts of silk to the Army Exchange Service's central purchasing office for resale to occupation troops—an increase of 5,000 bolts over last month.

Defendant's Back

Yokohama, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—Masachi Kanea, Japanese prison camp doctor, testified today at the war-crime trial of Capt. Yuhichi Sakamoto that arriving Allied prisoners were too weak and ill to walk from train to camp, and that stretchers were used.

Deaths averaged two or three a day among new prisoners at

the Fukuoka Camp, commanded by Sakamoto, in February, 1945, Kanea said. He attributed their condition to their "difficult" voyage to Japan from Pacific islands.

At another war-crime trial, Capt. Shigeru Aona, a medical officer at the principal Hakodate Camp, testified in his own defense today and shouted denials as the prosecutors began their cross-examination.

40 Point Men To Return

Yokohama, Feb. 18 (AP)—United States 8th Army officials announced today enlisted men with more than 40 discharge points, or two years' service as of June 30, will start moving into replacement depots Friday, and they are expected to be homeward bound within the next two or three months.

EDUCATORS READY FOR TRIP TO JAPAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—At Gen. Douglas MacArthur's request, a group of American educators leaves San Francisco Friday to serve as advisers in the demilitarization and reorientation of the Japanese educational system.

In announcing the list, the State department said it represented all parts of the United States, and all levels of education "from the nursery school to the university."

Dr. George D. Stoddard, New York state commissioner of education and president-elect of the University of Illinois, is chairman of the group.

Gordon Bowles of the State department's division of occupied areas, will be Far Eastern adviser to the educators, and Paul Stewart of the same office will be secretary-general.

Filipino Regiment Hunts Unsundered Japanese

By The Associated Press.

MANILA, Tuesday, Feb. 19—An entire Philippine Army regiment was dispatched to Lubang Island, off the mouth of Manila Bay, today to suppress Japanese who were reported terrorizing Filipino villagers.

Brig. Gen. Macario Peralta, Philippine Army Chief of Staff, said that the First Tarlac Regiment was landing on the island, seventy miles southwest of Manila, to hunt for remnants of an unsundered Japanese garrison. Numerous killings of Filipino farmers and pillaging of villages have been reported. Smaller patrols

had been unable to find the Japanese, who hid until the patrols gave up the search, then resumed attacks on civilians.

2 JAPANESE DOOMED FOR KILLING FLIERS

MANILA, Feb. 18 (AP)—Two Japanese officers were convicted today and sentenced to death by a United States war crimes commission, and four others were sentenced to thirty to forty years' hard labor for the torture killing of three unnamed American fliers on Panay Island in 1945.

First Lieut. Mikoto Yoshioka will be hanged and Second Lieut. Kukumori Okuda will be shot for beheading and bayoneting the airmen. Second Lieut. Kikio Kai was sentenced to forty years at hard labor; Sgt. Takeji Wada and Sgt. Shichiro Inoue were sentenced to thirty years each.

Withdrawal Of Reds Sought

Manila, Feb. 18 (AP)—A resolution demanding immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces from Manchuria as "imperative for the sake of protecting the territorial integrity and sovereign rights of China" was passed by a mass meeting of Chinese civic organization representatives here today.

SPEEDS MID-PACIFIC GI'S

General Richardson Says 17,000 Are Eligible for Release

FORT SHAFTER, Oahu, T. H., Feb. 18 (AP)—More than 17,000 officers and enlisted men in the mid-Pacific theatre are eligible for immediate release under a demobilization speed-up announced today by Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., commanding general of the Pacific Ocean Areas.

The men will be transferred to personnel centers as soon as shipping is available, the announcement said, and all eligible personnel will probably be returned to the United States by the end of April.

The new program permits the release of enlisted men with forty points or twenty-four months' active service as of June 30, and of officers (except medical personnel) with sixty-five points or forty-two months' active service as of June 30.

The estimated numbers of men affected are as follows:

Hawaiian Area—7,669 enlisted men, 469 officers.

West Pacific Base Command—7,717 enlisted men, 1,293 officers.

South Pacific Base Command—231 enlisted men, 54 officers.

Telegrapher in Soviet Embassy Gave Tip in Canada Spy Probe

OTTAWA, Feb. 18. — (AP) One of the men arrested in the Canadian government's investigation into the leakage of secret and confidential information held a rank "very close" to deputy minister. It was learned tonight.

The Canadian press said that Ivor Gosenko, former chief telegrapher at the Soviet embassy here, had furnished the government with information which was reported to have touched off the inquiry and that he and his wife were now in the government's protective custody.

Asked For Assistance

Last September, the agency said, Gosenko and his wife visited Crown Attorney Raoul Mercier, asked for assistance and said that "if something is not done, there will be war again." They were interviewed by mounted police and were not heard from again until it was learned this week they were in protective custody.

Gosenko gave Canadian authorities a package he said contained data concerning the atomic bomb taken from the Russian embassy here, the agency said.

As the Royal Canadian Mounted police continued to arrest suspects and detain witnesses, it was learned that none of the suspects held deputy minister rank, the highest rank for a civil servant in the dominion, although one was almost as highly-placed.

The Royal commission, conducting the inquiry, which an authoritative source said involved the transmission of atomic secrets to Russia, would not reveal the names of the suspects or their number, although it is known 22 employees of former employees of the government were arrested last Friday.

Commissioner S. T. Wood of the mounted police said that "as the commission goes into these matters, there are bound to be new developments and each will be investigated."

It was expected that the Royal commission would finish its inquiry in two or three weeks and would issue a public report after that, although some observers said the body might issue an interim report within a few days.

As the arrests continued and witnesses received summons, government employees have found themselves taking "roll call" in their offices each morning to determine who was missing.

The Montreal Star said today six persons were arrested there Friday in counterespionage raids at McGill university, the Foreign Exchange Control board, the Bell Telephone company building and the University of Montreal.

Inquiry May Affect U. S.

Ottawa, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—The arrival of several FBI men from Washington stirred speculation here today of possible developments affecting the United States in connection with the Canadian Government's inquiry into an alleged leakage of "secret and confidential" atomic information.

It was learned, meanwhile, that the inquiry into the case—which an authoritative informant said involved the transmission of atomic secrets to Russia—had spread to London, where a Canadian official was reported taken into custody for questioning.

Twenty-two employees or former employees of the Government previously had been rounded up in Canada in connection with the investigation. All were being held incommunicado—many of them in the Royal Mounted Police barracks, near the Rockcliffe Airport, on the outskirts of Ottawa.

Thus far the Canadian Government has not formally identified the foreign mission in Ottawa allegedly involved in the information leakage, but Government officials have declared unofficially that it was the Soviet Embassy.

Six Seized in Spy Raids

Montreal, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—The Montreal Star said today that six persons were arrested here Friday by Royal Canadian Mounted Police in counter-espionage raid carried out at McGill University, the Foreign Exchange Control Board, Bell Telephone Company building and the University of Montreal, where an office of the National Research Council is located.

"All documents pertaining to explosives at McGill were seized by the mounties," the Star said.

The paper said Russian agents, known to local police, have been trailed for months and added:

"The number of known Soviet agents in Montreal was reported unofficially today to number over 200. Officials and employees of the National Research Council in Montreal were ordered 'trailed' by the commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on instructions from the Federal Government."

RUSSIA CANCELS CANADIAN ORDER

OTTAWA, Feb. 18—(AP) Contracts involving the manufacture of \$24,000,000 worth of Canadian goods for Russia have been canceled because the Russians thought the terms "too stiff," it was learned today.

Government sources emphasized the cancellation had "nothing whatever" to do with the current government inquiry into alleged Russian espionage activity in Canada and said the matter was a "purely business deal."

Musk Ox Operation Pushes On in Arctic

Churchill, Man., Feb. 18 (A. P.).—Eleven large snowmobiles, part of the Canadian Army's Musk Ox operation to test methods of traveling in the Arctic, were reported today to have reached Nanula, eighty-five miles north of here. A United States-built weasel, a one-and-a-half-ton vehicle, broke down and returned to Churchill.

Russians Have Right To Use Spies For Bomb Secrets, Davies Says

Ex-Ambassador Asks End To 'Chaotic Mistrust' Among United States, Britain And Soviet

(CLARKE)

Havana, Feb. 18 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to Russia, said today "Russia in self-defense has every moral right to seek atomic-bomb secrets through military espionage if excluded from such information by her former fighting allies."

"Such exclusion is by inference hostile," he added.

"For years all major powers have maintained intelligence services whose function it is to acquire military information available in other nations."

"Treating Russians As Infants"

"If Russia had developed the atomic bomb and the United States were in her shoes, we cer-

tainly would try to obtain such information—especially if we faced a potentially hostile world."

Davies said the United States and Britain were "treating the Russians as infants" in trying to keep atomic secrets from them.

"Highly skilled Russian scientists will acquire means to atomic warfare within two years in their own laboratories," he asserted.

"We can't have it both ways. Either we obtain full confidence and co-operation among the large nations or we shall find ourselves playing the old game of power politics."

Western Bloc Opposed
The former diplomat said the Russians "need peace" and "their philosophy also requires it."

He vigorously opposed formation of a so-called Western bloc of nations, declaring "the Russians will develop strong isolationism if they get the impression the rest of the world is ganging up on them because of political, economic, racial or religious ideologies."

"They will take necessary measures to defend themselves against the world just as any other nation would do in a similar situation. However, that is not the road to peace; it is sowing seeds of war."

End To Mistrust Urged
"Russia will not place trust in

an international 'ce,' he added, "until and had the Big Three compose the differences over individual security."

He urged an end to what he called the "present chaotic mistrust" among the United States, Britain and Russia, warning the alternative will be "a gigantic race in armament factories and laboratories resulting in totally destructive war."

Davies said a warm-water outlet to the Mediterranean and full access to sufficient oil reserves were justifiable Soviet aspirations.

Russian Need Of Oil Cited

"Russia needs oil as does any other great nation developing agriculture and vast resources," he said. "The Western powers control approximately 86 per cent of the earth's oil while Russia, with one sixth of the earth's surface and 180,000,000 people, has but twelve per cent of world petroleum reserves."

Davies continued: "The UNO will live only if the basic problems of security have first been solved by direct negotiation among the Big Three. These

problems cannot be solved through UNO debate alone.

"We should not seek to appease Russia, nor should Russia seek to appease us. It is a matter of tolerance, patience and wisdom. If we fail this supreme test there will be no heritage of freedom or of anything else to pass on to succeeding generations."

Poll in Phone Union Favors Walkout In Fight for Pay Boost

DELEGATES TO ACT ON STRIKE MOVE

50 Independent Unions In- volved, Claim Membership of 250,000 Workers.

G-M PARLEY STALLED

Wage Increase Proposed for Shipbuilders, Harves- ter Employees.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A majority of the 50 independent unions comprising the National Federation of Telephone Workers are "in favor of a strike," Joseph A. Beirne, NFTW president, said last night after an opinion poll of delegates at a Memphis, Tenn., policy-making conference.

This threat of a general telephone strike, which would involve the federation's claimed membership of 250,000 came as recommendations were made for a cent hourly wage increases for 1,000 workers in shipbuilding.

In short, this was the picture:

1. G.M. conferences with the C.I.O. United Auto Workers adjourned last night in Detroit with Federal Mediator James F. Dewey reporting little if any progress

toward settlement of the 91-day dispute which has made idle 205,000 workers. Further discussions will continue today.

2. The shipbuilding conference announced that government and labor representatives had approved the wage increase, which would be retroactive to last Dec. 4, but that management had opposed it. The conference announced that the proposed increase would be submitted to the national Wage Stabilization board for approval. There has been no strike in the industry recently but C.I.O. and A.F.L. unions had asked an increase of 20 and 18 cents, respectively.

3. John A. Moran, president of the National Federation of Long Line Operators, asserted in Memphis, Tenn., that if a local telephone strike in Philadelphia is not settled within 24 hours "a nationwide strike of long line operators will result."

Moran's statement last night came after the executive board of the National Federation of Telephone Workers (Ind) recommended a general strike for 250,000 telephone employees to support demands for a \$10 weekly wage increase, a 65-cent hourly minimum and a 40-hour week.

A telephone strike was called Jan. 13 by the executive board of the federation but was delayed 30 days for local unions to file strike notices. At that time a Labor department spokesman said legal papers necessary for government seizure of telephone systems already were drafted and Beirne stated that if the government seized the industry the strike would not be held.

Meanwhile, C.I.O. United Steelworkers began slowly building up heat in the huge blast furnaces of the nation's steel plants as the steel strike officially ended for 380,000 of the 750,000 strikers. The return to work after the month-long walkout was expected to be gradual and Benjamin Fairless, president of U. S. Steel Corp., estimated normal steel production would not be reached for 10 days to two weeks.

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5. The settlement proposed in the Harvester dispute, which started Jan. 21 and involved 10 plants in Illinois, Indiana and New York included a flat 10 per cent wage increase to be retroactive to Oct. 1, 1945. The 18-cent figure would be effective on resumption of operations.

The Federal board, called in Jan. 12, recommended also a maintenance of union membership provision and check-off of union initiation fees, dues and assessments.

Majority of Delegates Favor Walkout

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 18—(AP) An opinion poll of delegates to the policy-making conference of the National Federation of Telephone Workers tonight revealed a majority is in favor of a walkout to support its wage-hour demands.

Joseph A. Beirne, federation president, reported this development as the assembly recessed until morning and the executive board went into a closed session immediately.

Union heads said the strike question would be submitted to the assembly representing 250,000 members, for definite action either tomorrow or Wednesday.

Beirne said a majority of the 50 unions comprising the federation are "in favor of a strike," adding the poll was taken in quest of "a concise opinion on the strike issue."

A majority vote of the membership—taken on a per capita basis—could authorize the executive board to call a work-stoppage by its members in the sprawling American Telephone and Telegraph system.

Each union will have an opportunity to vote in accordance with its strength. The Western Electric Employees association, a NFTW affiliate, went out on Jan. 3 and speaks for 17,000 members.

Union leaders emphasized that the opinion poll was just that and declined to discuss what, if any, other factors were considered.

Meanwhile, John A. Moran, president of the Federation of Long Line Operators, said "a nationwide strike of long line operators will result" if the strike in Philadelphia is not settled within 24 hours.

Long-distance service to and from Philadelphia was reported partly paralyzed by a walk-out of toll operators. A Bell Telephone system official who declined use of his name said the strike resulted from a controversy over the promotion of an operator to assistant chief operator.

Moran said he was notified that long line operators left their jobs in Philadelphia "when the company promoted a non-member of the union and passed by 20 union members who had greater seniority and proper qualifications."

G-M Talk Fails, New Session Today

DETROIT, Feb. 18 — (AP) General Motors corporation and the striking C.I.O. United Auto Workers broke up another negotiating conference today with little progress reported in settlement of the dispute that has idled 175,000 production employees.

The company and union, at odds since the walkout occurred on Nov. 21, will go back to the conference table again tomorrow (2:30 p.m. E.S.T.) for their 36th negotiating session — including meetings prior to the strike—with three issues standing as a stumbling block.

Special Federal Mediator James F. Dewey, who said there was a "definite indication" both sides were anxious to end the strike, told a press conference that the issues on which the discussions are centered are wages, maintenance of membership and union security.

Concerning the security clause, Dewey said there had been "some progress." He said wages and maintenance of membership were not brought up today. The union's original wage demand of 30 per cent wage increase has been lowered to 17.5 per cent, with the corporation offering 16.5 per cent.

"There are a lot of other fringe matters to be taken care of too," he said.

Concerning the union security clause, Dewey said there had been "some progress."

"The union brought in some new angles and the company is considering them," Dewey said.

Parleys between delegations headed by GM President C. E. Wilson and U.A.W. President R. J. Thomas now have become deadlocked, according to Dewey, on the questions of whether the contract shall contain clauses providing for maintenance of union membership and for promotions and transfers largely on a seniority basis.

The management has refused to agree to these stipulations.

Jones and Laughlin Signs Steel Pact

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 18 — (AP) Jones and Laughlin Steel corporation today announced it had signed a contract with the United Steel Workers union similar to that now held by U. S. Steel.

The corporation also disclosed a plan for salary adjustments is being formulated. Operation of J & L plants was to be resumed as soon as possible.

As Jones and Laughlin joined the ranks of plants signing contracts, the nation's steel industry began a gradual climb back to normal production.

Industry officials said the return to work would be slow because furnaces and plants require preparation for full production, which may not be attained for from one to four weeks.

Mills employing almost 400,000 of the 750,000 steelworkers opened at 12:01 a.m., ending officially the biggest strike in American labor history.

Union headquarters reported the entire basic steel industry, had signed contracts, but some fabricating concerns were waiting to see what price relief they would be granted before making agreements.

U. S. Steel's acceptance of an 18 1-2 cents an hour wage increase demand broke the strike deadlock last Friday, after a \$5 a ton increase was approved for basic steel products.

Meanwhile the Weirton Steel Co., which has no contract with the C.I.O. and continued operations during the walkout, announced a 22 cents an hour increase for hourly, piece work and tonnage employees. Its 10,000 workers employed in Weirton, W. Va., and Steubenville, O., are represented by the Weirton Independent Union, Inc.

A W.I.U. official said it marked the "first time in the history of the steel industry that wage rates have reached the level of \$1 an hour."

Experiment Stated In Conciliation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Labor Department today launched a program designed to nip strikes in the bud and settle labor disputes at the source.

Edgar L. Warren, chief of the Federal Conciliation Service, announced that, on March 1, an experimental Conciliation Service office will be opened in Akron to handle only the problems of the rubber industry.

It is the first conciliation setup ever established to work solely on labor-management relations within one industry.

Noting that his organization's work was not confined to settling strikes, Warren declared that "we have found that, by having our commissioners always available, many small grievances and controversies can be straightened out before trouble spreads and becomes serious."

The Akron office will be headed by Commissioner Paul W. Fuller, one-time AFL union leader who has been a conciliator for the last six years.

Warren said that if the Akron experiment, which was ordered as part of his reorganization of the Conciliation Service, proves successful, additional offices may be set up with other large industries.

From Coal To Steel To Glass
Fuller, a native of Indiana, Pa., is a former coal miner and turned to the Methodist ministry. He later worked in steel mills at Bailey, Pa., where he became assistant general superintendent of the Morris and Bailey Steel Company.

For three years he was an international representative of the AFL, on the staff of the late Samuel Gompers, and later became international representative of the United Mine Workers.

Still later, he went into the flat glass industry, and from 1935 to 1939 was international president of the Flat Glass Workers Union, now the CIO Glassworkers Union.

18-Cents-An-Hour Raise Urged For Two Unions

Fact-Finding Boards Favor Increases For Ship- building And Farm Equipment Workers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Eighteen-cents-an-hour wage boosts for teen-cents-an-hour wage boosts for shipbuilding and farm-equipment workers were recommended today by Federally sponsored boards.

The shipbuilding wage-stabilization conference, under Labor Department auspices, voted the increase for the shipbuilding workers, with industry members of the conference dissenting.

But there was some question whether the recommendation would be considered by the National Wage Stabilization Board, since it cannot consider a wage dispute.

May Resume Deliberations
If the wage board does not approve the increase, the conference will resume its deliberations.

Should the shipbuilding increase become effective, it would affect an estimated 200,000 workers in navy shipyards and another 450,000 in civilian shipyards. Under terms of the two-to-one agreement, the pay increase would be retroactive to December 4, 1945.

The 18-cent wage increase for farm-equipment workers was recommended by a Federal fact-finding board for 30,000 striking CIO members, employed by the International Harvester Company.

The union had demanded a 30-cents-an-hour increase, with other provisions of its contract with the company also in dispute.

10 Cents Is Retroactive
Ten cents of the increase for the harvester company workers would be retroactive to October 1, 1945, with the full increase effective

when work is resumed in the struck plants in Illinois, Indiana, New York and Iowa.

The settlement proposed in the harvester case is similar to that reached in the steel strike in that the retroactive pay issue was compromised.

In Chicago, International Harvester Company officials and rep-

resentatives of the CIO Farm Equipment Workers withheld immediate comment on the recommendation.

Report To Be Considered
Gerald Fielde, secretary-treasurer of the union and harvester strike director, said the union's national harvester council would meet in Chicago tomorrow to consider the report.

A company spokesman said harvester would withhold comment until it had studied the full text of the panel's recommendations.

The International Harvester strike, like that of the CIO Steelworkers, started January 21.

The union demanded a 30 per cent wage increase. At the time of the strike every other major contract provision was in dispute as well.

Six Major Issues

Six major issues aside from wages were dealt with by the fact-finding board. It recommended a maintenance of union membership provision and check-off of union initiation fees, dues and assessments. The use of arbitration as a final step in grievance procedure also was recommended.

The straight time average hourly earning at the time of the strike was estimated at about \$1.16.

The Shipbuilding Stabilization Conference began studies of the

wage question in Colorado Springs last December 4, and since then the conference, or a working committee of the conference, has been attempting to reach an agreement on wages in the industry.

No Offers Made
To date, shipbuilding management has made no offers and has agreed to none of the various wage proposals made by the Government, the CIO and the AFL.

Today's vote was taken, the conference announcement said, only after members agreed—again by a majority vote—to amend a rule requiring unanimous consent on wage actions.

The Navy Department has announced that it is ready to place into effect any wage increase which the conference agrees upon and which is approved by the National Wage Stabilization Board.

STEEL PRICES' RAISE ORDERED

\$5 A Ton On Carbon, Alloy
Products Directed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Government today directed an increase in maximum prices for carbon and alloy steel products equivalent to \$5 a ton.

The directive, signed by J. C. Collet, retiring Stabilization Administrator, is in line with President Truman's new wage-price policy.

It was approved by John W. Snyder, reconversion director.

As To Amounts
As set forth in the order, the increases will be in such amounts as in the judgment of the OPA will be equivalent to \$5 a ton for all carbon and alloy steel mill products.

It was on the basis of this increase that the industry-crippling steel strike was settled last week.

"The cost figures for the production of steel products experienced in the past and the expected production costs for the future have been carefully canvassed," Collet said.

OPA Approval Is Cited
"The Office of Price Administration, through Mr. Bowles (Chester Bowles), the price administrator, has fully approved the propriety of a justification for the directed price increase under the new wage-price policy announced by the President February 14, 1946.

"Since this office and the Office of Price Administration are now in agreement concerning the amount of the price increase, it is unnecessary to state the detailed calculations upon which the conclusion is based."

Collet's directive said that an 18 1-2 cents-an-hour wage increase required "price relief" for the steel industry to permit it to earn during the coming twelve months "an average rate of profit approximately equal to the rate of return on net worth earned by the industry in a peacetime base period applicable to it."

Items In Directive
The price administrator was directed:

1. To authorize the \$5 increase.

2. To distribute such maximum price increases, after consultation with industry advisory committees, in such amounts as the OPA administrator deems will serve best to encourage maximum production of items in greatest demand, to establish a price structure adapted to the needs of the transition and postwar periods, to minimize the impact of the increase upon consumer goods prices and to remove or minimize hardship to smaller and non-integrated producers.

3. To make such maximum price increases effective immediately by means of "an adjustable pricing order"; to announce maximum price adjustments of an amount equal to at least nine tenths of the aggregate increases directed within two weeks and to complete the remaining within five weeks of today.

4. To review the maximum prices established on the basis of reports of not less than three months' operating experience, "and, if necessary, to adjust such maximum prices to the level at which they would have been set in the light of such experience and in accordance with the pricing standards prevailing at the time of such review."

Collet later said the \$5 maximum increase referred to in the directive was an average figure.

He also said that in some cases the increase might amount to more than \$5, and in others less and possibly in the case of some products not any increase. The determination will be based upon the cost factor for each item.

The directive contemplates an average over-all increase of about seven per cent in the price of steel.

Other Adjustments Predicted
New York, Feb. 18 (AP)—Adjustments stemming from the new wage-price order will especially affect prices in industries with high labor cost ratios, the Research Institute of America said today.

"Three major fields, metal fabrication, building materials and textiles—exemplify the range of possible price variations," the private organization reported. "Settlement

of the steel dispute will be only the beginning of similar adjustments in other industries."

The institute said the major cost-price adjustments should run their course within 60 to 90 days and after that will trickle down the processing and manufacturing line.

Wage Demands Cited
"Any hope that price advances in those lines can be held down to the actual amount of increased costs for raw material," the group added, "will dim quickly because of the wage demands of fabricating plant employees."

Regarding short construction materials, the institute foresaw an effort to spark full production either by boosting prices or by subsidies.

"Third major area of price boosts is textiles although adjustments in this field are more likely to be indirect," it added.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—(AP) Charles E. Wilson, president of the strike-bound General Electric Co., today discussed the government's revised wage-price policy with Chester Bowles, the nation's newly designated stabilization administrator.

Wilson arrived at Bowles' office a few minutes early for a 4:30 p.m. appointment. An hour and a half later OPA officials said Bowles and Wilson had "an informal discussion on just what the new wage-price policy means."

Another government official, who asked that his name not be used, said the purpose of Wilson's visit was to find out how quickly GE might receive price increases if the company grants a wage increase.

It was said by a well-placed official, meanwhile, that Bowles plans to issue an order soon authorizing automatic approval of wage increases up to 18 1-2 cents an hour granted by any steel company whose employees are still on strike.

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G-E LEADER SEEKS WAGE-PRICE DATA

FEB 19 1946
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60 Women Picket White House Area

Washington, Feb. 16 (AP)—Singing and carrying signs, about 60 striking women tobacco workers established a one-hour picket line on the sidewalk outside the White House late today.

Their object, the women said, was to focus White House attention on their 127-day strike.

The women said they represented 2,500 workers of the American Tobacco Company in Philadelphia, Trenton, N.J., and Charleston, S.C.

Members of the Food, Tobacco and Agriculture Workers Union (CIO), they said they wanted President Truman to force the management to arbitrate differences with the union.

The sign they carried said they are on strike for full employment, a 65-cents-an-hour wage, a 25-cent hourly increase, the union shop and "no discrimination against Negro workers."

A six-man board will consider the fifteen nonoperating unions' request for 30 cents an hour increase. They are Associate Justice Herbert B. Rudolph of the South Dakota Supreme Court and Associate Justice Ernest M. Tipton of the Missouri Supreme Court, for the public; Ralph Budd, Chicago, president of the Burlington Railroad, and J. Carter Fort, Washington, vice president of the Association of American Railroads, for the railroads, and E. E. Milliman, Detroit, president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, and Felix H. Knight, Kansas City, general president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, for the unions.

GENERAL WALKOUT AID TRANSIT UNION

Pennsylvania City Thrown

Arbitration Boards Open Hearings In Rail Dispute

Chicago, Feb. 18 (AP)—Two boards of arbitration prepared to open public hearings today upon wage increase demands by eighteen operating and nonoperating railroad brotherhoods.

The boards' decisions will be final and binding by agreement of both the unions and 130 Class 1 railroads and will affect some 1,400,000 of the railroads' employees.

Three Request \$2.50 Raise

The three operating brotherhoods—the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Railway Conductors (both unaffiliated) and the AFL Switchmen Union—request \$2.50 daily wage increases.

Hearing their case will be Chief Justice Richard T. Mitchell of the Iowa Supreme Court, representing the public; Revelle W. Brown, Philadelphia, president of the Reading Railroad Company, for the railroads, and Carl J. Goff, Cleveland, assistant president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, for the unions.

Two Refuse Arbitration

Two other operating brotherhoods—the railroad trainmen and the locomotive engineers (both unaffiliated)—refused arbitration and will take a strike vote.

Into Confusion, Mayor Appeals for Police.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 18. (AP) A general strike call of A.F.L. workers idled three industrial plants and six trucking firms today, causing the city to appeal for more police protection.

But it was mostly a day of confusion for the 215,000 inhabitants of the Lancaster area. There was no violence.

The partially effective stoppage, ordered in support of a 13-day transit walkout, led to withdrawal of police guards at the struck Conestoga Transportation company car barns, scene of recurrent disturbances.

Conestoga abandoned operation of buses with volunteers after thousands of persons gathered at car barn gates. Acting Mayor Daniel W. Coulter called off city enforcement authorities who previously escorted vehicles through picket lines.

Coulter declared the city's 47 policemen unable to cope with the situation and twice directed pleas

for help to Sheriff John Pfenniger. But Pfenniger claimed "the local police can handle the situation quite adequately."

The sheriff stated he saw "no state of emergency," adding he

would not call on Governor Edward Martin for help unless there was "violence or rioting." Martin's office said the state stands ready to give any assistance necessary.

John Murray, U. S. Labor department conciliator, added a bright spot to the strike picture, reporting "definite progress" in efforts to get Conestoga together with the transit workers union which is demanding a 20-cents-an-hour wage boost and 24 other contract changes.

G-E WINS INJUNCTION SUIT IN SCHENECTADY

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 19. (AP) The General Electric company today won its suit for a temporary injunction to permit entry of non-striking workers into its local plant.

State Supreme Court Justice John Alexander granted the injunction after several days of hearings on a show cause order. Counsel for the company will present an order to Alexander at 2 p.m. tomorrow.

If acceptable it will be signed and will become effective immediately. David Schribner, attorney for Local 301, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (C.I.O.) said, speaking "unofficially," the union probably would not appeal the decision.

Picketing apparently will continue at the General Electric plant. Announcement was made tonight by the local transport and steelworker unions that they would join the GE picket line at 7 a.m. tomorrow morning.

Prices Can Be Curbed, Bowles Assures House

New Federal Policy Will Work, Stabilization Chief Testifies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)

Chester Bowles assured the nation today that under President Truman's new wage-price policy the prices of the three essentials of life—food, shelter and clothing—can be held at about their present levels.

But he solemnly warned that co-operation of the entire nation is necessary—that the inflation boiler is dangerously near the explosion point, "with our entire economic future at stake."

Will Eliminate OPA

Zenas L. Potter, adviser to Bowles, told the committee OPA believes "that all controls but rents can be eliminated next year."

"If the OPA act is extended," he said, "we can decontrol ourselves out of existence. x x x Rent control can then appropriately be transferred to other agencies or to the states."

Bowles climbed Capitol Hill to appeal to Congress for a continuation of price controls, which are due to expire June 30.

"The lobbyists and the profiteers are licking their chops," he declared. "It is going to take firm and decisive action—it is going to take teamwork and support on every hand—if we are to hold this country on an even keel."

Believes Program Will Work

But, appearing for the first time in his new role as designated economic stabilizer, Bowles told the House Banking committee Mr. Truman's new wage-price policy is "a program that will work" and will turn back the inflation pressures.

It does not mean a retreat to a new and higher price line, he said. Moreover, he declared:

"To those people who are betting on inflation in the stock market and in the commodity markets, let me say 'You are betting on the wrong horse. There isn't going to be any inflation. We're going to hold the price and rent line as we've held it since May, 1943—all the speculators, lobbyists and pressure groups to the contrary notwithstanding!'"

Also, he gave "notice to speculators" that he intends to use all the command to prevent hoarding.

"This is one thing we simply must not tolerate," he said.

Bowles called upon Congress to "stop the inflation in the real estate market," as a necessary step if the new homes-for-veterans program is to succeed. He asked for continuation of food subsidies.

Summary of New Policy

He gave this summary of Mr. Truman's new economic policy, which the President himself described as a bulge but not a breakthrough in the wartime hold-the-line policy:

Wages—Control has been reestablished. This does not mean a wage freeze. Wage increases within the industry patterns already laid down since V-J day will be approved by the government. "Every effort will be made to speed up action and to establish streamlined procedures. I expect to have an announcement about how this can be accomplished within the next few days."

Prices—The new policy means that manufacturers will no longer be required to wait six months before the wage increases which they have granted will be taken into consideration in setting their prices. If for any reason an industry—operating at normal volume—is in hardship, price adjustments will be granted. These price adjustments will be designed to assure the minimum level of peacetime earnings for that industry during the coming year.

Food—These prices represent 40 per cent of the total cost of living. "Provided Congress continues the present food subsidy program, the line on food prices can be held, as it has been held for 32 months, at roughly present levels."

Rents—This expense represents 19 per cent of the living cost. "The rent line can and must be held."

Apparel—This represents 12 per cent of living costs. "It is my belief that we can continue to step up apparel production at roughly the present average of prices."

Furniture—What is true of food prices, rents and apparel prices, is generally true of furniture, although some price increases are probable in the metal using furniture lines.

Criticize N.A.M.

Bowles departed from his prepared text to take a poke at the National Association of Manufacturers which he said "wants to let prices go up and get production, and then let them collapse." He declared "that doesn't make sense to me. It didn't work after the last war when we had no price controls."

Spectators, filling all seats in the committee room, crowded the walls and sat on the floor to hear Bowles plead the case of the new wage-price policy.

The public hearing, on legislation to extend OPA and the subsidy authority for a year beyond the June 30 expiration date, opened with a brisk exchange between Chairman Spence (D-Ky.), author of the bill, and Rep. Crawford (R-Mich.).

Crawford, saying that 75 to 80 per cent of the people in his district are against OPA continuation, asked if opponents will be al-

lowed to present their case or "will they be crowded out of the picture?" Rep. Buffett (R-Neb.) said that was the case the last time OPA was before Congress.

Spence challenged these statements, but told Crawford "we are not going to stay here indefinitely. I want to expedite these hearings." He promised opponents would have ample opportunity to present their case.

Bowles spent most of the morning reading his formal statement, and when members asked that he come back in the afternoon to answer questions he advised he "had a date" with Mr. Truman at 3:15. He offered "to call up the President and cancel it." Instead, the committeemen asked him to return tomorrow morning.

be obvious to any reasonable mind that only by the most vigorous action—action taken now—can we regain control.

What is at stake is more than our reconversion program. What is at stake is our entire economic future. The answer to our present problems rests with you here in the Congress no less than with us in the executive branch of the Government.

In the next few weeks and months we shall be deciding whether we build a future of prosperity and security for all of us or whether we permit the present inflationary dynamite to go off in an explosion that will smash our economic system beyond hope of repair.

Events Since V-J Day Reviewed
It is, I think, important to re-

Text of the Statement on Wage-Price Policy Submitted by Bowles at House Hearing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The text of the introductory statement by Chester Bowles, OPA chief and new economic stabilization director, to the House Banking and Currency Committee today follows:

I am very sorry we have had to ask for several postponements of these hearings. I think all of you know that for the past few weeks we have faced a crisis of major proportions on the stabilization front. It was imperative that administration policy be clarified before I could come before your committee to request extension of the stabilization statutes. I appreciate more than I can say the committee's patience in postponing its hearings.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the gravity of the inflationary crisis we face. An expectancy of higher and still higher prices is sweeping the country. The speculative fever is reminiscent of 1929. We can see it in the stock market, in the real estate market, and even in almost every commodity market.

Everywhere men are betting on inflation. Everywhere the inflationary pressures have reached explosive proportions. It should

view briefly the events that have led up to this crisis. Let me go back, therefore, to V-J Day.

At that time there was a general expectation that the inflationary pressures would diminish. We expected payrolls to fall off sharply because of the elimination of overtime, the downgrading of workers and other factors. And we expected that during the tooling-up period unemployment would reach substantial proportions, further cutting into payrolls and purchasing power. As a result of all these factors most experts anticipated softening of markets and an abatement of pressure on prices.

At the same time, the whole country was eager to get rid of wartime controls as rapidly as possible. After four years of the rigors of wartime controls it was natural for all of us to hope for the speedy restoration of the free market. This was how the country felt; and this was how you in the Congress, no less than we in the executive branch, felt.

The Congress, for example, moved promptly to eliminate the excess profits tax and to reduce taxes on individual incomes.

In the OPA the staff was put to work to carve out broad areas of the price structure which it was hoped and expected could be ex-

empted from price control during the fall and winter months. And in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture a program indeed almost a timetable, based on the expectancy of lower food prices was developed for a progressive removal of food subsidies.

The War Production Board proceeded at once to dismantle its structure of production and other controls. Regulations in batches were pitched into the waste basket. The same was true of the Department of Agriculture, the Petroleum Administration, the Office of Defense Transportation, and the Foreign Economic Administration.

Bowles Wanted to Play Safe

In all this, needless to say, there was considerable difference of opinion among the various Government agencies; not disagreement on the general policy, but disagreement as to timing.

Ordinarily my own record as a prophet is no better than the next man's. But on this issue I happened to be one of those who wanted to play it safe. I was fearful of a repetition of the disaster of 1919 and 1920 when prices soared and then promptly collapsed. I did not feel that price and rent controls alone could carry the burden of inflation control.

Having lived with four years of other wartime controls we could, it seemed to me, take another six months or whatever was necessary to be sure we were on solid ground before scrapping those controls.

One element of the program for orderly liquidation of government control was the wage-price program. It was expected, as indeed it has actually come to pass, that the take-home pay of millions of American workers would be cut drastically. That was why, on Aug. 13, the Administration dismantled the complicated and often cumbersome structure of wartime wage controls and restored

collective bargaining, setting labor and management free to negotiate wage increases on their own. There was, however, one basic condition—that these negotiations take place within the framework of stable prices.

The President urged management to negotiate wage adjustments in order to cushion the cut in take-home pay. He pointed out that management could, in general, afford to grant such increases, emphasizing particularly the high profitability of most American industries, the excellent financial condition developed during the war, the protection against the risks of reconversion embodied in the tax laws, and the increase in earnings retained by business resulting from the elimination of the excess profits tax.

But the President emphasized, too, that such wage increases

must vary widely from one industry to another depending upon the ability of management to pay these increases without raising prices.

President's Price Policy Backed

As Price Administrator I subscribed to this policy. Although I knew that it would put some strain on prices, I believed it to be compatible with effective price control and in line with our best labor-management traditions. And indeed I supported the President's entire reconversion program. It was a program designed under the then existing conditions to give us a swift and orderly transition from war to peace.

What, then, produced the crisis which we face today on the stabilization front? Well, first of all, the tooling-up process of reconversion has proceeded faster than anyone thought possible. As a result, while average take-home pay has been cut, the volume of unemployment has not reached the proportions that were feared. That means that total payrolls have stayed higher than expected, with a resulting high demand for all products of our factories and farms.

Second, speculation, which after the last war became a dominant factor only after five or six months following the cessation of hostilities, this time put in an earlier appearance. The speculators started betting on inflation, and that showed in all our markets. And so, instead of a softening of pressure on prices in key areas of the economy, we have had prices pushing up hard against OPA ceilings all across the board, and prices in the speculative markets which were not under control moving up to new high ground almost from day to day.

Looking back on it, with the knowledge that we have today, and bearing in mind what I have just said about the inflationary pressures, it is perfectly clear that we moved too fast and too soon in stripping off the wartime controls.

Some Actions Turned Out Bad

Many of the actions taken, reasonable and proper though they may have seemed at the time, have not only meant hardship for our people; they have encouraged hoarding and added fuel to the flames of speculation.

And finally, let me turn to the wage-price policy. On the whole that policy has worked extremely well. Industrial and other wholesale prices as well as retail prices have been held very close to their V-J Day levels, while thousands of collective bargaining agreements involving substantial wage increases have been concluded in an orderly fashion. I am told that 6,000,000 workers have received wage increases during this period.

None the less, the wage-price policy broke down in a number of vitally important areas. Why it broke down in these particular areas can be left to the economic historians and to the theoreticians to decide. It seems to me high time that we stop arguing about "who did what to whom" and get on with the job of meeting a national emergency.

A speculative fever has taken hold of the country. The pressure in the boiler is up to the bursting point. The lobbyists and profiteers are licking their chops. It is going to take firm and decisive action—it is going to take teamwork and support on every hand—if we are to hold this country on an even keel.

The President last Thursday laid down a new stabilization program. He called upon me to take responsibility for its administration and upon the country to close ranks and see this job through to the finish. I think it is a good program and a workable program, and I mean to put everything I've got into making it succeed. I am confident that the American people will give the President the support he has asked for.

Let me turn now to the program itself, and specifically to the wage-price aspects of that program. I am not prepared this morning to give you all the details. Many of them have still to be worked out. But the basic policy is clear and understandable. Let me say once more, and as strongly as I know how, that the basic principles are good. They are workable. If we have Congressional as well as public

backing, they will enable us to keep inflation under lock and key and to maintain stability in our American economy.

On the wage side, control has been re-established. This does not mean a wage freeze. Wage increases within the industry patterns already laid down since V-J Day will be approved by the Government. Every effort will be made to speed up action and to establish streamline procedures. I expect to have an announcement about how this can be accomplished within the next few days.

What does this new policy mean to prices? It means that manufacturers will no longer be required to wait six months before the wage increases which they have granted will be taken into consideration in setting their prices. If for any reason an industry—operating at normal volume—is in hardship, price adjustments will be granted. These price adjustments will be designed to assure the minimum level of peacetime earnings for that industry during the coming year.

Does this mean general price increases throughout the entire economy? Does it mean a retreat to a new price line—to a new higher level of prices? Emphatically it does not, and it is vitally important that we understand why this is so.

Feb Below Pre-War Level

First of all, let's remember that the number of industries which have been, or are likely to be, forced below their pre-war earnings for any reason is relatively very small. The present pattern of wage increases can be, and in many instances has already been, established in scores of industries with no price consequences whatsoever.

It is generally true of such industries as the food processing and petroleum industries, where labor cost is a relatively small part of the total sales dollar. It is true of the apparel industry and many others where labor costs represent a higher proportion of total costs—but where profits generally have been abnormally high. It is less true of some of the metal-using industries where labor costs, direct and indirect, represent a sizable factor in the total price.

The result of this new wage-price policy will, as I say, not necessitate a retreat from the present price line. It will mean a bulge in one relatively narrow section of that line—a bulge which must not be allowed to spread.

Food prices represent 40 per cent of the total cost of living line as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics index. This new policy will have little or no effect on food prices. Provided Congress continues the present food subsidy program, the line on food prices can be held, as it has been held for thirty-two months, at roughly present levels.

Rents represent 19 per cent of the cost of living line. This new policy will have little or no effect on rents. The rent line can and must be held.

Apparel represents about 12 per cent of the cost of living line. This new policy will have little or no effect on apparel prices. It is my belief that we can continue to step up apparel production at roughly the present average of prices.

"No Retreat" on Food Line

And what is true of food prices, rents and apparel prices is generally true of furniture prices, the prices of house furnishings and services. It is in some of the metal-using industries, a relatively small section of the cost of living line, where some price increases will be needed.

But let me make the situation clear beyond all question. The price line simply must be held. The prices of food, rent and apparel must be kept from rising. On that all important sector there can be no retreat.

There will, of course, be loud cries from the "now I want mine" boys. And there will be sober and understandable requests from many farmers for the removal of food subsidies. These objections to a continued hold-the-line pol-

icy—both irresponsible and responsible objections—will be based on a plea of fairness. Businessmen will say "labor has had rather general increases in wages. We want general increases in prices." Some farmers will say the same thing.

For this reason, I would like to discuss this subject of fairness of income—group by group. Let me say at the outset that there is probably far more fairness of income distribution in our economy today than at any previous point in our peacetime history. Let me say further that if we strive now to work out all the unfairnesses which remain we shall only succeed in blowing up our entire anti-inflation program with resulting disaster to everyone.

Let us examine first of all the position of labor. There are some people who throw up their hands in horror at the thought of any wage increases at all. Well, let's look at the problem like reasonable men. The fact is that the elimination of overtime and downgrading have sharply cut the take-home pay of millions of American workers. There are all kinds of figures

tossed around about basic wage rates, straight-time hourly earnings, and average hourly earnings. But let's remember that it is take-home pay that buys groceries and pays the rent. And when take-home pay is cut, the family has got to tighten its belt, as the President pointed out in October. The pattern of wage increases established over the past three months in most instances provides adjustments that go only part way toward making good the loss in take-home pay.

These wage increases and others which will be coming along in certain other fields do not represent a new advantage to labor. They represent a cushioning of the blow that millions of individual workers have had since V-J Day. They do not give labor an unfair advantage as compared to other groups in the community. They are designed rather to maintain something approaching the balance we had in wartime.

Under the new wage-price policy, wages generally will be stabilized according to the new patterns established since V-J Day. A further increase over the present pattern would make economic stabilization impossible. But the fact that many increases have occurred and others will occur in industries where pre-V-J Day contracts are still in effect is, in my opinion, healthy, proper and in the interests of every one of us.

How about business? Business is doing very well. American industry on the whole is extremely profitable. Only limited areas of it have been affected adversely by the shift from war to peace. The food industry, the textile and clothing industry, the department

stores, the service trades—none of these industries have had to reconvert. They have kept on producing right straight through. They were very profitable during the war, they are very profitable today, and they are going to stay very profitable for a long time to come.

Corporation profits as a whole before taxes are expected to total in 1945 some \$22 billion compared to a little under \$25 billion in 1944. It will be said that most of this profit was earned in the first half of the year while the shooting was still going on and that since V-J Day the situation has been entirely different. We don't have the full details of profits quarter by quarter for 1945.

But it is significant, I think, that the boards of directors of American corporations declared a billion and a half in dividends in the final quarter of 1945—the period of economic readjustment. This was just as much as they declared in the final quarter of 1944. And total dividends last year were right up to the 1944 level. Needless to say, I know none of my business friends who have had their salaries reduced since V-J Day.

Now it is true that in the reconversion area—and I mean by this not only those industries which have stopped producing war equipment and are now producing civilian items, but also industries like steel which have had to change the character of their production—operations are less profitable at the moment than in other parts of the economy. But let's keep our perspective. All these industries together make up less than 15 per cent of the American economy.

Almost Unlimited Demand Seen

No one can know for sure how these industries are making out now. None the less their outlook for 1946 as a whole is extremely favorable. For one thing, they face an almost unlimited demand for their output. Once they really get rolling they will be producing far more than they ever produced before the war, and increasing volume means lower costs and rising profits.

That the outlook for these industries is bright is confirmed by the fact that the stocks of corporations in the reconversion area have not been lagging behind in the general boom on the stock market. That is why until recently we felt it fair to ask the reconversion industries, as well as all others, to wait six months after negotiating wage increases before concluding that price relief was necessary.

So let me say once more—let's keep our sense of perspective. We are not confronted with a situation in which scores of industries and hundreds of thousands of firms are on the verge of bankruptcy. The very opposite is true.

On the whole, American industry is extremely profitable. Only

15 per cent of it is affected materially by the transition from war to peace. Its prospects, in general, were never brighter. And as I pointed out before we have never in our entire history had a period in which there was less hardship in American business. In 1945 bankruptcies fell for the third successive year to an all-time low of 810. This compares to 22,900 bankruptcies in the boom year 1929.

"How About Our Farmers?"

Finally, how about our farmers—the group whose extraordinary record during the war is perhaps least appreciated, the group which for more than a generation has profited the least when times were good and suffered the hardest blows in times of adversity.

In 1939 our farmers, representing 25 per cent of all of our people, had only 9 per cent of our national income. When the experts stress the gains which our farmers have made during this war, they often fail to mention the low levels from which they had to start.

Nevertheless, it is a fact that our farmers, like the rest of us, have done rather well since the days before the war. Today net operating income per farm is more than three times as great as it was in 1939, and the in-

creases have been pretty general. On V-J Day the experts generally prophesied that farm prices and farm income would drop rapidly in the following months. But again the experts were wrong. In December, the cash income of our farmers, after seasonal adjustments, was 2 per cent higher than in August.

To those of our farmers who are inclined to criticize labor and deplore the increases in wages which have occurred, let me point out one all important fact. The decrease in farm income which they expected six months ago has failed to materialize largely because total factory payrolls in our cities did not drop to the extent expected—because employment held up and increases in wage rates offset in part the less in take-home pay due to a shorter work week.

Need for Subsidies Defended

It is not too much to say that our farmers today hold the key to economic stabilization largely in their hands. For unless food subsidies are maintained beyond July 1 the control of the present inflationary dangers will become impossible.

If food subsidies were withdrawn, food prices would rise promptly and dangerously. The index, which has been held steady since May 1943, would immediately rise more than 8 per cent. This would force a major increase in the cost of living. This in turn would force compensating wage adjustments on a broad scale. As

surely as day follows night we would be started on a spiral of wage and price increases leading directly to disaster.

Very properly, our farmers hate subsidies. I don't blame them for that. Subsidies are a necessary evil, and the quicker we can be rid of them without blowing up our economy, the better off we shall be.

But subsidies are absolutely vital to the success of our program. I am hopeful and confident that much as our farmers may dislike them, they dislike and fear inflation more.

The stabilization program has meant much to our farmers. The prices they receive have risen on the average exactly the same percentage in this war as in the last—113 per cent. But the prices they pay, including interest and taxes, have risen only 40 per cent this time against 94 per cent the last time—for the single reason that price and rent controls have been in effect. A good example is farm machinery. In the first World War it rose in price, on the average, 68 per cent. The increase since 1939 has totaled only 14 per cent.

If the present price line is broken—if inflationary forces break loose—there is no group in America which will more surely suffer disaster and heartbreak than our millions of farm families.

I have come to know our farmers well and feel that I understand many of their problems. I sympathize deeply with their concern over the future. The leaders of farm organizations are my friends. I have confidence that they will rise to the present emergency in the same statesmanlike way in which they have supported price and rent controls during the most critical period of the war.

To "Hold Line Where It Is"

So much for price and wage policy and its effects on our economy. We have a bulge in our line and a threatened breakthrough. We must stop the breakthrough, seal off the bulge, and continue to hold the line where it is. This is our new program. It is a program that will work. It is a program that will stabilize the American economy.

To those people who are betting on inflation in the stock market and in the commodity markets, let me say "you are betting on the wrong horse. There isn't going to be any inflation. We're going to hold the price and rent line as we've held it since May 1943—all the speculators, lobbyists and pressure groups to the contrary notwithstanding!"

It is, of course, expanding production which will bring us to the point where price, rent and wage controls can be dropped. Production is the only answer to inflation. There are some who say

"Yes, but under price control production is impossible."

The record clearly proves that this is nonsense. During the war industrial and farm production under price control rose fully five times as much as in World War I. Today production is surely at the highest point ever achieved in peacetime. Unemployment is at the lowest peacetime point in twenty years with as many people on our payrolls as in our best wartime year.

What are those 52,000,000 workers doing if they are not producing? Why is it that industry after industry is crying for more and more employees? Why is it that reconversion has been accomplished in record time? Why is it that every business forecast indicates rapid increases in production throughout 1946? Why are retail sales continuing to higher and still higher levels—all under a program of price controls?

As production recovers from recent shutdowns let's forget this propaganda talk about price controls making production impossible. Let's take off our coats, forget our differences, and get out the goods. That's the way—the only way—to get rid of price control without the most disastrous inflation this country has ever seen.

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Must Retrace Some Steps

It should be perfectly clear to all of us that we are going to have to retrace some of the steps we have taken since V-J Day. As I pointed out we're going to have to abandon early liquidation of the subsidy program. We cannot

permit an increase in the price of food. The fact that we were ready to liquidate that program, and indeed made a beginning, should provide assurance that that program will not be continued a single month beyond what is necessary for the continued stabilization of our economy.

Furthermore, we shall probably have to restore some of the production controls which were abandoned last fall. Obviously we shall move with discretion and only where the need is very clear. But we shall see to it that the orders that are necessary to get clothing for our veterans, and building materials for the construction industry will be put into operation promptly.

And I mean to make the fullest use of the authority under the Second War Powers Act to prevent hoarding. If there is any doubt on that score, let me dispel it now. That is one thing we simply must not tolerate. Speculators take notice!

If we are to win through in our fight against inflation, it will take the best efforts we can put

forth in the executive branch of the Government. More than that, it will take action by the Congress. I urge that you renew without amendment and at the earliest possible moment the stabilization statutes. To check the speculative fever in this country it must be made clear to everybody that the Congress, no less than the executive branch of the Government, is determined that inflation shall not come.

Under other circumstances I would not urge the re-enactment of the legislation without amendment. But the dangers today are great. Any sign of weakness will be quickly and greedily seized upon by the speculators and other enemies of inflation control. Delay in reaching a decision will do irreparable damage to the entire program.

I further urge with all the vigor at my command that the Congress enact at the earliest possible moment legislation to stop the inflation in the real estate

market. If this inflation is permitted to continue unchecked, it will undermine the construction industry just as it did after the last war. And it will strike a body blow at any hopes we may have for a secure and prosperous economic future.

Mr. Wilson Wyatt has recently developed a magnificent veterans' housing program. It will not only provide the housing which the veteran so desperately needs at reasonable prices, but it will also put the housing industry generally on a firm and solid basis such as it has never before enjoyed. Legislation to prevent inflation of real estate prices is imperative if this program is to have a chance of success.

Gentlemen, the program the President has laid down is not a perfect program. Under the circumstances which we face there can be no perfect program. But it is a good program and a workable program. It will prevent inflation, which benefits no one and spells disaster for all of us.

And I want to say as strongly as I know how that it is a fair program. Under it we shall not be able to eliminate every inequity in our economic system. That, I am afraid, will never be possible. But we can and we will do broad justice to all the economic groups of the country.

Clearly this program of economic stabilization—or any program of economic stabilization which might have a chance of success—will be attacked by every irresponsible pressure group in the land, such as the group that demanded the removal of all price controls on Feb. 15—last Friday—at the very height of this inflationary crisis.

Congress Praised for Stand
In the past four years of price

and rent controls Congress has courageously resisted the pressures of these groups. Congress has consistently turned down their periodic drives for needless higher prices, rents and profits. By taking this stand Congress has so far saved the people scores of billions of dollars and

prevented a disastrous inflation. Over and over again on this vital issue Congress has proved that the people's case is in good hands.

Let me repeat that it is not unfair or unreasonable to ask American business to live with its present generally high level of profits, with adjustments in prices limited only to those who really need them. The vast majority of business men are as reasonable, sensible and patriotic as any group in the land.

Let me repeat that it is not unreasonable or unfair to ask the farmer to accept the present general level of prices for his products. Some months ago it was expected that farm incomes would decline in 1946 some 15 per cent below the levels of 1945. It is now perfectly clear that farm incomes will not decline. If anything, they will go up from the 1945 level. That is due in no small part to the wage increases which have helped to prevent a decline in total wage income. Such a decline in wage income would have resulted in a decline in farm income, too.

Finally, it is not unreasonable or unfair to ask labor to accept temporary Government controls over wages and some cut in their take-home pay as a result of reduced overtime. Much as we might wish to prevent that cut, there is no way in which we can do so without precipitating an inflation in which the worker, like everyone else, has everything to lose and nothing to gain.

You and I and the American people all face a grave responsibility. I am confident that in the face of the danger of inflation we shall close ranks, as the President has called upon us to do, and carry through the program which he has laid down.

I am confident that we shall now throw our economic machine—the most productive in the world—into high gear.

That is the way, and the only way, in which we can quickly get back to a free market, free collective bargaining, and a free and prosperous America.

LOAN IS VITAL,
WALLACE SAYS

Needed To Save Britain From Starting Trade War

Chicago, Feb. 18 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, called on American business tonight to give "vigorous and vociferous support" to the proposed \$3,750,000,000 loan to Great Britain and to assume a "fair share in the risk" of financing another \$8,000,000,000 in world trade which he said was needed in the three-year postwar period.

Refusal of the loan to Great Britain, he contended, would force that nation "to embark upon a vicious system of dog-eat-dog in world trade," and "world security would be at death's door."

"We may not want to be the only big creditor nation in the world," he said, "but that's what we have to be—whether we like it or not."

World Trade Picture

Wallace, in a speech before the Chicago World Trade Conference of the Chicago Association of Commerce, gave this picture of the post-war situation:

Needs and the ability to use goods would support \$150,000,000 in world trade in the three-year period, but at a projected deficit of about \$51,000,000,000 in countries importing more than they export. Resources available to these countries would finance about a third; another \$16,000,000,000 would be accounted for through international agencies such as UNRRA and lending and stabilization operations under the Bretton Woods Agreement. A few countries, such as Canada, Sweden and Switzerland, with a favorable trade balance, would account for \$3,000,000,000, leaving roughly \$15,000,000,000 needed to be financed.

Must Come From U.S.

"Where shall we find this \$15,000,000,000, more or less, in foreign-trade financing?" he asked.

"You know as well as I do that most of it will have to be found here in the United States. This is true not only because the other countries just do not have the available funds. It is also true because the great bulk of the goods—both capital and consumer goods—which the deficit countries will buy will come from the United States."

He called attention to the proposed loan to Britain and the \$3,000,000,000 increase in the lending authorization of the Export-Import Bank and estimated that \$8,000,000,000 in world trade still needed financing "if we are to supply the basic needs of the world—and thus create the necessary atmosphere of confidence in peace...."

Business Take Its Share

"I question whether it is wise for business to look to the Federal Government of the United States for further participation—particularly on a long-term basis. Methods

must be found whereby business itself will feel justified in taking its fair share of the risks."

He said Britain, if denied the loan, "would be forced to obtain her essential imports from those countries willing and able to supply food and raw materials in return for pounds sterling, to be spent in Britain at a later date for specific items of merchandise."

U.S. Would Be Blocked

"This would mean that Britain would be forced into dealing in blocked currencies. This would mean that Britain would be forced to continue indefinitely—even to intensify—her wartime controls over imports, and to take the sternest measures to control the flow of trade and currency between Great Britain and the empire dominions and dependencies so that British exports would be sure to counterbalance British imports."

"In the meantime, the United States would be unable to sell goods throughout the British Empire. We also would be forced into bilateral agreements with countries that would remain in our own dollar trading area—in order to maintain markets urgently needed for our own war-swollen industries...."

Trade Expansion Impossible

"The expanding world trade—and the expanding world income so essential to our own program of full employment and full production—would be impossible to achieve."

"Peace would not long survive if the world is to be divided into three restrictive economic blocs—the dollar bloc, the sterling bloc and the Russian bloc," he asserted.

At a news conference earlier, Wallace contended that if the maximum employment bill "is not administered wholeheartedly with the wholehearted support of the American people the next depression will be worse—much worse—than in 1932."

Public Support Needed

He termed the bill "the very embodiment of free enterprise," but said "whether it works or not depends upon the quality of the administrator chosen by the President and on the support given it by the American people."

Wallace said a next depression would be worse than 1932 "because the economic forces unleashed by the war are much greater," adding: "As I test the sentiment of the American people they will insist upon full use of all their resources. They have seen what can be done and they know what full production means."

SENATE CONFIRMS
NEW RFC DIRECTOR

Debate Continues in Committee on Pauley Appointment to Navy Post.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—(AP) The Senate confirmed George E. Allen today for a director of the RFC, after some bitter political wrangling that involved financial dealings of two other Truman appointees—Edwin W. Pauley and James K. Vardaman.

The shouting in committees over the latter two nominations—Pauley for Undersecretary of the Navy and Vardaman for a 14-year term on the Federal Reserve board of governors—spilled over onto the Senate floor.

In the debate there on the selection of Allen, Presidential intimate, for the Reconstruction Finance corporation post, Senators Taft (R-Ohio) took the floor to complain that the three appointments "have excited the indignation of the people of this country." He called the men "unqualified."

Defended By Barkley, Lucas

Majority Leader Barkley, of Kentucky, and Senator Lucas (D-Ill.) rallied to the defense, with Lucas asserting that "these days people are being indicted by suspicion." He said Allen "is honest; he is keen, smart, he has horse sense and he has a sense of humor."

Barkley drew a parallel between objections raised against Allen and criticism of Abraham Lincoln because of his humorous anecdotes.

"Should Allen drop his chin down to the floor and give it a kick every time he took a step?" Barkley asked. "He cannot be criticized for having a sense of humor."

Before the actual confirmation,

which came on a voice vote, the Senate turned down, 43 to 27 a motion by Senator Langer (R-N.D.) to send Allen's name back to the Banking committee. Langer suggested that Allen's numerous business connections might influence him in the RFC post.

The brightest fireworks in committee came in the naval group hearing on the appointment of Pauley, California oil man and former treasurer of the Democratic party, for the Navy post.

\$25,000 Contribution

There John L. Akerman, Chicago salesman for a radio chain, testified that Pauley turned over to him more than \$25,000 in cash for a 1939 California referendum campaign against the repeal of a state oil conservation law.

Pauley has told the committee he worked against repeal of the law, but said he had no knowledge of having contributed personally to the campaign fund.

Akerman said he worked for the group opposing repeal of the conservation law, and named Pauley as a member of the organization. He told the committee also that he failed to find, in a report to the California secretary of state by the anti-referendum committee, any mention of \$25,000 which he paid out to Hollywood Red Ink, a publication.

Akerman was called to the stand after Senator Tobey (R-N.H.) had demanded that the committee ask the Department of Justice to fire Harold Judson, assistant solicitor general, another witness on the referendum campaign fund matter.

Tobey called Judson "unfit to hold office," and Senator Tydings (D-Md.) countered with the assertion that Tobey was trying to "terrorize and intimidate" the witness.

Attorney For Oil Firms

Judson told of acting as attorney for the group of oil companies bucking a drive by independent operators to kill the oil conservation measure. A fund of \$380,500 was raised and Judson said he "would assume" that Pauley and his company contributed.

Tobey produced photostatic copies of California election law records listing Judson as the sole contributor. Judson explained he was acting only as trustee for the contributors. But Tobey declared that California law required all contributors to be named.

A bitter argument was touched off when Senator Brewster (R-Me.) interrupted Judson's testimony, asking him if he did not wish to testify further "because you might incriminate yourself."

"I resent that," angrily retorted Judson.

"Who's on trial here, Pauley or Judson?" Senator Ellender (D-La.) interjected into the hubbub of questions.

Later Tobey said that Judson had "made such a spectacle of himself" that he ought to be removed.

Tydings said the witness had "conducted himself with decorum" and that Tobey had been making "speeches" to the committee.

The Maryland senator asserted that Judson was called here by Senator Tobey and the only trouble is that he has not testified to what Senator Tobey expected him to and Senator Tobey is piqued."

Porter Nomination Goes to Senate

Washington, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—President Truman today formally nominated Paul A. Porter to be Price Administrator. His name was sent to the Senate for confirmation. Porter, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, replaces Chester Bowles, who has been appointed Director of Economic Stabilization. Bowles's appointment does not require Senate confirmation.

GETS UNRRA POST

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—(AP) Harry E. Howell, Boston lawyer and former chief of the pricing policy branch of the Army Service forces, has been appointed comptroller of UNRRA. Director General Herbert H. Lenman announced today.

CAPTAIN DEPLORES PROBE DISCLOSURE OF CODE BREAKING

Intelligence Chief Believes National Security Has Been Hindered.

SENATOR HART TESTIFIES

Asiatic Commander Reports He Acted on Warning, Dispersed Ships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — (AP) A naval intelligence officer said tonight that disclosure of America's code-breaking secrets in the Pearl Harbor investigation has "knocked the props" from a pillar of national security.

Capt. Edwin T. Layton gave that as his opinion in response to a question from Senator Lucas (D-Ill.) at hearings of the Senate committee investigating Japan's Dec. 7, 1941, attack.

Lucas had asked whether Layton thought the investigation would help or hinder national security.

Other Nations Alerted

Layton, who was Pacific fleet intelligence officer prior to and during the war, said the disclosure in the hearings that for years the United States had been "reading" Japan's codes would put all other nations "on their toes."

If another war comes, he said, this country "will not be in the fine shape" it was as a result of the "breaking" of the codes.

And if the codes had not been broken, Layton declared, "the war would still be going on."

After the 1925 naval conference, the witness related, a book was published which disclosed the United States had intercepted and read coded dispatches to the Japanese delegates.

Japs Changed Codes

At that time, Japanese codes were very simple but were changed and made difficult.

"I think this investigation will have the same kind of effect," he concluded.

Layton said he believed that "single responsibility" should be established for evaluation and distribution of intelligence to all military units.

He made that remark after acknowledging that the pre-Pearl Harbor liaison between the Army and Navy in Hawaii "could be improved upon."

Earlier, Layton had told the committee that the Pearl Harbor story would have been "entirely different" if Washington had sent Hawaii copies of its decoded Japanese messages.

Capt. Edwin T. Layton told the Senate-House investigating committee he was "outraged and astonished" when he learned nearly two years after the Dec. 7, 1941, attack that "we had been shortchanged" on information.

"Had I been negligent and not informed the fleet of something they should have known," he said, "I would have been court-martialed and probably shot—and deserved it."

Layton explained that he meant

he had been negligent after the war started. He was fleet intelligence officer throughout the war.

Senator Hart Testifies

Before Layton testified, the committee heard Senator Thomas C. Hart (R-Conn.) relate that as commander of the Asiatic fleet, he dispersed his ships for security reasons as the war threat developed.

About 10 days before Japan opened hostilities, Hart said, he even sent some ships to Netherlands East Indies ports "ostensibly to get oil."

With a grin, he told how he informed Dutch Admiral Helfrich that the ships would have difficulty taking on oil and might be around for some time.

Hart, a retired admiral, declined to "express a judgment" on the pre-war actions of Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, the Pacific fleet commander whose available battleships were all anchored in Pearl Harbor and were disabled by the Japanese raid.

Hart smilingly commented "it might be said" that he was not fully alerted in Manila Bay for the start of war. He explained there was some re-fueling going on there at the time.

But he said that in late 1941 signs progressively indicated war was coming and that the odds were "1,000 to one," although "I never got around to betting."

Dispersed His Warships

Hart said that when he got a "war warning" message from Washington November 27, 1941 he followed a policy of "dispersal and concealment" of his ships in the Asiatic fleet. He said he sent all cruisers and three forces of destroyers "well to the south" of Manila bay.

Hart also related that he "stuck his neck out considerably" in pre-war scouting of Japanese forces. He said he was quite relieved when on December 1, orders arrived to undertake just what he had already started.

Hart declared he personally instructed the fliers to stay clear of pre-war combat "but being aviators, they knew I was taking chances."

"We were trying to find out what was going on," Hart explained. He contended this was not an overt act—"the air was free and we had as much business around the China coast as the Japs."

Hart, a peppery witness whose Navy nickname was "Scrappy," told the committee:

"I don't know whether the word 'overt' was in any of my instructions, but I certainly didn't need any instructions to keep me from starting a war."

On other points, Hart told the committee:

1. On December 6, 1941, he received a report from Capt. John Creighton, U. S. N., in Singapore to the effect that the U. S. had assured Britain of armed support "in three or four eventualities." He said he did not recall what these eventualities were, but did know that Washington never sent him any instructions along this line.

2. He did not tell naval Captain L. F. Safford he had definitely seen a secret Japanese "Winds Code" message which Safford contends was a now-vanished tip-off of war

three days in advance. Hart said he had told Safford of seeing something about the message, instead.

3. He was "in no way surprised at the date" the Japanese chose to start war but was surprised at "that part of the attack hurled on Hawaii."

Hart Denies He Saw 'Winds' Message

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP) —

Thomas C. Hart, senator and former admiral, denied to Pearl Harbor investigators today that he once definitely told Capt. L. F. Safford of having seen a "winds code" message in naval files.

Safford has said that such a secret message from Tokyo came in three days before the Pearl Harbor attack, and provided Washington with an advance warning of war. Safford also said that papers relating to it had disappeared.

Safford quoted Hart, former commander in chief of the Asiatic fleet, as having told him not to testify to something he could not prove—destruction of records—because "I have seen your winds message."

"Sighted Something"

Hart is now a Republican Senator from Connecticut. He told the Senate-House inquiry committee today that he had told Safford he had "sighted something in the files about the winds messages."

Hart conducted an inquiry into the Pearl Harbor disaster himself, in that, he recalled, "Captain Safford stated as a fact that one or all dispatches (on the winds code) had been removed from the files."

"I told him that in my entire naval career I had never known of one instance of files being falsified and he needed to be very sure," Hart continued.

"Conversation Stopped"

He said that he "told Captain Safford that I thought I, myself, had sighted something in the files about the winds messages and the conversation on that point stopped right there."

Incidentally, Hart said, "I still regard" the question of whether there was a winds code "a matter of very little importance."

Hart said he rechecked at the Navy "and found I had not seen the files at all." He said that what he had seen was a sort of compilation or history in which there was "some reference to the winds code." He added:

"I did not, I could not have made the definite statement to Captain Safford that I had seen in the official files any of those messages."

Was Cautioned, Safford Said

Safford had said that Hart told him, in cautioning a stick-to-what-you-can-prove course, that "I have just come from the front office and I have seen your winds code."

[The winds code was a Japanese plan to signal agents abroad when a break was at hand. The code provided for a false weather broadcast in a news broadcast.]

Hart is due soon to get his turn at this other persistently raised question:

Did the United States in prewar days agree to help Great Britain in the event Japan attacked her alone in the Pacific?

Hart sent a dispatch to Washington on the day before the December 7 (1941) attack on Pearl Harbor, saying:

"Learn from Singapore we have assured Britain armed support in three or four eventualities. Have no corresponding instructions from you."

Stark Denies Instructions

Admiral Harold R. Stark, 1941 chief of naval operations, has testified that no such instructions were sent because there had been no assurances.

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) has asked about this repeatedly in the inquiry now drawing to a close. Ferguson's questions to previous witnesses have mentioned the Atlantic Charter meeting of the late President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in August of 1941.

Quotes From Document

He was quoted from a State Department document saying they agreed on parallel action at least in warning Japan against further aggression.

Meanwhile, Representative Murphy (D., Pa.) said that before the committee quits "there will be a statement in the record to tie up the loose ends of the Dewey episode."

Murphy was referring to the fact that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, learned during or before the presidential campaign of 1944 that the United States was reading highly secret Japanese codes. It has not been disclosed how he learned this, but there was testimony that he kept it secret at the request of Gen. George E. Marshall, then chief of staff.

"the perfect excuse for surrender," Maj. Alexander P. De Seversky told the War department today.

Summarizing his findings on an official inspection tour of the Pacific made last fall at the behest of Secretary of War Patterson, Seversky, an aviation authority, said in his report:

"It was a face-saving miracle which saved perhaps half a million American lives and several million Japanese lives. Though the Hiroshima and Nagasaki episodes added only less than three per cent to the material devastation already visited on Japan, its psychological value was beyond calculation—for both the defeated and the victors."

As to the military importance of the Hiroshima attack, Seversky repeated his statements last week before the Senate Atomic committee that the same damage, with probably less loss of life, could have been inflicted by 200 Superfortresses loaded with incendiaries.

The report was released by the War department with a statement by Patterson that it represented Seversky's personal and not necessarily the War department's views but merited careful consideration.

Seversky said he interviewed the principal American commanders and many Japanese including Emperor Hirohito. His conclusions included:

1. "In the Pacific, a complete victory was scored through the air, without the need for surface invasion and by-passing the enemy's immense surface forces."

2. By taking industries out of modern buildings and scattering them to minimize the effects of bombing, the Japanese committed "industrial hata-kiri."

3. The Japanese were handicapped by their totalitarian system and failed to develop the "flexibility" by which American leaders kept pace with war experience.

4. The Pacific theater was "almost a museum of lost aeronautical opportunities" because of American failure to develop bigger planes with longer range.

5. Japanese "suicide bombing was wasteful, futile and an expression of desperation," and "the 'atomic kamikaze' of the future will prove no more decisive than the TNT kamikaze of the past."

6. Had the Japanese not surrendered, American air power could have knocked out the operational

Air Power Defeated Japan, Seversky Says After Survey

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — (AP) Japan was defeated from the air, with the atomic bomb providing

bases of the 8,000-12,000 planes the enemy retained.

7. The atomic bomb destruction at Hiroshima and Nagasaki was "entirely incendiary in character."

and the deaths were due almost entirely to fire and to falling structures." Had the same bombs been dropped in like manner on steel-and-concrete New York or Chicago, Sevsky asserted, the damage would have been no greater than that from a ten-ton blockbuster.

CONSCRIPTION FOES RESUME CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Led by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago, opponents of universal military training renewed today their attack on the proposal advocated by President Truman.

Hutchins told the House Military committee, as it began the final week of prolonged hearings, that the idea of universal training as a military measure "is absurd."

The generals and the admirals, he said, "prove that there is no defense against the atomic bomb and then ask for an enormous army to defend us against it."

Hutchins described as "the sheerest folly" the foreign policy of the United States which he said calls for "the largest army, navy and airforce in the world."

A better way to spend the money that universal military training would cost, he said, would be to educate our citizenry "until all of us were united in a common understanding and all of us had developed to the maximum the potential character and intelligence we were born with."

"This is also the best way to beat war, for it is a start toward the formation of that world community which is our only hope."

Noah W. Cooper, representing the Luch Cooper Bible class of Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. J. Raymond Schmidt, Washington, national superintendent of legislative work of the national grand lodge of the International Order of Good Templars, also testified.

Dr. Cooper told the committee university military training "violates God's law," while Dr. Schmidt criticized the proposal as "unnecessary, undemocratic and a danger to peaceful relations with other nations."

U. S. May Share in Cost Of States' National Guard

Congress to Get Request in
Expanding Forces

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—War Department plans to enlarge the post-war National Guard to 622,500 likely will carry requests that Congress help the states pay

for storage of equipment, the National Guard bureau said today. Under War Department policy, it is generally the responsibility of the states to provide and maintain armories and storage facilities for the housing of personnel and equipment.

However, it is expected that modern training will require such equipment as big guns, numerous planes, bulldozers, and other bulky objects which may prove costly to store.

The National Guard bureau said that prior to the second World War the Guard program called for garaging 20,000 trucks but the states had storage space for only about 5,000. The Federal government by special appropriation helped out the states then.

Under the present proposed program, the states would likely be expected to provide adequate armories for administrative set-ups.

As plans are still in the study stage, the bureau said, no specific proposals could be announced until the War Department is ready to make its request to Congress.

A-BOMB SECRETS SAFE, SAYS SENATOR McMAHON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Senator McMahon (D-Conn.), chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Atomic Energy, said today that the current hearings by his committee have not resulted in the disclosure of "valuable atomic secrets."

"I have talked with Secretary of War Patterson and General Groves," he said in a statement, "respecting the current story that 'authorized War department sources' complain that valuable atomic secrets have been disclosed in the course of the committee's work. They have both assured me that they do not know of any such disclosures. There have been none."

"I know that the War department has examined the daily transcript of the hearings and have found nothing to complain about... so far as the matter of security is concerned."

WAR DEPT WILL SELL 504 SURPLUS PLANTS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Undersecretary of War Kenneth C. Royall today announced that 504 government-owned industrial plants, which cost \$3,959,000,000 and were used by the War department have been declared surplus and have been or are being disposed of.

Of another 124 government-owned plants, 37 are considered partially surplus but cannot be released until production contracts have been terminated.

Twelve have been converted to non-industrial military installations, such as active depots and warehouses. In regard to the others still under government operation, Royall said in a statement:

"The War department is reviewing its plans to insure the retention of necessary production capacity in the event of a future emergency, with full consideration to the output which may reasonably be expected from commercial sources. Those plants determined as necessary will be considered for retention in the War department postwar industrial establishment, either in an active or a standby status."

Women Veterans Find Prejudices Still Exist

Washington, Feb. 18 (AP)—From army drab, navy blue and marine green, 400,000 American women are emerging to pit new feminine skills against old masculine prejudices.

Ironically, says their representative in the Veterans Administration, their wartime progress will be their peacetime problem.

A capable woman lawyer, Lieut. Col. Mary-Agnes Brown, is at the elbow of Veterans Administrator Omar N. Bradley to plead the case of women veterans.

Aide To Colonel Hobby
Three rows of ribbons on her khaki shirt tell the story of her WAC service: Executive officer to Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, former WAC director, and later, 15 months in the South Pacific as staff director at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

Now Colonel Brown is adviser to General Bradley on the special problems of his thousands of feminine charges.

Learned Men's Trades
Women soldiers, WAVEs and Marines, she says, are marching home to this quandary:

In wartime, they were taught such masculine trades as mechanic, sheet metal worker, chauffeur, truck driver, electrician's helper, control tower operator, welder, armament inspector.

They learned to command. They saw the world—or a large slice of it. They did something about world problems—and want to keep on doing something.

Men Get First Choice
But back home, says Colonel

Brown, they are not being received as warmly as their wartime male comrades. The WAC officer names these feminine handicaps:

1. Many male employers—consciously or unconsciously—give automatic first choice to a man.
2. Male workers themselves, in many trades, close their ranks to possible women competitors.
3. Women are "moved downstairs" by some bosses to make high places for returning men veterans.

Hundreds Holding Out
Faced with this trio of problems, Colonel Brown says, hundreds of women veterans are "stalling for time." Not willing to accept unskilled work, they are taking unemployment compensation instead of waiting their chance at a war-sized job.

"Having pioneered in the armed services," Colonel Brown said, "women are prepared to pioneer in the civilian world."

To the readjusting woman veteran, the WAC officer gives this twofold advice: Keep up the education and hold out for the job she wants.

AMPUTEES WANT AUTOS

Hospital Patients Go to White
House to Present Demands

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—A group of war amputees went to the White House today to suggest that the Government provide each crippled World War II veteran with an automobile.

The amputees, hospitalized at near-by Forest Glen Hospital, talked with Brig. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, the President's military aide.

They told reporters that soldiers seriously handicapped in walking should have transportation to give them "a fighting chance" when they return to civil life. They carried a resolution signed by about 1,100 amputees and said they plan to obtain other signatures.

In the group were Pfc. Ralph Broitman, T/5 Michael McDonagh, S/Sgt. Milton Kornfeld, Pfc. Norman Raines and Pfc. Francis Morco, all of New York City.

BEDELL SMITH CHOICE HAILED

Eisenhower Thinks Link With

Russia Will Be Helped
FEB 19 1946

Salt Lake City, Feb. 18 (AP)—"Patience and good humor," General Eisenhower said tonight, are needed to "build up friendly and fast relationships between the Russian people and ourselves."

Asked at a news conference whether he thought the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith as Ambassador to Moscow was an important step in this direction, the chief of staff replied:

"I can conceive of no better man for a job like that than Bedell Smith. He was my chief of staff for four years and I hated to lose him. He has the high intelligence and skill in diplomacy that such an assignment calls for."

Going To Tacoma
Eisenhower, talking in characteristic quick, friendly fashion, said "Russia has been building up a defense mechanism since 1917 when she was surrounded by enemies. People didn't like her and that included ourselves."

The general will leave for Tacoma, Wash., at 9 A.M., Mountain Standard Time, tomorrow aboard his C-54 transport Sunflower Second in his inspection trip to military establishments.

Eisenhower declined to speculate on the future of the Selective Service Act.

"Of course, we hope that voluntary enlistments will become sufficient to do the job. I'd rather have occupation forces made up entirely of volunteers. This means higher morale which leads to greater pres-

tige in the eyes of people in the occupied countries. And it actually takes fewer men, under such conditions, to do the job."

"An Emotional Problem"
General Eisenhower estimated that the number of fathers in the Army would be reduced to 150,000 by June 1 from 700,000 on January 1. He grinned when asked if he had been cornered and cross-questioned by any more veterans' wives and commented this is "an emotional as well as an economic problem."

"We are going to select wives for over seas to join their husbands in the service on a sort of point basis," he said. "That is, so far as possible, those who have been separated the longest will be first to go."

Blackney Raises Questions On UNO Site

Washington, Feb. 18 (AP)—Establishment of United Nations headquarters in the United States will

"bring up many critical questions," Representative Blackney (R-Mich.) said today.

One possibility he cited in a statement was that the United States might withdraw from the organization in the years ahead leaving "an apparently hostile territory" within its borders.

Questions of jurisdiction, power to force "protesting owners" to sell their land, compensation of communities from tax losses and the right to convey land to an international agency—all these questions are involved, Blackney said.

He also said provision should be made "to assure the unimpeded and safe transit into and out of the area of representatives of the press, radio and films, and of other non-governmental organizations recognized by UNO for the purpose of consultation."

COMPETITION PROPOSED ON PLANS FOR UNO HOME

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Eric Gugler, chairman of the American Institute of Architects Committee named to assist the United Nations organization, suggested tonight that an international or national contest be conducted among architects and designers for plans for UNO buildings and a layout for the permanent home.

The design of buildings for the League of Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, was the result of a competitive contest.

BRIDES TOUR NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Army turned to the good old American pastime of sightseeing today in effort to relieve the disappointment of a group of British war brides whose ship brought them to New York before their American husbands got here to welcome them.

Because the brideship Vulcania docked yesterday a day ahead of schedule, the husbands of only 160 of the 415 English women aboard were on hand. The unmarried brides wanted to start for their new homes, anyway, but the Army said they would have to wait.

Transportation had been arranged for tomorrow.

So today, the Army sought to ease the waiting by loading the brides into buses, taking them on a sightseeing tour of New York city, dining them at a midtown restaurant and then entertaining them at a motion picture later.

3024-1133

19 War Brides From Greece Land
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Henry Clay, bringing nineteen war brides from Salonika, Greece, was among nine ships reaching the port of Philadelphia today.

13,221 Veterans Returning

[By the Associated Press]
Troopships due today at New York and four West Coast ports will bring home at least 13,221 veterans.

AT NEW YORK—Gustavus Adolphus Victory, from Southampton, 917 troops, including Headquarters Battery, Service Battery and Batteries A, B and C of the 244th Field Artillery Battalion.

Appletor Victory, 24 miscellaneous troops.

Frisco, Los Angeles
AT SAN FRANCISCO—Miscellaneous on:

Santa Felisa, from Guam, four Navy.

Rio Grande, from Pearl Harbor, 47 Navy.

Pickaway, from Tokyo, 140 Navy, 1,613 Army.

LST 735, from Pearl Harbor, 10 Navy, 5 Marines.

Marine Serpent, from Manila, 3,282 Army.

Latimer, from Saipan, 1 Army, 2,003 Navy.

Heron Victory, from Shanghai, 40 Navy.

AT LOS ANGELES—Miscellaneous on:

Louise Lykes, from Shanghai, 22 Flynn, from Saipan, 1,641.

San Sabr, from Pearl Harbor, 2,005

Incredible, from Pearl Harbor, 70.

San Diego, Seattle

AT SAN DIEGO—Miscellaneous on:

Minesweepers 266, 273 and 276 and

163, all from Pacific forward areas, combined total 182 Navy passengers.

Destroyer Brinkley Bay, from Canal Zone, 15 Navy.

AT SEATTLE—Cape Bon, from Nagoya, 1,200 miscellaneous troops.

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, FEB. 18-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR RICHARD G. PATTERSON,

HOME OR TRANSFERRED TO OTHER THEATERS.
ARMY OFFICIALS SAID APPROXIMATELY 3,000 AMERICAN SERVICEMEN WOULD BE SHIPPED OUT OF THE THEATER THIS MONTH, LEAVING ABOUT 6,000 STILL IN THE AREA.

JR743AES

JR., LEAVING SOON FOR A TWO MONTHS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, CON-

FERRED FOR AN HOUR TODAY WITH MARSHAL TITO ON U.S. - YUGOSLAV RELATIONS.

AN EMBASSY SPOKESMAN REPORTED THAT THE ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ TALK WAS "SATISFACTORY". ALTHOUGH A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE CONVERSATION WAS NOT REVEALED, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT TITO HAD APOLOGIZED FOR THE RECENT INCIDENT, IN WHICH YUGOSLAVIAN MILITIA SMASHED THE LOCKS ON AMERICAN VEHICLES IN A DISPUTE AT THE EMBASSY PARKING SPACE.

PATTERSON DESCRIBED HIS TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES AS WITHOUT SIGNIFICANCE IN U.S. - YUGOSLAV RELATIONS. HE WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY ~~XXXXXXXX~~ HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER, ALICE.

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WILLKINGS 02020 APR TH 615PES

A107

CAIRO, FEB. 18-(AP)-STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS WHICH WRECKED AN EGYPTIAN CABINET LAST WEEK CONTINUED TODAY WHEN 40,000 ASSEMBLED PEACEFULLY BEFORE KING FAROUK'S PALACE DEMANDING THAT BRITISH TROOPS QUIT THE COUNTRY.

"WE WANT EVACUATION, YOUR MAJESTY," THE DEMONSTRATORS CHANTED TOGETHER WITH APPEALS FOR UNION OF EGYPT AND THE SUDAN, FREE OF BRITISH CONTROL.

MUSTAFA NOEMAN, MEMBER OF THE MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD AND SPEAKER AT THE PALACE DEMONSTRATION, SAID THE STUDENTS WOULD STRIKE UNTIL FEB. 23 TO ENFORCE A DEMAND THAT SIDKY SENT A NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN STATING THAT THE FORTHCOMING REVISION OF THE BRITISH-EGYPTIAN TREATY MUST BE BASED ON EVACUATION AND "UNITY OF THE NILE."

MJ956AES

CAIRO, FEB. 18-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. HENRY S. DURAND ASSUMED COMMAND OF THE AFRICA-MIDDLE EAST THEATER TODAY, REPLACING MAJ. GEN. B.G. GILES, WHO IS RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES FOR AN UNDISCLOSED ASSIGNMENT WITH THE AIR FORCES.

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE DURAND SAID THE THEATER WOULD BE LIQUIDATED "IN A MATTER OF MONTHS" AND THAT PERSONNEL WOULD BE SENT

A168 (180)

SAIGON, FRENCH INDOCHINA, FEB. 18-(AP)-THE FRENCH ANNOUNCED TODAY THEY HAD BEGUN CONVERSATIONS WITH THE UNRECOGNIZED REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM IN AN EFFORT TO SETTLE THE SIX-MONTH-OLD NATIONALIST REVOLUTION IN NORTHERN INDOCHINA. FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE PROTECTORATE SAID JEAN SAINTENY, TONKIN IN NORTHERN INDOCHINA, HAD HELD A PROLONGED CONFERENCE WITH HO CHI MINH, PRESIDENT OF THE UNRECOGNIZED REPUBLIC AT HANOI YESTERDAY. THERE WERE INDICATIONS, HOWEVER, THAT THE FRENCH WERE PREPARED TO CRUSH ANNAMITE RESISTANCE IN THE NORTH IF NEGOTIATIONS FAIL. A FRENCH MILITARY SPOKESMAN SAID 4,000 FRENCH COLONIAL INFANTRY AND FOREIGN LEGIONNAIRES, STRIKING FROM THE NORTH FROM THEIR BASE IN YUNNAN, CHINA, HAD REACHED PHANG THO IN LAOS. THERE WERE RUMORS THAT THE FRENCH ALSO WERE ABOUT TO LAUNCH MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST TONKIN. HANOI, CAPITAL OF INDOCHINA, IS IN TONKIN. THE OPERATION IN LAOS WAS LAUNCHED WITH THE FULL CONSENT OF THE CHINESE WHO HAVE BEEN OCCUPYING LAOS AND TONKIN IN NORTH INDOCHINA. THE FRENCH SPOKESMAN SAID. ARMORED AND INFANTRY REINFORCEMENTS HAVE BEEN STREAMING THROUGH SAIGON. AT LEAST THREE REGIMENTS IN THE PAST FORTNIGHT HAVE BOLSTERED THE THREE FRENCH DIVISIONS ALREADY IN INDOCHINA.

JS129PES

(BOMBAY, FEB. 18-(AP)-TWO TRAINS, RUNNING BETWEEN DACC AND NARAYANGANJ

ON THE BENGAL-ASSAM RAILWAY WERE SET ON FIRE YESTERDAY BY RIOTERS, AFTER THEY

HAD MADE PASSENGERS ALIGHT.

THE INCIDENT FOLLOWED A STRIKE IN NARAYANGANJ AS A PROTEST AGAINST

RECENT CLASHES BETWEEN POLICE AND INDIANS IN CALCUTTA.

FEB 19 1946

30.24-1135

THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD SAID TODAY BEVIN HAD SENT A NOTE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL WHICH "WILL REFUTE COMPLETELY THE MAIN POINTS OF THE YUGOSLAV CHARGE THAT POLISH TROOPS ARE BEING MOVED TOWARD THE YUGOSLAV BORDER."

THE NEWSPAPER ADDED THAT THE NOTE PROBABLY WOULD BE PUBLISHED TOMORROW.

THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS RECEIVED A REQUEST FROM EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, CHIEF U.S. DELEGATE TO THE UNO, TO DRAFT A RESOLUTION ON "THE PROBLEM OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION," FOR SUBMISSION TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND THE UNITED NATIONS.

HE ALSO HANDED TO SECRETARY GENERAL LIE COMMUNICATIONS ON THE SUBJECT FROM KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, HUGH BAILLIE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED PRESS, AND WILBUR FORREST, CHAIRMAN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WORLD FREEDOM OF INFORMATION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

COOPER, IN A TELEGRAM TO STETTINIUS, SAID THAT THE "OPEN CONDUCT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SESSION NOW CONCLUDING, PERMITTING FULL AND FREE ACCESS TO THE NEWS, RAISES HIGH HOPES FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A STABLE WORLD ORDER BASED ON WORLD PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING AND ENLIGHTENMENT."

JR532AES

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY SAID THAT "AS THESE GUARD DUTIES DIMINISH, ALL THESE POLISH UNITS WILL BE MOVED SOUTH OF THE RIVER PO AND EAST OF BOLOGNA," CONCENTRATING THEM APPROXIMATELY 175 MILES FROM THE YUGOSLAV-CLAIMED AREA.

"IT IS UNTRUE," BEVIN CONTINUED, "THAT THE POLISH FORCES IN ITALY ARE MAKING ANY ATTEMPT TO RECRUIT YUGOSLAVS. IN FACT, ON THE ORDERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, ALL RECRUITING HAS BEEN FORBIDDEN FOR SEVERAL MONTHS."

IN AN INTERVIEW YESTERDAY IN ROME GEN. WLADYSLAW ANDERS, COMMANDING SOME 107,000 POLES IN ITALY, SAID HIS TROOPS WERE EITHER DOING GUARD DUTY OR ATTENDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

G234PES

FEB 19 1946

WITH OTTAWA

LONDON, FEB. 18-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST TONIGHT THE FULL TEXT OF CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING'S FIRST OFFICIAL STATEMENT REGARDING THE LEAKAGE OF SECRET INFORMATION IN OTTAWA.

THE BROADCAST MADE NO COMMENT ON THE STATEMENT.

SN1133PES

LONDON, FEB. 18-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THE

APPOINTMENT OF LORD KILLEARN, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT, AS SPECIAL

COMMISSIONER IN SOUTHEAST ASIA TO INVESTIGATE AND TAKE PROMPT

ACTION IN THE FOOD SITUATION.

LORD KILLEARN WILL BE SUCCEEDED AS BRITISH AMBASSADOR BY SIR

RONALD IAN CAMPBELL, DEPUTY TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. SIR RONALD WILL BE REPLACED BY HUBERT MILES

GLADWYN JEBB, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS BEFORE

THE ELECTION OF TRYGVE LIE.

CAMP 01310 RM 10100 APRA

DUBLIN, EIRE, FEB. 18-(AP)-MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, HOME FROM THE UNO MEETING IN LONDON, SAID TODAY SHE WOULD DEPART BY PLANE FOR THE UNITED STATES TONIGHT UNLESS BAD WEATHER FORCES CANCELLATION OF THE FLIGHT.

SHE SPENT THE MORNING AT THE U.S. LEGATION HERE AND PLANNED TO DRIVE FROM DUBLIN TO LONDON AIRPORT THIS AFTERNOON.

JR741AES

BERLIN, FEB. 18-(AP)-U.S. SEN. TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX), A DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY, BELIEVES THE RESIGNATION OF HAROLD L. ICKES AS SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR WAS A BLOW TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. ARRIVING FROM FRANKFURT YESTERDAY FOR A ONE-DAY VISIT HERE, CONNALLY SAID IN AN INTERVIEW:

"OF COURSE ICKES' RESIGNATION IS GOING TO HURT THE PARTY. FROM NOW ON THE LOSS OF EVEN ONE VOTE HURTS."

CONNALLY, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE IN THE PLANE OF GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY, THEATER COMMANDER, VISITED HITLER'S CHANCELLERY AIR RAID SHELTER AND A DISPLACED PERSONS CAMP. TODAY THEY FLEW TO NUERNBERG.

RW324PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, FEB. 18-(AP)-HITLER AND E. BRAUN DECIDED ALMOST TWO WEEKS BEFORE THE FALL OF BERLIN THAT THE RUSSIANS NEVER WOULD CAPTURE THEM ALIVE, A LETTER FROM THE WOMAN TO HER SISTER DISCLOSED TODAY.

U.S. HEADQUARTERS RELEASED THE LETTER, WRITTEN FROM THE AIR RAID BUNKER OF THE REICHSCANCELLORY LAST APRIL 23 WHERE THE NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE COMMITTED SUICIDE. EVA'S LETTER WAS TO HER SISTER GRET. BRAUN FEGELIN AND REFLECTED THE DESPAIR THAT GRIPPED HITLER AND A WISTFUL HOPE THAT RESISTANCE MIGHT SOMEHOW CONTINUE.

"THE FUEHRER HIMSELF HAS LOST ALL HOPE FOR A DESIRABLE CONCLUSION," THE LETTER SAID, "IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING, HOWEVER, WE WILL NOT LET OURSELVES BE CAPTURED ALIVE."

G407PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, FEB. 18-(AP)-FIVE HUNDRED SEVENTY HOSPITAL PATIENTS WERE AMONG THE 3,517 AMERICAN TROOPS SHIPPED HOME FROM EUROPEAN PORTS DURING THE PAST 24 HOURS.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID FIVE ENGINEER UNITS SAILED FROM ANTWERP,

BELGIUM. THEY WERE THE 331ST, 348TH AND 1,269TH ENGINEER COMBAT BATTALIONS. THE 602ND ENGINEER BATTALION AND THE 552ND ENGINEER HEAVY PONTOON BATTALION.

AWAITING SHIPMENT OR UNDERGOING FINAL REDEPLOYMENT PROCESSING WERE THE 211TH, 770TH AND 775TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALIONS, THE 991ST AND 997TH BRIDGE ENGINEER BATTALIONS, THE 335TH ENGINEER BATTALION

AND THE 3,488TH QUARTERMASTER TRUCK COMPANY.
ALREADY ON THE HIGH SEAS WERE THE 609TH AND 244TH FIELD
ARTILLERY BATTALIONS, THE 15TH TANK BATTALION, THE 3,512TH, 3692ND
3,488TH, 641ST, 3,426TH AND 4,222ND QUARTERMASTER TRUCK COMPANIES,
THE 40TH AMPHIBIOUS TRACTOR BATTALION AND THE 13TH FIELD
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

ALSO ON THE HIGH SEAS WERE THE 2,827TH, 283RD, 243RD AND 287TH
ENGINEER BATTALIONS, THE 592ND AND 619TH ORDNANCE AMMUNITION GROUPS,
THE 17TH FIELD ARTILLERY GROUP, THE 2,789TH AND 2,840TH ENGINEER
FORESTRY COMPANIES, THE 43RD QUARTERMASTER RAILHEAD COMPANY, THE
3,878TH QUARTERMASTER GAS COMPANY, THE 396TH QUARTERMASTER SALVAGE
COMPANY, THE 307TH TRANSPORTATION BASE, THE 16TH RAILHEAD BATTALION,
THE 3,013TH, 3,019TH AND 3,025TH QUARTERMASTER BAKERY COMPANIES AND
THE 842ND QUARTERMASTER GAS SUPPLY COMPANY.

SN1145PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, FEB. 18--(AP)--MAJ. GEN. HAROLD R. BULL, CHIEF
OF STAFF IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, DECLARED TODAY THAT "NO EVIDENCE HAS BEEN
FOUND OF ANY TREND OR CAMPAIGN OF ANTI-SEMITISM AMONG AMERICAN SOLDIERS
EITHER NOW ABROAD OR JUST COMING ABROAD."

REFERRING TO A RIOT AT LAMPERTHEIM, NEAR MANNHEIM, IN WHICH
15 PERSONS WERE INJURED AND A JEWISH DISPLACED PERSON SLAPPED BY AN AMERICAN
LIEUTENANT, AND A RAID BY MILITARY POLICE AT ZEILSHEIM DISPLACED PERSON
CAMP FOR BLACK MARKET EVIDENCE, GEN. BULL SAID "THESE TWO INCIDENTS WERE
UNRELATED."

"THE OFFICERS AT LAMPERTHEIM WERE TRYING TO STOP A RIOT AMONG
PEOPLE MILLING AROUND IN THE STREET," THE GENERAL CONTINUED. "WE HAVE NOT
COMPLETED THE INVESTIGATION BUT THERE IS NO INDICATION THE NEWLY ARRIVED
SOLDIERS TRYING TO HALT THE FIGHTING COULD NOT TELL DISPLACED PERSONS FROM

GERMANS UNTIL THE DISTURBANCE WAS ~~THEY~~ HALTED. IF SOMEONE WAS PUSHED OR

SLAPPED IN THIS MELEE IT IS DOUBTFUL IF THE PERSON CONCERNED KNEW WHO HE WAS
HITTING. I DON'T THINK THIS CAN BE CALLED ANTI-SEMITISM." #

Helsinki, Feb. 18 - (ap) - An official statement tonight denied

reports current here that outside influence had forced a special

tribunal to postpone its judgment of eight war-time Finnish leaders

accused of leading the country into war with Russia.

Among those on trial are former President Risto Ryti and
former Finance Minister Viano Tanner. FEB 19 1946

The court's decision has been postponed until Feb. 21.

The official statement was issued after reports were
circulated that a note from the Soviet Control Commission in Finland
had been the "real reason" for the postponement by asking for revision
of the verdict. Other reports said court members sympathetic to the
accused had asked the delay.

FEB 19 1946

30.24.1137

D60 (Q) (375)

VIENNA, FEB 18-(AP)-SGT. EDWARD WITT TESTIFIED BEFORE A U.S. ARMY COURT MARTIAL TODAY THAT HE HEARD SGT. SHIRLEY B. DIXON SHOUT "DON'T PULL A GUN ON ME" TO TWO RUSSIAN OFFICERS BEFORE CAPT. VASSILY GEORGIEVITCH KLEMENTIEV WAS KILLED AND LT. PETER SALNIKOV WAS WOUNDED ON AN EXPRESS TRAIN FROM SALZBURG TO VIENNA JAN. 16. FEB 19 1946

DIXON, OF 416 FASSET ST., TOLEDO, OHIO, WENT ON TRIAL CHARGED WITH MURDER, DESPITE THE FACT THAT FOUR RUSSIANS WHO WERE SCHEDULED TO APPEAR AS PROSECUTION WITNESSES FAILED TO ATTEND. NO REASON WAS GIVEN FOR THEIR ABSENCE BUT IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT SALNIKOV, ONE OF THE FOUR, HAD SUFFERED A RELAPSE.

ANOTHER WITNESS WAS A RUSSIAN DOCTOR WHO EXAMINED CAPT. KLEMENTIEV'S BODY. THE OTHER TWO WERE RUSSIAN PRIVATES.

COL. STANLEY J. GROGAN OF WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT OF THE COURT, SET A DEADLINE OF 10 A.M. WEDNESDAY FOR THE APPEARANCES OF THE WITNESSES AND ORDERED THE TRIAL TO PROCEED.

WITT, OF 7904 WITT ST., DETROIT, WAS A PASSENGER ON THE TRAIN OF WHICH DIXON WAS TRAIN COMMANDER. DIXON WAS CHARGED WITH SEING THAT UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS DID NOT BOARD THE TRAIN.

THE TWO RUSSIAN OFFICERS BOARDED THE TRAIN AT ST. POLTEN WITHOUT AUTHORITY, ALTHOUGH THE TRAIN WAS RESERVED EXCLUSIVELY FOR AMERICANS. DIXON ORDERED THEM TO LEAVE, CAUSING AN ALTERCATION. THE SHOOTING FOLLOWED.

DIXON PLEADED INNOCENT TO CHARGES OF MURDER AND ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON IN THE CASE OF SALNIKOV.

THE FIRST WITNESS, LT. DONALD BOWMAS, TESTIFIED HE WAS DIXON'S COMMANDING OFFICER AND THAT DIXON'S ORDERS WERE TO "KEEP UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS, SUCH AS CIVILIANS AND RUSSIANS, OFF THE TRAIN AFTER IT LEFT SALZBURG."

WITT SAID HE HEARD DIXON ASK THE TWO RUSSIANS TO GET OFF THE TRAIN WHILE HE WAS STANDING HIS COMPARTMENT AND THAT THE TWO RUSSIANS CONVERSED BRIEFLY, THEN MOVED TOWARD THE REAR OF THE CAR.

"I THEN HEARD THE SERGEANT RAISE HIS VOICE AND SAY SOMETHING LIKE DON'T PULL A GUN ON ME, OR DON'T RAISE THAT GUN," WITT TESTIFIED, "THEN THERE WERE THREE SHOTS." FEB 19 1946

BEFORE THE SHOOTING, BOTH THE RUSSIANS AND DIXON WERE SPEAKING IN RAISED VOICES, WITT SAID. HE RELATED THAT HE COULD NOT UNDERSTAND WHAT THE RUSSIANS WERE SAYING.

WITT SAID HE WENT TO THE REAR OF THE CAR AFTER THE SHOOTING AND SAW A BODY LYING PARTLY IN THE TRAIN TOILET. HE SAID THE WOUNDED MAN WAS LYING IN THE NEXT CAR.

DIXON, HE SAID, WAS ASKING FOR BANDAGES AND ATTEMPTING TO GIVE FIRST AID.

ASKED BY THE DEFENSE COUNSEL, LT. COL. ROBERT L. ANSCHUETZ OF KANSAS CITY, MO., IF HE WOULD HAVE BEEN FRIGHTENED BY THE TONE OF THE RUSSIANS' VOICES, WITT ANSWERED:

"NOT NECESSARILY FRIGHTENED, BUT I WOULD HAVE BEEN ON THE ALERT."

IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION FROM THE COURT, WITT SAID HE COULD NOT TELL WHETHER ANY OF THE THREE MEN INVOLVED HAD BEEN DRINKING. THREE OFFICIAL OBSERVERS FROM THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND HALF A DOZEN OTHER RUSSIAN OFFICERS ATTENDED THE TRIAL.

G1106AES

SIDKY EARLIER HAD TOLD THE CHAMBER HIS ADMINISTRATION WAS PLEDGED TO WORK FOR EGYPT'S COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE, AND FOR THE UNITY OF EGYPT AND THE SUDAN. THE LATTER NOW IS UNDER JOINT BRITISH-EGYPTIAN CONTROL. STUDENT LEADERS CALLED ON THE PREMIER WITH DEMANDS THAT BRITISH TROOPS LEAVE THE COUNTRY AND QUOTED HIM AS SAYING "I CAME TO OFFICE ON THIS BASIS."

ONE STUDENT SPEAKER TOLD 40,000 STUDENTS ASSEMBLED BEFORE KING FAROUK'S PALACE THAT THE STUDENTS WOULD STRIKE UNTIL FEB. 23 TO ENFORCE THEIR DEMANDS.

EN ROUTE TO THE PALACE EARLIER THE STUDENTS STOPPED BEFORE THE

LARGEST BRITISH BARRACKS AND SHOUTED FOR FIVE MINUTES: "DOWN WITH ENGLAND," "DOWN WITH BEVIN, THE CRIMINAL," AND "DOWN WITH THE CONQUERER."

THE CABINET OF FORMER PREMIER MAHMOUD FAHMY NOKRASHI PASHA RESIGNED FRIDAY BECAUSE OF CHARGES IT HAD BEEN TOO SEVERE IN PUTTING DOWN ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATIONS.

JJ955PES

SAIGON, FRENCH INDOCHINA, FEB. 18-(AP)-COL. KENNEDY HASSENZAHN,

SENIOR REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUBBER DEVELOPMENT CORP. IN INDOCHINA, SAID

TODAY THAT ANNAMITE REVOLUTIONARIES BURNED AT LEAST 15,000 TONS OF RUBBER

IN RECENT FIGHTING IN THE COLONY.

FEB 19 1946

HASSENZAHN, A RESIDENT OF WESTPORT, CONN., HAD RETURNED FROM AN

INSPECTION TRIP. HE SAID BEFORE THE FIRES, IT WAS OFFICIALLY ESTIMATED

THAT 170,000 TONS OF RUBBER WERE PILED ON THE DOCKS. UNDER AN AGREEMENT

ENDING NEXT SEPT. 1, THE UNITED STATES IS ENTITLED TO TWO-THIRDS. SOME

24,000 TONS OF THE AMERICAN SHARE ALREADY HAS BEEN SHIPPED AND ANOTHER 8,000

TONS IS BEING LOADED.

SWINTON 01500 RM 1235

(190) M

CHUNGKING--~~REDACTED~~ ADD NIGHT LEAD CHINESE XXX SOVIET DEMANDS. IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT LT. GEN. ALVAN C. GILLEM HAD BEEN APPOINTED ASSISTANT TO GENERAL MARSHALL, SPECIAL U.S. ENVOY TO CHINA, AND IT WAS RUMORED THAT MARSHALL WAS PREPARING TO VISIT WASHINGTON.

MEANWHILE, THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS GAVE EVIDENCE OF SOME INTERNAL DISAGREEMENT OVER THEIR VIEWS ON THE TRUCE WHICH MARSHALL ARRANGED BETWEEN THE CHINESE FACTORS JAN. 10.

BESIDES CLAIMING A MYSTERIOUS ARMY OF 300,000 MEN IN MANCHURIA, A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN ASSERTED HERE SATURDAY THAT NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS WERE ATTACKING THE COMMUNISTS AT FIVE POINTS THERE IN VIOLATION OF THE TRUCE.

TODAY THE COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN AMENDED THIS TO SAY THAT THERE WAS NO MAJOR FIGHTING AND THAT ISOLATED CLASHES DID NOT MEAN RESUMPTION OF REAL WARFARE.

COMMUNIST PRESS DISPATCHES, HOWEVER, CONTINUED TO REPORT GOVERNMENT ASSAULTS ON A BIG SCALE, SAYING THREE CITIES NOW HAD FALLEN TO THE GOVERNMENT SIXTH ARMY AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT 13TH ARMY HAD TAKEN TWO TOWNSHIPS.

FURTHER CLOUDING THE SITUATION, A COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN IN YENAN, IN A REPORT RELAYED THROUGH THIS NATIONAL CAPITAL, ACCUSED THE GOVERNMENT COMMANDANT AT CANTON, GEN. CHANG FAH-KWEI, OF ATTACKING COMMUNISTS IN THAT SOUTH CHINA AREA. HEADQUARTERS ADDED THAT IF HE DID NOT DESIST, "THE COMMUNIST EIGHTH ROUTE ARMY CANNOT BUT RECONSIDER THE QUESTION OF TAKING PROPER ACTION AGAINST THE PUPPETS IN NORTH AND CENTRAL CHINA."

NNA943PES

A166KX

CHUNGKING, FEB. 18 (AP)-CHINESE MILITARY CASUALTIES IN THE SECOND WAR ZONE DURING THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN WERE 270,000, OF WHICH 150,000 WERE KILLED, GEN. YEN HSI-SHAN, COMMANDER OF THE ZONE, ANNOUNCED TODAY AT SHANSI, CAPITAL OF TAIYUAN. HE PLACED THE CASUALTIES AMONG CIVILIAN OFFICIALS AT 30,000 FOR THE SAME ZONE.

GG1223PCS NM

FEB 19 1946

A82FX

WITH CHINESE

NANKING, FEB. 18-(AP)-EIGHT CHINESE ARMIES WILL BE SENT TO MANCHU. IT WAS UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED HERE AS OFFICIALS DISCUSSED TODAY THE REPORTS OF RENEWED FIGHTING BETWEEN NATIONALISTS AND COMMUNISTS.

THE NEWSPAPER HSIN MIN PAO REPORTED THE FIFTH AND NEW SIXTH ARMIES ALREADY WERE IN MANCHURIA AND THAT THE FIRST, EIGHTH, 74TH, 94TH, AND TWO OTHERS UNNAMED HAD BEEN DESIGNATED TO GO THERE.

(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED INTO CHUNGKING CHINESE IF DESIRED.)
DS534APS

A88FX

KOREAN (160)

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

SEOUL, FEB. 18-(AP)-PAK HEUNG SIK (CORRECT), KNOWN AS THE WEALTHIEST MAN IN KOREA, WAS HELD IN JAIL TODAY ON A CHARGE OF EXTRACTING "EXCESS PROFITS" FROM THE SALE OF COTTON PADDING AND OTHER COMMODITIES.

LT. GEN. JOHN R. HODGE, COMMANDER OF THE 24TH ARMY CORPS OCCUPYING SOUTHERN KOREA, SAID PAK WAS ARRESTED BY THE KOREAN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SUNDAY AFTER BEING TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AND RELEASED, ON A MIXED OF ORDERS SATURDAY.

UNDER KOREAN LAW HE IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR BAIL AND MAY BE HELD FOR 10 DAYS FOR INVESTIGATION.

PAK OWNS A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE HERE WITH BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

ON THE NOISY KOREAN POLITICAL FRONT, THE NEW REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL NAMES TO ADVISE WITH HODGE ON KOREAN PROBLEMS HELD ITS FIRST BUSINESS MEETING.

THE KOREA FREE PR

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FEB 19 1946

QUOTED PAK HEUN YUNG AS SAYING THAT THE COMMUNISTS' PRINCIPAL AIM WAS TO ESTABLISH DEMOCRACY IN THE COUNTRY RATHER THAN FORM A COMMUNIST FRONT GOVERNMENT. PAK'S PROGRAM CALLS FOR CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE ALLIES, IT WAS REPORTED.

DS559APS

A115KX (WX FW APN AGCYS OUT)

(120)
TOKYO, TUESDAY, FEB. 19-(AP) LAHIROHITO, ON AN INSPECTION TOUR OF THE TOKYO-YOKOHAMA AREA, TODAY MOTORED THROUGH THE CAPITOL VIRTUALLY UNPROTECTED FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE HE ASCENDED THE EMPEROR'S THRONE.

THE SCHEDULED SIX-HOUR TRIP, WHICH BEGAN AT 9 A.M. (TOKYO TIME), WAS ROUTED TO GIVE THE EMPEROR HIS FIRST EXTENDED VIEW OF REHABILITATION IN THE BOMBED AREAS SINCE THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION BEGAN. TODAY'S TOUR WAS HIROHITO'S FIRST INSPECTION OF THE TWIN CITIES IN A YEAR AND THE THIRD TIME HE HAS LEFT THE PALACE SINCE GENERAL MACARTHUR MOVED INTO TOKYO.

CUSTOMARY ELABORATE PROTECTIVE MEASURES WERE ABANDONED, JAPANESE OFFICIALS SAID, IN CONFORMITY WITH THE NATION'S "NEW DEMOCRATIZATION." INSTEAD OF THE USUAL THOUSANDS OF SPECIAL GUARDS, THE IMPERIAL ROUTE WAS GUARDED ONLY BY TRAFFIC OFFICERS.

JQ1033PCS

TOKYO, FEB. 18-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ADVISED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TODAY IT HAD NO OBJECTION TO PROPOSED LEGISLATION BY WHICH ALL JAPANESE WOULD BE FORBIDDEN TO PARTICIPATE IN INTERNATIONAL CARTELS OR RESTRICTIVE TRADE AGREEMENTS.

THE LEGISLATION, TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE DIET SOON, IS IN ACCORD WITH MACARTHUR'S DIRECTIVE NOV. 6 WHICH ORDERED THE GOVERNMENT TO END SUCH PARTICIPATION. JAPANESE HOLDING SUCH CONTRACTS WILL BE REQUIRED TO REPORT THEIR TERMS TO THE GOVERNMENT WITHIN TWO WEEKS AFTER ENACTMENT OF THE BILL AND WITHDRAW FROM CARTELS WITHIN 30 DAYS.

DS713APS

31KX

MI DT (150)

FEB 19 1946

FUKUOKA, FEB 18 (AP)-NEARLY FOUR YEARS OF CONTINUOUS SERVICE OVERSEAS, ALMOST HALF OF IT SPENT IN COMBAT, WILL END FOR THE 32ND (RED ARROW) DIVISION FEB. 28, WHEN IT WILL BE INACTIVATED.

THE FORMER WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN NATIONAL GUARD UNIT WAS SWORN INTO FEDERAL SERVICE IN OCTOBER, 1940, AND HAS A RECORD OF VICTORY FROM AUSTRALIA TO JAPAN, WITH SIX MAJOR VICTORIES CREDITED TO TOUGH CAMPAIGNS.

30.24-1139

DIVISION RECORDS DISCLOSE THAT RED ARROW WAS THE FIRST TO FIGHT THE JAPANESE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AND THE FIRST DIVISION AIRBORNE INTO COMBAT AND THE FIRST TO MAKE A BEACH LANDING ON NEW GUINEA.

IT WAS THE RED ARROW WHICH CAPTURED JAPANESE GENERAL TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA IN THE PHILIPPINES. YAMASHITA NOW IS AWAITING HANGING AS A WAR CRIMINAL.

THE UNIT WAS RELIEVED OF OCCUPATION RESPONSIBILITIES JANUARY 31 AFTER HAVING COVERED SOME 9,000 SQUARE MILES OF NORTHERN KYUSHU AND SOUTHERN HONSHU ISLANDS FOR FIVE MONTHS UNDER THE COMMAND OF BRIG. GEN. ROBERT B. MC BRIDE, JR.

GG754ACS NM

FEB 19 1946

A115FX

UNDATED ASIATIC (240)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(FX)...HIROHITO, EMPEROR OF VANQUISHED JAPAN, TOLD THREE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER EXECUTIVES TODAY THAT THE SPEED OF THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL RECOVERY DEPENDS ON THE UNITED STATES.

HIS GUESTS AT A RARE PALACE TEA WERE ROBERT MCLEAN, PRESIDENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN AND OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS; NORMAN CHANDLER, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER OF THE LOS ANGELES TIMES; AND BENJAMIN MCKELWAY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR (CORRECT) OF THE WASHINGTON STAR.

THEY HEARD HIROHITO DESCRIBE HIS SHRUNKEN EMPIRE'S ALLIED BOSS, GENERAL MACARTHUR, AS "A VERY GREAT MAN."

MEANWHILE, THE SITUATION IN MANCHURIA REMAINED OBSCURE. A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN IN CHUNGKING MINIMIZED HIS OWN PARTY'S PRESS REPORTS OF FIGHTING SOUTH OF MUKDEN, ADDED THAT ISOLATED CLASHES REPORTED WERE BY NO MEANS INDICATIVE OF A RESUMPTION OF CIVIL STRIFE WITH CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FORCES.

UNCONFIRMED COMMUNIST PRESS DISPATCHES REPORTED SEIZURE OF LIAO-CHUNG, 40 MILES SOUTH OF MUKDEN, BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS. ALTHOUGH BOTH SIDES AGREED OFFICIALLY TO OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS, THE COMMUNIST REPORT REFERRED TO SUCH ACTION AS "GAINS."

SETTLEMENT OF THE MANCHURIAN DISPUTES WAS PREDICTED BY THE SPOKESMAN IF THE GOVERNMENT WOULD AGREE TO GENERAL MARSHALL'S PROPOSAL TO SEND TRUCE TEAMS THERE FROM SINO-AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN PEIPING.

ASSIGNMENT OF LT. GEN. ALVIN C. GILLEN AS AN ASSISTANT TO GENERAL MARSHALL WAS ANNOUNCED IN CHUNGKING. GILLEN FORMERLY COMMANDED THE 13TH ARMY CORPS IN FRANCE. THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT HE MIGHT PINCH-HIT FOR MARSHALL AS PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY TO CHINA AND MEDIATOR IF THE LATTER VISITS WASHINGTON.

(LONG LINE: XXX TROOPS. ALTHOUGH BOTH XXX)

DS725APS CLR

ADD OTTAWA DAY FB 1 X X 7 134554

CONTRARY TO REPORTS THAT DIPLOMATIC PROTOCOL WOULD PREVENT THE FORMAL NAMING OF THE FOREIGN MISSION INVOLVED, AN OFFICIAL OF THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT SAID THAT THE FOREIGN POWER WOULD BE NAMED DURING THE TRIAL.

THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL SAID, HOWEVER, THAT PROSECUTION OF ANY FOREIGNERS WHO MIGHT BE INVOLVED WAS NOT ANTICIPATED. THOSE REGARDED AS GUILTY OF OVERT OR HOSTILE ACTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SECRET DISCLOSURES WOULD MERELY BE DECLARED PERSONA NON GRATA AND ASKED TO LEAVE CANADA, THE OFFICIAL SAID.

JR520AES

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY WAS 33 DEGREES BELOW ZERO AS THE 47-MAN PARTY RESUMED ITS 3,100-MILE JOURNEY, SCHEDULED TO END MAY 5 AT EDMONTON.

JR456AES

ADD CHURENILL HAN, MUSK OX - XX CHURCHILL

FEB 19 1946

A37

ARGENTINE (250)

BUENOS AIRES, FEB 18-(AP)--AN ARGENTINE COMMUNIQUE--THE SECOND IN ANSWER TO A UNITED STATES BLUE BOOK CHARGING COLLUSION WITH THE NAZIS--DENIES THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN SLOW IN EXPELLING AXIS AGENTS.

THE COMMUNIQUE, ISSUED LAST NIGHT, SAID ALLEGATIONS THAT ARGENTINA WAS NEGLIGENT IN DEPORTING "ENEMY AGENTS" WERE "ERRONEOUS AND CONSTITUTE AN IMPUTATION WHICH HAS NOT REAL BASIS."

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNMENT ON JAN. 14 A LIST OF 100 PERSONS DESCRIBED AS "THE MOST DANGEROUS AXIS AGENTS AGAINST THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND WHOSE DEPORTATION WAS CONSIDERED MOST NECESSARY," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

OF THESE AGENTS, IT SAID, ONE MAN WAS DEPORTED IN JULY, 1944, AND ANOTHER WAS ALREADY UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS. THE OTHER 98 WERE DISPOSED OF AS FOLLOWS. THE STATEMENT ADDED:

THIRTY-EIGHT WERE DEPORTED SATURDAY ON THE S.S. HIGHLAND MONARCH, 40 WERE PRESENTED TO THE COURTS FOR ACTION, ONE WAS ORDERED DEPORTED, NINE ARE NATURALIZED ARGENTINES WHOSE CITIZENSHIP MUST FIRST BE REVOKED, ONE IS AN ARGENTINE CITIZEN AND THEREFORE NOT SUBJECT TO DEPORTATION, ONE IS A NATURALIZED CHILEAN AND EIGHT ARE NOW BEING INVESTIGATED.

MEANWHILE, COL. JUAN D. PERON, LABOR PARTY CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT IN THE ELECTIONS NEXT SUNDAY, LEFT BUENOS AIRES YESTERDAY FOR A TWO-DAY TOUR OF CITIES IN BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE. HIS OPPONENT, JOSE TAMBORINI, CONTINUED HIS SWING THROUGH THE PROVINCE OF MENDOZA.

AS ON TWO PREVIOUS TOURS, TAMBORINI'S TRIP HAS BEEN MARKED BY VIOLENCE. ONE MAN WAS INJURED SATURDAY NIGHT WHEN MORE THAN 200 SHOTS WERE FIRED AT THE DEMOCRATIC UNION CANDIDATE'S TRAIN IN A RAILROAD STATION.

M540AES

(180)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 18-(AP)--THE JAPANESE CANNOT FISH IN DEEP SEA AREAS NEAR UNITED STATES TERRITORY OR ANY OF ITS "ISLAND RESPONSIBILITIES," THE STATE DEPARTMENT DISCLOSED TODAY.

THIS BAN IS PART OF UNITED STATES POLICY COVERING THE JAPANESE FISHING INDUSTRY, INCORPORATED IN A DIRECTIVE FROM THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF TO GEN. MACARTHUR LAST NOVEMBER. THE POLICY OUTLINE WAS NOT MADE PUBLIC BEFORE TODAY FOR SECURITY REASONS. FEB 19 1946

THE DIRECTIVE NOT ONLY PROHIBITS JAPANESE DEEP SEA FISHING IN AREAS NEAR UNITED STATES TERRITORY OR "ISLAND RESPONSIBILITIES", BUT JAP FISHING VESSELS ARE ALSO BARRED FROM AREAS UNDER ALLIED JURISDICTION WITHOUT PRIOR PERMISSION FROM COUNTRIES CONCERNED.

"THESE PROHIBITIONS," ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTIVE, "SHOULD CONTINUE UNTIL INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS ARE NEGOTIATED PERMITTING JAPANESE FISHING IN THESE AREAS."

THE DIRECTIVE AUTHORIZES EXPORT OF FISH PRODUCTS IN EXCESS OF THAT NEEDED FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION, TO SUPPLY UNITED NATIONS REQUIREMENTS OR TO SECURE FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

THE ORDER ALSO DIRECTS MACARTHUR AS SUPREME COMMANDER TO OBTAIN DATA FROM THE JAPANESE CONCERNING PACIFIC FISHING AREAS WHICH THEY FORMERLY EXPLOITED, TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF RESTRICTIVE SECURITY MEASURES ON THE JAPANESE FOOD SUPPLY AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER NATIONS MAY BE ABLE TO EXPLOIT THOSE AREAS.

VH1030PES

COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS, WHO HAS BEEN WITH THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM, WILL SERVE AS LIAISON OFFICER. THE GROUP WHICH WILL SPEND ABOUT A MONTH IN JAPAN, INCLUDES: WX EDUCATORS XXX 564 GENL

VIRGINIA GILBERSLEEVE, DEAN OF BARNARD COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK; MRS. MILDRED MCAFEE HORTON, PRESIDENT OF WELLESLEY COLLEGE, WELLESLEY, MASS., FORMER COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE WAVES; WILSON M. COMPTON, PRESIDENT OF WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE; FULLMAN, WASH. GEORGE W. DIEMER, PRESIDENT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI STATE

TEACHERS COLLEGE; WARRENSBURG, MO. FRANK N. FREEMAN, DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA'S SCHOOL OF EDUCATION; BERKLEY, CALIF.

WILLARD E. GIVENS, SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.; LT. COL. T. V. SMITH, PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO; DAVID H. STEVENS, OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATIONS, HUMANITIES DIVISION, N.Y.C.; ALEXANDER J. STODDARD, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN PHILADELPHIA; WILLIAM C. TROW, PROFESSOR OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MICH.;

HAROLD BENJAMIN, DIRECTOR, DIVISION INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.; LEON CARNOVSKY, ASSOCIATE DEAN OF THE GRADUATE LIBRARY SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO; GEORGE S. COUNTS, PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, AND VICE PRESIDENT, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS; ROY J. DEFERRARI, SECRETARY GENERAL, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D.C.; KERMIT LBY, DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.;

ERNEST R. HILGARD, HEAD OF THE PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT STANFORD UNIVERSITY, PALO ALTO, CALIF.; MSGR. FREDERICK G. HOCHWALT, OF THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.; CHARLES IGLHART, OF N.Y. CITY, FORMER MISSIONARY TO JAPAN, AND NOW AN ADVISER TO MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS; CHARLES S. JOHNSON, PSYCHOLOGY PROFESSOR, FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN.; ISAAC L. KANDEL, COMPARATIVE EDUCATION PROFESSOR, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, N.Y.C.;

CHARLES H. MCCLOY, PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROFESSOR, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY; E. B. NORTON, ALABAMA STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, MONTGOMERY, ALA.; MRS. PEARL WANNAMAKER, WASHINGTON STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, OLYMPIA, WASH, AND MISS EMILY WOODWARD, STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, ATLANTA, GA.

1H3AJPES

30.24-1141

DSKX (Q IN)

NY FOR NE

FEB 19 1946

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB 18 (AP)—S1/C STEPHEN A. STEFANCZAK, OF PLANTSVILLE, CONN., BACK FROM THE PACIFIC WAR, WAS THE 13TH MAN TO ARRIVE AT THE NAVY'S TREASURE ISLAND PERSONNEL CENTER ON FEBRUARY 13.

BUT HE WAS THE 300,000TH PASSING THROUGH TREASURE ISLAND ON HIS WAY HOME, AND FOR THAT THE COMMANDING OFFICER HANDED HIM A TICKET FOR A PLANE RIDE EAST AND A \$25 VICTORY BOND.

STEFANCZAK DREW SEAT NO. 13 ON A NAVAL AIR TRANSPORT PLANE TO GO TO THE LIDO BEACH, N.Y., SEPARATION CENTER.

GG1028ACS

FEB 19 1946

PMS MARINES (200)

HONOLULU, FEB. 18—(AP)—REPORTED CONFINEMENT OF A MARINE AFTER CIRCULATION OF A DEMOBILIZATION PROTEST PETITION TODAY PROMPTED A FLEET MARINE HEADQUARTERS STATEMENT ASSERTING THAT SUCH ACTIVITY WAS BANNED. ANNOUNCING THE BAN, BRIG. GEN. MERWIN H. SILVERTHORN, CHIEF OF STAFF TO LT. GEN. ROY S. GEIGER, PACIFIC MARINE CHIEF, SAID, "MARINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO AIR ANY ALLEGED GRIEVANCE INDIVIDUALLY AND THROUGH THEIR COMMANDING OFFICERS."

SILVERTHORN ISSUED HIS STATEMENT IN ANSWER TO QUERIES CONCERNING TECH SGT. J. P. SHAEFFER OF HARRISBURG, PA., WHO WAS REPORTED CONFINED IN CONNECTION WITH A DEMOBILIZATION PROTEST AT THE MARINE AIR STATION.

"THE FLEET MARINE FORCE IN THE PACIFIC HAS JURISDICTION ONLY OVER MOBILE MARINE UNITS UNDER ITS COMMAND," SILVERTHORN SAID. "IT IS NOT INVOLVED IN ANY OFFICIAL MANNER WITH ANY ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE MARINE AIR STATION AT EWA. THIS HEADQUARTERS, THEREFORE, HAS NO COMMENT TO MAKE."

ARMY T/4 EDWARD TRUMAN, DES MOINES, OAHU PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, REPORTED THE CONFINEMENT OF SHAEFFER. HE SAID A MARINE FACT-FINDING BOARD OF THREE CAPTAINS MET WITH SHAEFFER AND FIVE OTHER ENLISTED MEN, AND THE FIVE ENLISTED MEN SIGNED A STATEMENT SHARING WITH SHAEFFER RESPONSIBILITY FOR CIRCULATING THE PETITION.

HF250APS

AGCX
MIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) STEEL STRIKE OFFICIALLY OVER FOR 380,000, CUTTING TOTAL OF IDLE IN LABOR DISPUTES TO 1,050,000; NATIONWIDE TELEPHONE STRIKE THREATENED.

MAJOR LABOR DEVELOPMENTS:
STEEL--WORKERS TRICKLE BACK TO NATION'S LARGEST STEEL PLANTS AS FURNACES ARE STEADIED FOR RESUMPTION OF NORMAL PRODUCTION; SMALLER STEELMAKERS CONFERRING WITH CIO UNITED STEELWORKERS UNION IN

FEB 19 1946

"HUNDREDS OF CONFERENCES" TO BRING SMALL COMPANIES IN LINE WITH 13 1/2-CENT HOURLY INCREASE GRANTED BY BIG PRODUCERS.
TELEPHONES--INDEPENDENT NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS RECOMMENDS STRIKE OF ITS 260,000 MEMBERS IN SUPPORT OF DEMANDS FOR REVISION OF WAGE-HOUR SCHEDULES.
AUTOMOBILES--CONFERENCE CALLED BY SPECIAL MEDIATOR JAMES F. DEWEY IN EFFORT TO BRING GENERAL MOTORS AND CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS TOGETHER ON DISPUTE OVER UNION SECURITY AND TO RESOLVE A ONE-CENT DIFFERENCE IN WAGE OFFER AND DEMAND.
TRANSIT--ACTING MAYOR OF LANCASTER, PA., DECLARES STATE OF EMERGENCY AS 12,000 AFL MEMBERS STRIKE IN SYMPATHY WITH A WALKOUT OF 220 AFL BUS AND TROLLEY WORKERS, WHO SEEK A 20-CENT HOURLY RAISE AND OTHER BENEFITS.
-DASH-

American Flag Is Torn Down And Burned by Bombay Mob

**Demonstrators Beat U. S. Army Sergeant
—British Officers Attacked in Streets
—Gandhi Says India Is Looted.**

(KELLY)
BOMBAY, Feb. 19 (AP)—A crowd of 300 Indians, many of them wearing the uniform of the Royal Indian navy, today burned an American flag in the streets and attacked an unidentified U. S. Army sergeant during a wave of demonstrations which swept the city.

One Indian leader who declined to give his name said men aboard the sloop Narbada had hauled down the Union Jack, burned it, and put up for a time the flag of the Indian Congress party.

Protest on Discrimination

He said the demonstrations were a strike in protest against what Indians contended was racial and color discrimination in the British naval service. Another Indian said the attack against the American flag was touched off by a rumor that two Indian naval men had been shot for demonstrating.

Members of the crowd ripped the flag from the U. S. Information Service office, and then set it afire. Others in the group attacked the sergeant, who had a jeep parked nearby, hitting him on the shoulders with a shovel and clubs. He leaped from the jeep and escaped, apparently without serious injury.

The wave of demonstrations, in which some British officers were attacked in the streets, subsided tonight. Observers said despite the attack on the U. S. flag, the demonstrations were aimed mainly against British authority.

Walter D. Shackleton, in charge of the U. S. I. S. offices, said he had informed the American consulate and Ralph Block, principal public affairs officer of the Information Service at New Delhi, of the incident, and that he was awaiting instructions concerning filing an official protest with the Indian and British governments.

Attack British Officers

The mob, one of several which surged through the streets shouting political slogans, also attacked several British and Indian officers with clubs, the British Army public relations office said. Four British officers took refuge in Lloyd's bank after being beaten.

Shackleton said the demonstrators made no attempt to enter the Information Service office, after swarming up to the building and pulling the flag down from a pole just over the door of the agency's library.

"One man climbed onto the shoulders of another man and tore the flag down," he said. "They ran around the corner with the flag and when they failed in their efforts to set it afire with matches, they obtained a newspaper, lit the paper and used this as a torch to burn the flag in the street."

Later the crowd swarmed toward the office of the American Express company nearby, but first reports said the manager saw them coming and managed to close the door in their faces. They left without molesting the office.

Shackleton said there was no police interference nor any attempt to interfere with the flag burning.

A sitdown strike was staged yesterday by 1,000 Royal Indian Navy seamen in a demand for better rations and a revision of pay allowances. Two other groups of Royal Indian navy seamen staged separate processions through the city.

Late in the day naval and civilian officials called a conference to inquire into the grievances of the demonstrators.

American reporters who approached an Indian group at the harbor were told by a spokesman "This is not an anti-American demonstration. It is anti-British, but the Americans should quit India too—what right have you here when you are not Indian?"

[A Reuters dispatch from Bombay said Mohandas K. Gandhi told followers at a prayer meeting that "India has been looted," and that the government should "exercise greater care" in controlling the conduct of American and British troops. "British and American troops came here to fight Japan," Gandhi was quoted as saying. "What I told them in 1942, and what I repeat now, is that they should have considered the service of India as their prime consideration. But unfortunately India has been looted. Whether this looting was deliberate or merely accidental I cannot say."]

Shackleton said that about 300 demonstrators who were marching in the street suddenly swarmed up to the agency's office where the United States flag flew from a pole just over the door of the library. "One man climbed onto the shoulders of another man and tore down the flag," he said. "They ran around the corner with the flag, and when they failed in their efforts to set it afire with matches, they obtained a newspaper, lit the paper and used this as a torch to burn the flag," Shackleton said.

American Flag Is Burned By Indian Mob

Bombay, Feb. 19 (AP)—A mob of Indians, including a number wearing the uniform of the Royal Indian

Navy, today tore the United States flag from the United States Information Service office here and burned the flag in the street.

Walter D. Shackleton, in charge of the office, said he had informed the American consulate and Ralph Block, principal public-affairs officer of the information services at New Delhi, and that he was awaiting instructions concerning filing an official protest to the Indian and British governments.

Marchers Swerve

Shackleton said that about 300 demonstrators who were marching in the street suddenly swarmed up to the agency's office where the United States flag flew from a pole just over the door of the library. "One man climbed onto the shoulders of another man and tore down the flag," he said.

"They ran around the corner with the flag, and when they failed in their efforts to set it afire with matches, they obtained a newspaper, lit the paper and used this as a torch to burn the flag," Shackleton said.

U.S. Sergeant Attacked

An unidentified American sergeant, who had a jeep parked near the agency's headquarters, Shackleton added, was hit on the shoulder with a shovel and clubs by some members of the mob, but he leaped into the vehicle and escaped, apparently without serious injury.

The mob marched down Hornby road, stopping military trucks and other vehicles. Some of the demonstrators attacked several British and Indian offices with clubs, the British Army Public Relations office said. The crowd carried Congress party flags and shouted slogans.

The cause of the demonstration was not clear, but some observers believe it might have started as a manifestation of sympathy with a sitdown strike staged yesterday by 1,000 Royal Indian Navy seamen in a demand for better rations and a revision of pay allowances.

Gandhi Quoted

[A Reuters dispatch from Bombay said Mohandas Gandhi had told followers at a prayer meeting yesterday that "India has been looted" and that the Government should "exercise greater care" in controlling the conduct of American and British troops.

"British and American troops came here to fight Japan," Gandhi was quoted as saying. "What I told them in 1942 and what I repeat now is that they should have considered the service of India as their prime consideration. But unfortunately India has been looted. Whether this looting was deliberate or merely accidental I cannot say."]

Beneath Bombay's famed "Gateway to India," a big stone, double archway, 50 men in Royal Indian Navy uniforms shouted "Victory to revolution" to demonstrating mates on naval vessels in the harbor.

Unfriendly To U.S. Reporters

American reporters who approached the group received an unfriendly reception. A spokesman said: "This is not an anti-American demonstration, it is anti-British, but the Americans should quit India, too. What right have you here when you are not Indian?"

Another cried: "I know you are Americans, but you are white. Then other demonstrators, shouldered into the group and said "Don't mind these fellows; they are just excited and don't mean that, but you be wise and stay away till they quiet down."

Late in the afternoon small groups in uniform were marching about the city shouting slogans.

BRITAIN WILL SEND DELEGATION TO INDIA

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—The British government said today it would send three of its ranking cabinet ministers to India to confer with elected Indian representatives on preliminary steps to "full self-government."

Lord Pethick-Lawrence, secretary of state for India, who made the announcement in the House of Lords, will head the mission. Other members will be Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade, and A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

SELF-RULE MISSION IS GOING TO INDIA

London, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—A special mission of three cabinet ministers, headed by Lord Pethick-Lawrence, will be sent to India

to confer with elected Indian representatives on steps leading to full self-government in India. Lord Pethick-Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India, announced this in the House of Lords today.

He said the other representatives would be Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade who headed a special mission to India in 1942, and A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir Stafford took an offer of post-war dominion status to Indian leaders in 1942, but that plan failed because the leaders of the major political groups in India could not agree. Another plan to broaden the government and increase the number of Indian representatives on the Viceroy's Council was offered last spring by Lord Wavell, the Viceroy, and that failed also.

Pethick-Lawrence mentioned a statement last September in which Wavell outlined "positive steps" toward Indian self-government after elections, most of which have now taken place. These steps, he said, include discussions with Indian representatives "to secure the widest measure of agreement on the method of framing a Constitution, setting up a Constitution-making body" and establishing an Executive Council, supported by the main Indian parties.

Some chance of agreement among the main Indian parties—the Congress party and the Moslem League—appeared possible after a statement today by Jawaharlal Nehru, a Congress party leader, that the Moslem provinces would be offered "95 per cent Pakistan" (Moslem autonomy) in a Constituent Assembly. Nehru declared, however, that a flat declaration of India's right to full independence "will have to be accepted as the basis of conversations and agreement" with Great Britain.

Puts Independence First

Allahabad, India, Feb. 19 (AP)—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said today in an interview that a British commission coming to India might help fill in the details for Indian self-government, but that the first requirement was "recognition and proclamation of India's right to full independence."

Nehru is former Congress party president.

Nehru Asks Independence

ALLAHABAD, India, Feb. 19 (AP).—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said today that a British commission coming to India might help fill in the details for Indian self-government, but that the first requirement is "recognition and proclamation of India's right to full independence."

Nehru, former All-India Congress (Nationalist party) president, outlined in an interview the steps which he believed should come after the elections ending in April.

He said the proclamation of India's right to independence should be followed by a constitutional convention in which "India must draw up her constitution through her own elected representatives, without any interfering from outsiders."

"The Constituent Assembly must have unrestricted powers," he said. "That assembly should nominate representatives to meet representatives of the British government to determine matters of mutual concern involved in the new independent status of India."

"If there is lack of agreement in any matter, we may be prepared to refer it to international arbitration. But the question of Indian independence cannot be referred to arbitration, and will have to be accepted as the basis of conversations and agreement."

GI Race Problem Noted In Britain

London, Feb. 19 (AP)—The League of Colored Peoples said today a survey of twelve counties in southern England and Wales showed 544 illegitimate children whose mothers were white and whose fathers were Negroes in the United States Army in Britain during the war.

Dr. Harold A. Moody, league president, said his organization and representatives of two others would meet February 26 to evolve a plan for improving the status of the children.

"We think the governments of the United States and Britain should make these children their responsibility," Moody said. "The league's point of view is that if the problem is not tackled wisely at this stage, while the children are very young, it is likely to develop into a serious problem in ten or twelve years and aggravate the color bar."

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UNO Groups Sail in March

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—The United Nations headquarters organization is scheduled to move to New York in three ships sailing March 10, 20 and 30. Gladwyn Jebb said today. Mr. Jebb was executive secretary until Trygve Lie was elected Secretary General. By the end of March the security organization should be well established in its home in New York City.

UNO Membership Proposed In Sweden

Stockholm, Feb. 19 (AP)—Foreign Minister Oesten Unden said today that the Government would ask Parliament within two or three weeks for consent to join the United Nations.

An application for membership will be made next autumn, he told the newspaper Aftonbladet.

U. S. PROTESTS TO SPAIN ON ATTACK ON AMERICAN

MADRID, Feb. 19 (AP)—U. S. Charge d'Affairs W. W. Butterworth delivered a protest to the Foreign ministry today against the maltreatment of Dr. George F. Taylor, 69, an American dentist.

Butterworth also protested the case of Carl Hartman, an Associated Press reporter, who was forced to give a Fascist salute.

Taylor, a native of Ipswich, Mass., who has lived here more than 40 years, was standing in a central street with his daughter when a Fascist demonstration honoring Generalissimo Francisco Franco passed. An uniformed student knocked off his hat and eye glasses, saying, "That will teach you to take off your hat."

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France Proposes Yielding Some Rights To Help Keep Peace

Paris, Feb. 19 (AP)—The first articles of a proposed constitution for the Fourth Republic, adopted in committee today, state that France "is ready to submit to limitations of sovereignty" for the sake of an international peace organization.

The first four articles drafted for submission to the Constituent Assembly and ultimately to the people, designate the future reform of government of France, a "social republic."

The draft by the Assembly's Constitution Committee declares the Government shall be elected by universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage.

The first four articles read: "Article 1. France is an indivisible, democratic and social republic. "Article 2. National sovereignty belongs to the French people. It is exercised in conformity with the Constitution. "Article 3. Respect for international law is an obligation of the French nation and its representatives. Under condition of reciprocity, France is ready to agree to limitations of sovereignty which would be necessary for the organization and defense of peace. "Article 4. The French people exercises its sovereignty by its representatives which it elects by universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage. However, the form of constitution adopted by the French people cannot be modified except by means of referendum."

Nazis Accused Of Making Soap Out of Victims

Russians Introduce Sample as Trial Evidence, Show Film of Mass Murders

NUERNBERG, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Russian prosecution charged today that the Nazis made soap from the bodies of their victims, and exhibited a ninety-minute film showing the mass murders of thousands of men, women and children.

Colonel L. N. Smirnov, assistant Russian prosecutor, introduced at the trial of twenty-two leading Nazis an affidavit by a German assistant who said he had helped boil down the bodies and who admitted using some of the soap. A sample of the soap was introduced in evidence after the affidavit was read.

The German assistant said the soap factory, located at Danzig, obtained its first bodies from a psychiatric hospital where the Nazis killed the mentally and physically unfit.

Then Smirnov exhibited the film showing numbers of strangulation, on flaming funeral pyres and by

shootings. During the showing of the atrocities film, three of the defendants—Rudolph Hess, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Franz von Papen—would not look at the screen, dropping their gaze to the floor.

At least 100,000 corpses were shown in the film, the Russians said. Views showed the exhumation of thousands of murdered Russians and scenes at the Danzig factory, where bodies, decapitated and quartered, were placed in special receptacles for soap making.

Smirnov charged that the Nazis, in frantic haste to murder Russian civilians and prisoners of war before they were overtaken by the advancing Red Army in 1943, frequently buried or burned living persons.

He said the Nazis sometimes forced their victims to carry wood to a cremation pyre, lie down upon it and be shot. Immediately, other victims were forced to place wood upon the corpses and repeat the process. Finally, the pyre was drenched with gasoline and lighted.

The Russian prosecution announced it would conclude its case on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, bringing to an end more than three months of prosecution testimony against the high Nazis individually and six of their organizations.

Lord Justice Geoffrey Lawrence of the International Military Tribunal said there would be no adjournment prior to presentation of evidence by the defense. The defense had asked for a recess of three weeks.

Nazis 'Made Soap Out Of Humans'

NUERNBERG, Feb. 19 (AP)—Russian prosecutors presented as evidence to the International Military Tribunal today what they said was a sample of soap made from human bodies by the Nazis.

The Soviet prosecution introduced an affidavit of a German assistant who said he had helped boil down human bodies and refine the fat into soap at a special factory at Danzig.

The affidavit, given to Soviet interrogators, said the factory was built in the Summer of 1943 and that refining of the soap began the following January. The assistant said he had used some of the soap.

The first bodies used, the affidavit said, came from a hospital where the mentally and physically unfit were killed. Other bodies, he said, were received from Koenigsberg Prison.

Slaughtered By Nazis

Earlier, Russian Prosecutor Col. L. N. Smirnov described to the International Military Tribunal the frantic haste with which, he said, retreating Nazis slaughtered countless thousands of Russian civilians and prisoners of war in 1943.

The withdrawing Nazis sometimes forced their victims to carry wood to a cremation pyre, lie down upon it and then be shot, Smirnov said. Immediately, another group of victims was forced to place wood upon the corpses and repeat the process and finally, the whole pyre was soaked with gasoline and lighted, he said.

Burned Alive

In their haste to close mass graves of persons shot during the earlier phases of the extermination campaign, the Nazis frequently buried or burned their victims alive, the prosecutor asserted.

He reminded the tribunal that captured German documents already introduced by American prosecutors showed some Wehrmacht commanders protested such widespread brutality.

Soviet prosecutors also told the International Military Tribunal today that 632,253 residents of Leningrad perished of hunger during the 900-day siege of Russia's second largest city by the German Army.

An additional 16,747 were reported slain and more than 33,000 wounded by artillery fire and air bombardment. At the height of the siege, the daily ration of bread—the only available food—dropped to about a fifth of an ounce, the Russians said.

The tribunal earlier denied defense motions for a three-week adjournment of the trial upon completion of the prosecution case.

Enough Time Anyway

Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, president of the tribunal said the members felt sufficient time already was available for preparation of the defense and explained that defense counsel would be able to absent themselves from the courtroom much of the time during the remainder of the prosecution for such preparation.

The denial of any recess whatever came as a surprise, since even the prosecution, in opposing the request for a three-week recess, had suggested an adjournment of two or three days or possibly even a week.

Six Organizations Next

Sir Geoffrey said the tribunal would hear arguments on questions involving the trial of six Nazi organizations indicted as criminal groups as soon as the Russian prosecutors complete their case, probably at the end of this week or early next week.

At the conclusion of these arguments the tribunal will hold hearings on defense applications for

summoning witnesses and producing documents required for the defense case.

Sir Geoffrey said these matters would require several days and suggested that most defense lawyers would be able to use this time in preparation.

SAY HUNGER KILLED 632,253 IN LENINGRAD

NUERNBERG, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—

The Soviet prosecutors told the International Military Tribunal today that 632,253 residents of Leningrad perished of hunger during the 900-day siege of Russia's second largest city by the German Army. An additional 16,747 were reported slain and more than 33,000 wounded by artillery fire and air bombardment.

At the height of the siege, the daily ration of bread—the only available food—dropped to about a fifth of an ounce, the Russians said.

BEGIN TRIP HOME

FRANKFURT, Germany, Feb. 19 (AP)—The 1257th and 1255th Combat Engineer Battalions were among 1515 American troops who sailed for the United States during the last 24 hours from Anwerp, the army said today.

VETERANS SIGN MEMBERS

FRANKFURT, Germany, Feb. 19 (AP)—U. S. headquarters ruled today that the American Legion, the American Veterans committee and other veteran's organizations chartered in the United States would be permitted to campaign for members in Europe.

VIENNA NEWSPAPER BANNED

VIENNA, Feb. 19 (AP)—Austrian military authorities ordered the Linz newspaper Linzer Tagblatt to cease publication today after a hearing over a recent article in which its chief editor said there were no real Austrian people but only Germans of Austrian nationality.

The authorities said the article violated an AMG decree under which preaching of Pan-Germanism is forbidden.

JEWISH INQUIRY SNAG

Vienna, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—Sir John E. Singleton, British chairman of the Anglo-American committee of inquiry into Jewish problems, said today that the

committee had not received permission to go into Hungary and Romania "and I don't believe we shall go there."

Apparently referring to a proposal to have Jewish leaders from those countries appear in Vienna, Sir John said the committee would "make every effort to get the information we want and if we can't get it one way we'll get it another." It is estimated that 600,000 Jews live in Hungary and Romania. The committee will go from Vienna to Cairo and then to Palestine.

Molotov, Army Band Greet Iran Delegation

Moscow, Feb. 19 (AP)—V. M. Molotov, Foreign Commissar, met Premier Ahmed Qavam es Saltaneh with a military band and a full guard of honor when the twelve-man Iranian delegation arrived today at the Moscow airport.

The Iranians came here for direct negotiations with Russia concerning Soviet occupation of the northern part of their country.

George Kennan, United States Minister, and most of the Moscow diplomatic corps also were at the field.

JEWELLED SWORDS FOR RED GENERALS

Moscow, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—Master jewelers of Russia have been commissioned to make golden plated swords of the finest Ural steel, adorned with 20 precious stones, for the Red Army High Command.

A Tass dispatch from Leningrad said that Ivan Suvorov, who assembled a map of the U. S. S. R. in precious stones for the World's Fair in Paris, is in charge of the work.

SUPPORTED IN EGYPT

Cairo, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha's new government won a vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies last night while students continued demonstrations demanding withdrawal of British forces from Egypt.

The vote was 105 to 3, with seventy-eight members absent. The Saadist party, headed by Sidky's predecessor, Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashi Pasha, declined to vote.

The new Premier earlier gave the Chamber his pledge to work for the complete independence of Egypt and for unity of Egypt and the Sudan, which now is under joint British-Egyptian control.

MANCHURIAN RULE BRINGS NEW CRISIS IN CHINA STRUGGLE

CHUNGKING, Feb. 19.—(AP) China's internal struggle between government and Communists—eased by January's truce—simmered anew today over the question of control in Russian-occupied Manchuria.

Chou En-Lai, the Communists' truce negotiator, flew off to party headquarters at Yenan for discussions with leader Mao Tse-Tung. The Communists seek recognition of their forces controlling scattered areas in Manchuria, and want to limit the number of government troops sent there.

Foreign Minister Wang Shih-Chieh was in protracted conference Monday night with Chiang Chung-Kuo, the generalissimo's elder son and special commissioner for foreign affairs in Manchuria, and Chang Kai-Ingau, Chungking's director of economic affairs in Manchuria.

Wang had just returned from Nanking, where he was reported to have delivered to the generalissimo Russia's reply to China's inquiry about Soviet plans for withdrawal from Manchuria.

Ho Ping Pao, newspaper mouthpiece of the Chinese army, charged the Communists were engaged in troop movements inside Manchuria in violation of the truce signed Jan. 10.

Reports of new clashes between government and Communist troops southeast of Tsingyuan (Paoting), important town on the Peiping-Hankow railroad, reached here late tonight in a semi-official nationalist government dispatch. There were no details.

Chou En-Lai also was expected to report to party headquarters on the progress of a special military committee's discussions on reorganization and redeployment of Communist troops.

The committee, whose adviser is

30.24-1143

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General Marshal, special U. S. envoy to China, held its fourth meeting Monday but remained deadlocked on certain undisclosed phases of the reorganization.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his 500 top generals concluded, meanwhile, a four-day conference at Nanking on reducing the army to 90 infantry divisions and 10 cavalry brigades.

A spokesman said complete agreement had been reached on reorganization and partial demobilization. Details were withheld.

Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of U. S. forces in China, told the closing session that the Chinese should concentrate on "quality rather than quantity" and build a small and better modernized army.

Chinese Discuss Manchuria

Chungking, Feb. 19 (AP)—The troubled situation in Manchuria, caused by the extended stay there of Russian troops and by activities of forces friendly to the Chinese Communists, caused a special conference here between Central Government officials.

Wang Shi-chieh, Foreign Minister, just returned from a Nanking conference with Chiang Kai-shek, conferred last night with Chang Kai-ngau, director of economic affairs for Manchuria, and Chiang Ching-kuo, the Generalissimo's elder son who is special commissioner of foreign affairs in Manchuria.

Deadline Was February 1

Wang is reported to have conveyed to the elder Chiang Russia's reply to China's recent inquiry about Soviet plans for withdrawal from Manchuria. The deadline for withdrawal was February 1, but latest reports indicate the Russians plan to stay in Manchuria until about June 1.

The Communists, too, were discussing the Manchurian situation. Gen. Chou En-lai, their No. 2 leader, flew to party headquarters at Yenan today to consult Mao Tse-tung and other Communist leaders.

Delegation Arrives

The Mongol situation popped up again with Chinese press reports that a seven-man delegation representing the newly established autonomous republic of Eastern Mongolia had arrived in Changchun capital of Manchuria, to seek recognition.

General Marshall just has approved a request of the Generalissimo to send probably six divisions to supplement the two already in

Manchuria. That would give the Government an estimated 240,000 troops in Manchuria, where the Russians are reported to have 100,000 and the Communists claim 300,000.

China Names UNO And Far East Men

Chungking, Feb. 19 (AP)—The appointment of Dr. Quo Tai-chi, former Ambassador to London, as China's new resident member of the UNO Security Council, and of Maj. Gen. Chu Shih-ming as Chinese delegate on the Far Eastern Council have been officially announced.

General Chu, former military attache in Washington, will leave soon for Tokyo to confer with delegates from the United States, Britain and Russia. He will be accompanied by a staff of technical experts.

CHINESE YOUTHS GIVE U. S. MARINES \$500

Tientsin, Feb. 19 (A. P.)—Half a million Chinese national dollars (about \$500) has been presented to the Marine Third Amphibious Corps by the Chinese Nationalist Youth Group as a token of admiration for the American youths' courage in the war against Japan.

Major Gen. Keller E. Rockey, the corps commander, announced the gift today and said the money would be used to buy awards for enlisted men, perhaps as prizes to Marine artists who paint typical Chinese art. The money was presented by Chang Hsing-chou, acting director of the Kuomintang Nationalist Youth Group of the Hopeh sub-district.

TO REPATRIATE JAPS

Peiping, Feb. 19 (A. P.)—Nationalist and Chinese Communist military commanders and truce teams were ordered today to assist in the repatriation of 120,000 Japanese.

An executive headquarters document approved by the Nationalists, the Communists and the American Armistice Commissioners here and radiated to Chinese army commanders and mobile truce teams said that the movement of Japanese homeward would be as rapid as port facilities and shipping permitted.

Current facilities are believed capable of handling 3,000 daily through Tangku and 1,500 through Tsingtao.

Chiang Advised On Reducing Army

Nanking, Feb. 19 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer today counseled Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his top generals to concentrate on "quality rather than quantity" in reorganizing the Chinese Army.

Shortly after the United States commander in China addressed the 500 generals, the four-day military conference adjourned. A spokesman said it ended with complete agreement on a program for reducing the army to 90 infantry divisions and ten cavalry brigades.

Details of the program were not announced, but it is known the inclusion of twenty Communist divisions into the force is planned.

REPORTER UPHELD

SEOUL, Korea, Wednesday, Feb. 20—(AP) Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge said in a formal statement today that Richard Johnston, New York Times correspondent, "stands exonerated" of Communist Party Secretary Pak Heun Yung's charge that Johnston misquoted him.

Johnston's expulsion from Korea was asked in Pak's complaint to Hodge.

Johnston had quoted Pak as saying at a Jan. 5 news conference that he did not object to a strictly Russian trusteeship over Korea, and that he hoped for development of a Korean democracy "along Soviet socialized lines," with possible future incorporation of Korea into the Soviet Union.

Yan Beat Schedule

Seoul, Feb. 19 (AP)—A sudden step up in the United States 24th Army Corps demobilization program today gave 7,500 Korea-based personnel the prospect of an early going home. Headquarters said that all enlisted men and officers in the June 30 category are eligible immediately for readjustment. The first group may leave early in March, four months ahead of schedule.

Korean Group Plans National Constitution

Seoul, Feb. 19 (A. P.)—A Korean representative of the Democratic Council today announced the appointment of committees to draw up a Korean Constitution and study the country's rice problem.

The Council recommended that March 1 be designated a national independence holiday. Dr. Syngman Rhee, self-proclaimed President-in-exile, was named permanent chairman of the Council.

Tokyo Premier Notes Women's Political Role

Tokyo, Feb. 19 (AP)—Premier Kijuro Shidehara said today there was no telling just how democratic next month's elections might be, but he remarked that Japan's newly emancipated women were "becoming quite active in political affairs."

The March 31 balloting, Japan's first national election since the war, will also be the first in which women may exercise their recently acquired right to vote.

Shidehara's statements were made in an interview with Robert McLean, president of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and of the Associated Press; Norman Chandler, president and publisher of the Los Angeles Times, and Benjamin M. McKelway, associate editor of the Washington Star.

Restoring Japan A 20-Year Task, Premier Says

Tokyo, Feb. 19 (AP)—Premier Kijuro Shidehara predicted today that it would take "20 or 30 years" for Japan to rebuild and added that swift restoration of foreign trade was essential for the nation's livelihood.

The Premier's remarks were made in an interview with Robert McLean, president of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and of the Associated Press; Norman Chandler, president and publisher of the Los Angeles Times; and Benjamin McKelway, associate editor of the Washington Star.

Saved By Yanks' Penicillin
It was Shidehara's first meeting with the foreign press since he returned to his duties after a siege of pneumonia. The 73-year-old baron said penicillin ordered by General MacArthur saved his life and that Allied headquarters had sent an American doctor to treat him.

"But I won't be here to see Japan rebuilt. That will take 20 or 30 years," he said.

Shidehara said restoration of business may be accomplished in two or three years.

"The first essential to Japan is food, and then importation of raw materials in order to be able to manufacture finished products," he commented. "Continued importation is dependent upon export and sale of products by Japan."

Pre-Pearl Harbor Message

In reply to a question by McLean, the Premier said he had learned since assuming office that Emperor Hirohito received the late President Roosevelt's pre-Pearl Harbor peace message, but it was "too late for him to do anything about it. I believe hostilities already had started."

He said former Ambassador Joseph Grew received the message shortly after midnight December 8, Japanese time, and immediately relayed it to Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo with a request that it be delivered promptly. Togo took the message to the palace some time later. [Hostilities began at 3.25 A.M., December 8, Japanese time.]

New Courts Established

Earlier today, General MacArthur ordered establishment of military occupation courts which will have power to impose death sentences for United Nations nationals as well as Japanese and others convicted of criminal offenses against occupation forces.

The new system removes Japanese court jurisdiction over United Nations nationals or organizations, including corporations.

Two Arrests Ordered

Colonel Alva C. Carpenter, chief of Allied headquarters' legal section, said the order is expected to "deal a serious blow to black-market dealings in Allied military and post-exchange supplies."

General MacArthur also ordered the Japanese Government to arrest Thakin Tan Oke, former Burmese Ambassador-designate to Japan, and Anking Thankin Ba Sein, wartime Ambassador-designate from Burma to Manchukuo.

A spokesman for headquarters' counterintelligence section said the pair was wanted for investigation and possible deportation.

put by American fire raids last spring. He bumped along rough, muddy roads which had fallen into disrepair during the costly years of war. He passed the gaunt crumbling skeletons of once-teeming factories. He saw mile after mile of crude rusty tin huts in which his subjects seek to ward off the harsh cold of winter.

In all those miles of grim reminder of Japan's futile war, he found nothing but a downcast people and a wrecked industry, saw nothing but unpainted, chill barracks serving as pitiful haunts for war sufferers.

People Looked Dazed.

Hirohito looked like any top-flight Japanese business man in his dark gray herringbone suit, gray overcoat and hat to match. He was wearing a white shirt and a conservative blue tie with a ribbon stripe of red and white. It wasn't like the pre-war days, when every one was cleared from the upper floors of buildings so that they could not look down upon the "descendant of the Sun Goddess."

Japanese halted at curbs and stood rigid. Then, hats in hand and arms stiff at their sides, they bowed. Once the Emperor had passed, they looked up stony faced at the following Army jeeps. The whole thing left them a little dazed.

The first stop was at the once-mighty Showa Electric Industry Company. Hirohito entered a peaked tent. He stood behind a table and posed for photogra-

where they pleased. Hirohito listened with an encouraging word now and then as the plant president explained the plans for reconstruction.

Glassy-eyed With Fright.

The Emperor walked down a freshly graveled path and entered what remained of the plant. Great holes left its walls almost entirely open. The roof was riddled. Machinery lay rusty and worn. Only a generator hummed. As Hirohito passed through the wreckage, he was lined up with hats in a row and bowed.

In the yard, he stopped in front of a group of ill-clad laborers. He spoke to one. The man was almost glassy-eyed with fright as he answered.

At the second stop, things were a little different. The Nissan Heavy Industry Company, damaged only a little, is turning out 200 trucks a month, though its capacity once was 2,000.

Hirohito began the afternoon with a visit to the Inaridai Home for War Sufferers. Some 3,000 waited to see him as he walked up a little hill, where a handful of cold buildings housed them. The Emperor shifted nervously from foot to foot as the superintendent explained the project. Then he went into one of the two-story unpainted buildings. Most of the correspondents stayed outside, having been warned that the second floor was so frail it would not hold their weight.

Japs Told To Better Repatriation Trains

Tokyo, Feb. 19 (AP)—Allied headquarters today directed the Japanese Government to improve conditions on repatriation trains which carry non-Japanese to embarkation points.

The directive reprimanded the Government for permitting persons with communicable diseases to board crowded cars, failing to assure sufficient food and water, and furnishing filthy cars as quarters for American train guards.

War-Borne Scare In Osaka

Osaka, Feb. 19 (AP)—This city had a war-borne scare recently when an unexploded 2,000-pound bomb was discovered in a water reservoir. Naval ordnance men who disposed of the bomb said the nose fuse was armed and set for instantaneous firing.

Hirohito Talks to Workmen

First Time In History Jap Emperor Walks Among People and Sees Conditions.

Tokyo, Feb. 19 (A. P.)—Shivering, shabby people bowed in humble silence as the Emperor Hirohito walked among them today to view the rusty rubble of his shattered empire. As never before in history, the man who recently acknowledged that he is not divine stepped down from his shiny, black Mercedes Benz to pause beside workingmen at their benches for a few brief words.

Unguarded except for American Military policemen in two jeeps, Hirohito motored from Tokyo to Yokohama in a five-car convoy through miles of industrial and residential areas burned

phers. It seemed that he was watching them to make sure they got all the pictures they wanted.

Gone were the days when the Japanese police herded the press around. The correspondents went

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Readers' Digest For Japan Authorized

Tokyo, Feb. 19 (AP)—Allied headquarters said today that the Readers' Digest has been authorized to publish a Japanese-language edition in Japan. The magazine was exempted from a directive prohibiting

contracts of persons in Japan with foreign concerns.

The Readers' Digest may employ Japanese technical personnel and contract for Japanese printing, but may not convert funds received into foreign currency or send remittances abroad. Collections and payments must be made in yen.

BIG FILIPINO FORCE MOVES ON JAP NEST

Manila, Feb. 19 (A. P.)—A Philippine Army regiment today landed on little Lubang Island, seventy miles southwest of Manila, to destroy remnants of an unsundered Japanese garrison which have been terrorizing Filipino farmers and villagers. Army patrols have hitherto attempted unsuccessfully to find the Japanese, Brig.-Gen. Macario Peralta, the Philippine Army Chief of Staff, reported. This time the entire First Tarlac Regiment will comb the island.

Peralta said the Japanese have killed many farmers and pillaged many villages in past weeks.

The Eighty-sixth Division sent ten American officers to accompany the expedition, which embarked aboard two landing craft and one LST, a division spokesman said. The island is covered with thick underbrush, which will make the search difficult. The soldiers expect to spend at least two weeks hunting the Japanese, who are variously estimated to number anywhere from fifty to 500.

GI Bride Is Widowed While En Route To U.S.

Auckland, Feb. 19 (AP)—The New Zealand wife of Kenneth Barnum, American war veteran reported killed in a motorcycle accident at Norwalk, Conn., is among the war brides on the Monterey, en route to the United States.

She is Winifred Barnum, 21, and is accompanied by her 18-month-old daughter, Judith.

Mrs. Barnum, whose mother today received news of Barnum's death, sailed last week.

SPY REPORT IS NOW READY

Canada Will Issue Statement

To Clear Up Rumors

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Toronto, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Telegram, quoting an unnamed Government source, said today the Communist party in Canada was deeply involved in the current espionage investigation and that "at least one member of the party is under arrest."

The paper added that Toronto members of the party were under surveillance.

Ottawa, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Canadian Cabinet, officially silent since its sensational disclosure last week of a "spy ring" reaching into the Dominion Government itself, was reported ready tonight to issue a new statement to clear the air of wholesale rumor and speculation.

The Cabinet at its regular weekly meeting today is understood to have discussed the broader implications of the case, in particular its tendency to develop into a "witch hunt" of snowballing proportions.

The Government is reliably reported anxious to keep attention directed on the admittedly grave situation in which its own employees, at least some of them known to be highly placed, are suspected of turning over to Soviet agents atomic and other scientific secrets kept on the highly confidential list.

World-Wide Attention

The first plan was to say nothing more officially until the two-man royal commission appointed to investigate the case had completed its investigation, probably in two or three weeks. However, the world-wide attention given the case and the roaming suspicion of outsiders has influenced the authorities to make further disclosures in the next day or two, according to authoritative information tonight.

Louis St. Laurent, Minister of Justice, said "there will be a statement just as soon as one can be made without embarrassing the work of investigation now proceeding."

"The Government appreciates the desirability of removing as much public anxiety as possible just as soon as this can be done without injury to the inquiry," he said.

Concerned About Official Leak

One high source said the Government was not so much concerned about the fact that a foreign power

has had means of gathering secrets within the Dominion as it was over the fact that highly placed Canadians may have been guilty of betraying their own country's secrets.

The Canadian press reported unusual precautions had been taken to guard Ivor Gosenko, described as an erstwhile Russian agent who is a key witness in the investigation.

The agency said a reliable source had stated that Gosenko and his wife would have been killed by Russian secret police agents had they not been warned in advance that they were to be "liquidated." Gosenko destroyed as much of his secret papers as possible and concealed himself in a near-by apartment, it was said.

"Gosenko sought and obtained Canadian Government protection and the police were able to use his information in fitting together the pattern of Russian fifth column activity that already had been under investigation," the Canadian Press quoted its source as saying.

Mine Inquiry Called Unrelated
"Gosenko now is being guarded with the greatest caution because there is evidence to show that orders have been given for his death and the death of his wife, if such is at all possible."

A high Canadian authority said there was no connection between the espionage investigation and that into the affairs of the Eldorado Mines, Ltd., which mines uranium, a basic raw material in atomic research. The denial was issued after one newspaper reported a plot by Russia to buy the "black market" more than \$500,000 worth of uranium produced at the Eldorado mine.

Similarly, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's office said there was no connection between the spy probe and today's announcement of creation of a royal commission to examine and make recommendations on the salaries and working conditions of administrative personnel in the Government civil service.

Spain to Withdraw Aunos
Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 19 (AP)—Foreign Minister Joao Neves de Fontoura announced at a press conference today that Spain had agreed to withdraw the nomination of Eduardo Aunos, one of those accused in the recent United States Blue Book, as Spanish Ambassador to Brazil.

Aunos was declared in the United States State Department document to have been active in Argentine-German arms deals through Spain.

Foreign Minister Fontoura said Brazil was maintaining active and permanent contact with other foreign offices regarding developments following the Blue Book charges.

Aunos at present is en route to Rio de Janeiro aboard the Spanish ship Cabo Buena Esperanza.

Atom-Secret Leakage Reported As Topic Of Canadian Cabinet

Ottawa, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Canadian Cabinet in its regular meeting today was reported to have taken up broader phases of the Government's investigation into the leakage of secret information which is said to have concerned atomic energy.

No authoritative information came from the Cabinet council, however, and the investigation primarily was in the hands of the Royal Canadian mounted police.

Meanwhile, best available information indicated there was no connection between the investigation and the Government's probe into the Eldorado Gold Mines, Ltd., Canada's source of uranium.

For one thing, those arrested for making unauthorized deliveries from the Eldorado mine have been released on \$5,000 bail, while suspects in the espionage case are being held incommunicado.

Newspaper's Story

The Montreal Gazette published a report stating that "a Russian plot, the buying of more than \$500,000 worth of virtually 'black-market' uranium in Canada to bring about the successful culmination of its atomic-bomb espionage conspiracy in Ottawa and other parts of the dominion, has been uncovered."

"Toronto was the locale of the Russian scheme to obtain the necessary activating force to complete the circle begun by agents who conspired, allegedly with Canadian Civil Service employees, to obtain secret and confidential information

on atomic energy," the paper said.

The Gazette story indicated that those allegedly buying the uranium failed to get it out of Canada. The paper recalled Government expropriation of the Eldorado mine some time ago and the subsequent announcement of an official inquiry, now being conducted by J. Grant Glasco, Toronto accountant.

The Canadian press said a report was published last October that the inquiry was ordered after the Government learned unauthorized deliveries occurred before the mine was expropriated, but Reconstruction Minister C. D. Howe said he knew of no such deliveries.

Also A Tight Secret

Glasco's directive for the inquiry, contained under order-in-council, said, in part: "It appears from information received by the minister (Howe) that there is reason to suppose that there have been irregularities in connection with the operations of Eldorado and the sale or other disposition of its products."

Glasco's activities, however, are as veiled in secrecy as the royal commission's inquiry into the leakage of information, although it is known that 22 employees or former employees of the Government were arrested Friday in connection with the information leak.

(The full text of Prime Minister Mackenzie King's first official statement regarding the leakage of information was published and broadcast without comment by the Moscow radio last night.)

Attlee Reserved On Atom Leak

London, Feb. 19 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee told Commons today that the Canadian Government had discussed with him the leakage of secret information which is reported to concern atomic energy.

"I don't think it proper to say anything more about it," he added. "The matter is in the hands of the Canadian Government."

He gave no answer to Communist William Gallacher who demanded, "In view of the sensationalism we are getting about spies, will Mr. Attlee be good enough to publish the amount of money spent by this country in international spying?"

Soviet Press Prints Canadian Spy Story

Moscow, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Soviet press published without editorial comment today Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King's statement of last Friday disclosing that employees of a foreign mission in Ottawa had been involved in espionage activities resulting in a leakage of "secret and confidential information."

The press accounts, contained in a Tass New Agency dispatch from Ottawa, were limited to the text of King's statement, which did not indicate what mission was involved. It was the first newspaper mention of the incident here.

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Phone Union Votes Nation wide Strike If Pay Plea Rejected

LEADERS PROMISE TO MAKE EFFORT TO AVERT STRIKE

Federation President Tells
Schwellenbach Concilia-
tion Will Be Tried.

50 AFFILIATES AFFECTED

Philadelphia Dispute Is Set-
tled. Operators Return
to Switchboards.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The National Federation of Telephone Workers authorized its executive board yesterday to call a nationwide telephone strike for higher wages but Joseph A. Beirne, union president, said "all efforts" would be made to settle the dispute without a work stoppage. Asserting the independent union

would "continue bargaining with the company," Beirne said the executive board would call a strike "after all avenues of peaceful negotiations are closed."

Conciliation Pledged

In Washington, Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach said he had assurances from Beirne that Federal conciliation would be tried before a strike is called. The Labor secretary stated that Beirne was "one of the best labor leaders I've known in keeping his promise."

The strike authorization was voted at a meeting in Memphis, Tenn., of representatives of 50 NFWA-affiliated unions, called to map strategy in support of demands for a \$10 weekly wage increase, minimum hourly wage of 65 cents and a return to the 40-hour week.

The strike resolution authorized the executive board to "call a nationwide telephone strike at such time as the executive board consider proper and with due consideration to circumstances of the several affiliates." It added:

"Further, that when the nationwide call is issued to those organizations in a position to conduct a legal strike that all other affiliates respect all picket lines which are established and lend all possible support to the national program."

Peaceful Settlement Urged

The resolution, however, urged the executive board to "secure, if possible, a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of all disputes."

The threat of an immediate sympathy coast-to-coast tieup in

30.24-1145

telephone service was averted earlier when a strike of 1,000 long distance operators was settled in Philadelphia.

The Federation of Long Line Telephone Workers, a NFWA affiliate, had threatened to call all its members off the job unless the Philadelphia dispute were settled promptly.

The 20-hour strike of 1,000 American Telephone and Telegraph workers was settled at Philadelphia when the company agreed to investigate the promotion of three employees—one a non-union member—who, the union said, were given better jobs without regard for seniority rights. The company said the union had agreed to abide by results of the company's investigation and that a list of grievances would be discussed Monday.

Meanwhile, the number of idle in strikes throughout the nation dropped to 977,000, the lowest in a month, as increasing numbers of workers returned to their jobs in steel plants.

Approximately 440,000 of the estimated 750,000 steelworkers who went on strike Jan. 21 were covered by new agreements. Every basic steel plant has signed up, but several fabricating plants have contended they are unable to grant the wage increases without price relief for their products.

Other developments along the labor front included:

A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen said in Cleveland that incomplete returns on a strike vote showed some roads' employees voting 100 per cent in favor of striking for higher wages. E. R. Ryan, brotherhood chairman of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas railroad, said 1,270 members on that road had voted 98.99 per cent for a strike.

General Motors negotiations aimed at a solution of the 92-day automotive walkout continued deadlocked on wages, union security

and maintenance of membership, and Federal Mediator James F. Dewey said both sides had declined to arrange longer negotiating sessions.

Representatives of the nation's rubber manufacturers opened industry-wide negotiations with the C.I.O. under supervision of the Federal Conciliation Service at Washington. The C.I.O. has demanded a 30 percent wage increase for the 300,000 workers in the industry.

A Federal conciliator met at Lancaster, Pa., with leaders of striking transit workers and officials of the Conestoga Transportation company in an effort to settle a two-week-old work stoppage that has developed into a general citywide strike call. The 220-striking bus and trolley operators are demanding a 20 cents an hour wage boost and other contract changes.

Federation Authorizes Board to Call Strike

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 19—(AP)—The nation's 250,000 organized telephone workers set up the machinery for a coast-to-coast strike today to be set in motion when "all avenues of peaceful negotiations are closed."

Joseph A. Beirne, 35-year-old president of the Independent National Federation of Telephone Workers, announced: "We will continue bargaining with the company and all efforts will be made to settle the dispute."

Beirne made his statement to newsmen shortly after federation's 50 autonomous unions granted the executive board authority to call a national strike whenever it "considers proper."

Resolution Adopted

The resolution, adopted by a vote of 121,997 to 30,761, also directed that when a strike is called "all other affiliates respect all picket lines."

Seven unions did not send representatives to the meeting. Delegates of unions representing 26,913 members were present at the strike vote session but cast no ballots.

Beirne said the telephone workers in further negotiations "might consider a re-discussion of their minimum wage demands in the light of the settlements in the Steel and automobile industries."

Union demands, directed chiefly to the far-flung system of the American telephone and telegraph company, are for a \$10 weekly increase, a 65-cent hourly minimum rate and a return to the 40-hour week.

The A. T. and T. has reported offers to increase wages of all operators \$5 a week and grant other employees hikes ranging from \$3 to \$6.

Labor department statistics for November reported that telephone workers in all branches of the industry average a little more than \$1 an hour.

A union spokesman said the current wage scale for operators is: in smaller towns, \$18 to \$20 weekly as a starting wage and \$26 to \$28 maximum; in larger towns, \$24 to \$26 as a starting wage and \$38 maximum.

The federation includes local and long distance operators, maintenance, construction, research and manufacturing employees.

The resolution, empowering the executive board to call a general walkout, also gave the officials the right "to secure, if possible, a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of all disputes."

"If bargaining with the Bell system will prevent strike action," Beirne said, "we would be willing to bargain with them," adding "There is no indication that Bell is willing to bargain with us."

G-M Parley Adjourns Without Agreement

DETROIT, Feb. 19—(AP)—A four-hour General Motors and C.I.O. United Auto Workers conference adjourned late today with no agreement in the 91-day old strike and a Federal mediator blocked in an effort to lengthen the sessions.

Special Federal Mediator James F. Dewey said both the company and the union declined his suggestion that they schedule extended negotiating sessions, saying it was "more expeditious" to confer between meetings in separate groups.

Dewey's effort to get GM and the U.A.W. to spend more time at the conference table coincided with criticism of the two sides by Secretary of Labor Schwelienbach who said in Washington that they could settle the strike "in the next few days" if longer sessions were held.

Public appeal to the disputants to "get down and carry on sessions as long as necessary" to end the strike was made by the Labor secretary who has kept it close touch with the proceedings by reports from Mediator Dewey.

Today's session broke up with the parties still deadlocked on wages, union security and maintenance of

membership. The union is demanding a wage increase of 19 1-2 cents and GM has offered 18 1-2 cents. GM cancelled its contract with the union Dec. 10.

Mediator Dewey said another negotiating session had been arranged for 2:30 p.m. (E.S.T.) tomorrow.

Seniority Grievances Of 1,000 Involved To Be Probed

Philadelphia, Feb. 19 (AP)—United States Conciliator Peter J. Manno announced settlement today of a strike of 1,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Company workers here which prompted threats of a nation-wide phone tieup. Manno said the company and representatives of the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers (Ind.) reached an agreement after twelve hours of negotiations. J. E.

Dingman, supervisor of employment relations for the company, said A. T. & T. has promised to investigate the promotion of three employees who the union said were given better jobs without regard to seniority rights.

He said the union by Thursday will give the company a written statement of its grievances and

that the groups will meet again here next Monday to discuss the grievances.

Nonunion Worker

At that time, Dingman reported, if the company has found that Mrs. Helen Sullivan (nonunion member among the three who received promotions is to be retained in her new position, the union will accept the finding. In the meantime, he asserted, "she will not function pending this investigation."

The union contended that Mr. Sullivan should not be promoted over union workers with senior rights. Union leaders made no immediate comment on the negotiations.

In a statement, Manno said: "Whenever labor and management are genuinely willing to meet on a common ground and for their common good, the United States Conciliation Service can settle any and all labor disputes, strikes and lockouts."

Center Of Dispute

Mrs. Sullivan's promotion was the center of the dispute. The union contended she was twenty-fifth in a list of 137 telephone supervisors and was elevated over 24 with higher seniority to the post of assistant chief operator.

The union had offered to end the strike if she was removed from her new position, if management would submit a list of qualifications for the three positions in dispute and

boundaries continued through the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania.

Union, management and Federal officials stated operation of long lines to and from Philadelphia would be resumed early this afternoon.

The company had said in an earlier statement that it would refuse to rescind the promotions "on the grounds it was obligated to the business, the public and its employees to choose those best meriting any promotions."

250,000 Workers Continue To Stay Out In Steel Strike

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Pittsburgh, Feb. 19 (AP)—More than a quarter million CIO-United Steelworkers remained on strike throughout the country today despite the fact the huge steel walkout had ended for 440,000 employees who were returning to plants and mills in increasing numbers.

Many of the country's 834 steel fabricating firms, who buy the partly finished product to manufacture commodities, apparently were unwilling to grant higher wages without price relief.

Price Relief Sought

The Tri-State Industrial Association represents 56 such firms employing 50,000 persons in the Pittsburgh area. Only two of the 56 have signed collective bargaining contracts. Ray Booth, secretary of the association, declared the fabricators had been seeking price relief "for months," and now they faced a \$5-a-ton increase in raw materials added to the 18½ cents hourly pay raise asked by the union.

The general steel products advisory committee and representatives of the Office of Price Administration were conferring at Washington on the problem of applying the basic steel advance to various steel products.

Production In Early Stages

In the meantime, production was in its early stages. The National Tube Company tapped pig iron in its McKeesport (Pa.) plant, and Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation expected to make its first tap tomorrow. Spokesmen for the United States Steel subsidiaries said the initial turnout would contain too much silicon to make steel.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated steel production this week would be 15.2 per

cent of capacity, or 268,000 tons. It was 5.5 per cent in the final week of the strike, as against 96.4 per cent a year ago, with 1,765,700 tons, the institute continued.

Rail Brotherhood Voting For Strike

Cleveland, Feb. 19 (AP)—A. F. Whitney, president of the Brother

hood of Railroad Trainmen, said today that incomplete returns on a strike vote among the brotherhood's members in some cases are running 100 per cent in favor of strike action.

E. R. Bryan, brotherhood chairman on the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad, reported in Denison, Texas, that 1,270 members on that road had voted 98.99 per cent for a strike.

Whitney commented, "That's what we were expecting. We have compiled returns from about 60 railroads thus far and some of them are 100 per cent for a strike."

Final results on the strike poll among the brotherhood's 215,000 members will be ready in a few days, he said.

The trainmen and one other operating group, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, have been taking strike votes. They seek increased wages which, Whitney said averaged about 25 per cent, and changes in 45 working rules.

Steel Mills Placed On Open Billing Basis

Washington, Feb. 19 (AP)—OPA today put the nation's steel mills on an open-billing basis pending determination of higher price ceilings for specific steel products.

This carries out instructions given to OPA yesterday when the Government authorized an average price increase of \$5 a ton for carbon and alloy steel.

The OPA order, known as an adjustable pricing measure, authorized mills to bill customers at existing ceiling prices, with the understanding that the customer or will pay the difference be-

tween prevailing prices and new ceilings to be set.

The order is retroactive to February 15.

The price increase directive issued yesterday requires OPA to complete 90 per cent of the price adjustment within two weeks, and to finish the job within five weeks.

OPA said that when specific prices have been set, they would be accompanied by a statement giving the grounds on which the average \$5 increase was based.

Strike Picture Across the Nation

FEB 20 1946
The nation's steel mills were approximately 1,050,000 today, the lowest total in a month, as about 427,000 of 750,000 striking steel workers went back to jobs.

Major developments:
TELEPHONES—Nationwide disruption of local and long-distance telephone service threatened by labor disputes; 1,000 long-distance operators leave jobs in Philadelphia, and national union president threatens to call sympathy walkout if dispute is not settled within twenty-four hours; National Federation of Telephone Workers executive board expected to take strike vote today involving 250,000 telephone employees seeking wage increases.
STEEL—New contracts granting at least 18½-cent wage increase given to more than 55 per cent of 750,000 C.I.O. Steel workers who were on strike four weeks; ninety-nine contracts signed, with every basic steel plant signed up.

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SHIPBUILDING—An 18-cent-an-hour wage increase is recommended for 450,000 workers in the nation's shipbuilding industry by the Shipbuilding Wage Stabilization Conference, but management opposes; proposal to Wage Stabilization Board for approval.

FARM MACHINERY—A wage boost of 18 cents an hour for 30,000 employees of the International Harvester Company in ten plants, on strike since January 21, recommended by Federal Fact-finding Board.

AUTOMOTIVE—The Federal mediator continues efforts to settle ninety-one-day-old General Motors strike, but there are no indications of a quick settlement of the dispute involving wages and security between corporation and C. I. O. United Automobile Workers.

TRANSIT—Union and management plan a conference arranged by Federal conciliator to end the two-week-old strike of 220 A. F. of L. bus and trolley workers of the Conestoga Transportation Company in Lancaster, Pa., over wage demands; the A. F. of L.'s general strike described as not effective.

ATOMIC SECRETS OF U. S. ARE SAFE, BYRNES DECLARES

America Alone Has 'Know-
'How' of Bombs, Says
Secretary.

FEB 20 1946
AVOIDS TALK OF SPIES

Americans Not Involved in
Canadian Case, State
Official Asserts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—(AP) Secretary of State Byrnes assured reporters today that he believes America's top atomic bomb secrets are safe from spies—that this country alone has the know-how.

He said at a news conference that he had no reason to expect any arrests for atomic espionage in the United States.

Barraged with questions centered around reported efforts of a foreign spy ring to ferret out atomic secrets in Canada, Byrnes also said:

So far as his information indicates, no American citizens are involved either in Canada or in this country.

Avoids Questions on Russia
He did not care to say whether Russia is the power concerned with atomic secrets in Canada.

Should there be any arrests, this country would be as candid in announcing them as Canada has been. He has no position to take on a statement by Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador to Moscow, that Russia has a "moral right" to try to find out atomic secrets withheld from her by her wartime allies. Nor, apart from the Canadian case, did he care to discuss whether any foreign country has a moral right to engage in espionage in the United States.

He first learned about the Canadian spy ring, last November when Prime Ministers MacKenzie King of Canada and Attlee of Britain were here to discuss atomic bomb controls.

He had no information to substantiate a published report that a Russian agent had taken a suitcase full of atomic secrets out of this country.

Refers to FBI

Byrnes referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation a question whether the State department had any indications that a spy ring similar to, or a part of, the one in Canada also was working in the United States.

"As far as you know," a reporter inquired, "is the secret—or the know-how—of atom bomb production still retained by the three countries which developed it, Britain, Canada and the United States?"

The secretary replied that so far as he knew, the know-how was in the exclusive possession of the United States. He said he made a distinction between the production know-how and the scientific steps preceding the making of bombs.

When a newsman remarked that he did not understand why Britain and Canada didn't have the production know-how, Byrnes declared that so far as he knew this country did not share it with them.

"Then it could well be their agents, rather than Russian, who are interested in getting it," a reporter asserted.

The only answer was a muffled: Oh!

But the secretary said he had no information that any atomic secrets had been taken from the United States by anyone.

Capitol hill was concerned with the question of atomic secrets, al-

so. Dr. Ralph McDonald of the National Education association told the Senate Atomic Energy commission that "it is inevitable that a network of spies will infect our country from a nation that fears us."

Rep. Gwinn (R-NY), in a statement inserted in the Congressional Record, took former Ambassador Davies to task for his statement about Russia's rights. Gwinn said Davis is "guilty of moral treason" in "encouraging Russian spies to steal our military secrets."

Byrnes said he had seen statements that there had been differences between the State and Justice departments in relation to combating espionage. He declared flatly that there had been none, and that he made that statement after consulting with Attorney General Clark.

A reporter remarked that Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, who directed the atomic bomb project, had said that more atomic secrets had leaked out in the past four months than in any previous period. Asked how he explained this, Byrnes said he had not discussed it with Groves.

Answering another inquiry, Byrnes said he had recommended and still recommends that all nations represented on the United Nations atomic commission be invited to atomic bomb tests on warships this summer.

"Including Russia?" a reporter asked.

Including Russia, was the reply.

Friendly Act

As to why the Canadian government informed him of arrests in the dominion, Byrnes said it was merely a case of a very friendly government cooperating with us and inquiring what effect it would have on us.

"If we have that know-how in our exclusive possession," a reporter wanted to know, "what were the spies in Canada after and what did they get?"

The secretary said the United States government can't undertake to make a statement regarding what the Canadian government is investigating. He said that would be unwarranted and unjustified.

There was no discussion of the Canadian arrests when he saw Former Prime Minister Churchill of Britain in Florida a few days ago, Byrnes asserted. He said his visit with Churchill was entirely personal.

Aside from Byrnes' news conference, there were these additional occurrences:

1. The White House declined to comment on a published report that the FBI has given President Truman a document naming more than 100 persons as cooperating with a foreign spy ring seeking atomic secrets here and in Canada.

2. The House Committee on Un-American Activities discussed the spy operations reported from Canada but decided against making an investigation at present. Rep. Rankin (D-Miss.) of the committee demanded an inquiry.

3. President Truman was officially disclosed to be selecting a board of five or six civilians to appraise the results of the forth coming atomic bomb test on warships in the Pacific. This panel apparently would be in addition to the seven-man board of Army, Navy and civilian personnel already planned.

BYRNES TO REVEAL DATA ABOUT SPAIN FOUND IN GERMANY FEB 20 1946

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—(AP) Secretary of State Byrnes disclosed today that the United States plans to make public information about Spain which it obtains from captured German documents.

He told a news conference that he could not say when such a publication would be issued.

Allied personnel are examining tons of the captured Nazi papers, he said. The United States report, he added, will deal with matters other than Spain.

Answering a series of questions dealing with the diplomatic situation in almost every quarter of the globe, Byrnes also made these reports:

1. There is no chance of establishing a civilian administration in the American zone of occupied Germany by June.

2. The United States will continue to ship tires, farm machinery and other equipment to Argentina.

He said this was being done because President Truman had requested Argentina to increase its shipments of wheat to Europe.

3. The United States has discussed separately with France, Russia, and Britain the question of splitting the Ruhr and the Rhineland from Germany in the final peace treaty, but no agreement has been reached as yet.

4. There is no truth to reports that Gen. George C. Marshall, special

envoy to China, is returning to this country.

5. No request has been received from Haiti to send U. S. Marines there to prevent political disturbances.

6. He hopes that the Potsdam agreement to move 8,750,000 Germans into the Reich from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria and Poland will be fulfilled by July.

7. Russia is included in the plans of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs program to set up and maintain American public libraries in more than 60 countries.

8. He hopes that withdrawal of Russian and British troops from Iran will take place, as scheduled, by March 2.

Hawaiian Aide Tells of Task to Aid MacArthur

Short's Chief of Staff Says
Ferrying Manila Planes
Precluded All-Out Alert

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP).—

Colonel Walter C. Phillips said today a desire to continue air aid for the Philippines figured importantly in the Hawaiian Army command's pre-Pearl Harbor decision to go on the alert only against sabotage.

Colonel Phillips was chief of staff to Lieutenant General Walter C. Short, Hawaiian Army commander, when the Japanese made their surprise air attack Dec. 7, 1941.

He told a Senate-House investigating committee that the decision on an anti-sabotage alert after a Nov. 27 "war warning" from Washington was carefully considered and was consistent with the information available.

An all-out alert, Colonel Phillips said, would have necessitated suspension of training of air crews who were ferrying bombers to General Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines.

"Since MacArthur might expect to be attacked, according to the intelligence sent from Washington, it became even more important that we continue our training of ferry crews, because our mission included this type of support to him," he added.

As did General Short when he appeared before the committee earlier, Colonel Phillips said the Hawaiian Army Forces would,

however, have gone on an all-out alert if they had been given all the information available to Washington.

"We assumed, quite reasonably, that they would not be so foolish as to withhold vital intelligence from us," he declared.

The day's proceedings brought the committee within possible reach of its aim—conclusion of the hearings tomorrow night.

Several other officers who were in Hawaii remain to be heard, but Representative J. Bayard Clark, Democrat, of North Carolina, said he understood their testimony would be "just chips and whitewashings."

Also on the stand today for a short period was Colonel Robert Schuckraft, Army Signal Corps officer who handled intercepted Japanese code messages in 1941.

He testified he never saw before the Dec. 7 attack any message in Japan's "winds code" signifying a break with the United States. There has been contradictory testimony from other witnesses as to whether there was such a message.

Naval Captain L. F. Safford has testified that such a message did come in on Dec. 4, 1941, giving Washington a three-day tip-off on the war.

Navy Plans Press Coverage Of A-Bomb Tests on Warships

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—(AP) Rear Admiral Harold B. Miller, Navy director of public information, today told a group of approximately 300 newspaper editors and publishers that next spring's atomic bomb tests in the Pacific may be broadcast throughout the world in a "play by play" account.

Admiral Miller told the Inland Daily Press association that approximately 200 press representatives would be permitted to witness the tests, the first to be held in May and the second in June, and added "we are trying to make arrangements for aircraft for observers, with a play by play radio account to be broadcast all over the world."

Most of the press representatives, he said, would witness the tests from a ship approximately eight to

10 miles from the scene of the blasts. Admiral Miller stated that 97 ships would be used as bomb targets, with approximately 150 more ringing the scene as observers.

He added that "If we can get the planes, one will be filled with cameramen" and would fly 300 miles back to Kwajalein after the tests so that pictures could be transmitted rapidly by radio-photo to San Francisco. The press

ship, he stated, will return to Hawaii and possibly go back to the United States between bomb tests.

To safeguard human life, Miller said, about 250 natives will be evacuated from islands near the Bikini atoll site of the great explosions.

Despite the fact that the armed forces have received 3,500 requests from newsmen wishing to accompany the expedition, with available space limited to around 200, Miller assured the association members that newspaper publishers will have "adequate, complete coverage both by radio, pictures and news services".

Col. J. Noel Macy, acting chief of press and publications of the State department, told the meeting the government could not and did not wish to compete with wire services on foreign news.

Macy said a controversy with wire services arose because of spot news broadcasts to foreign lands, and asserted only 10 per cent of the department's short wave broad-

casts would consist of spot news, the remainder being news analysis and background information.

He declared the chief objective of the government's information program was to give people in other countries a complete picture of life in the United States.

Civilians To Judge A-Bomb Tests

Washington, Feb. 19 (AP)—President Truman is selecting a civilian board of five or six members to appraise the results of the atomic bomb tests on naval vessels in the Pacific.

Charles G. Ross, presidential press secretary, today told reporters that military technicians would

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run the show, with the civilian board acting as a sort of "supreme court" in judging the results.

Reports Scheduled

The board, Ross said, may make a report as a whole, or as individuals. The civilian group, he added, will "examine the findings of experts and draw its own conclusions."

It was not brought out whether the civilian board would observe the actual test at Bikini Atoll.

Other officials discussing the set up thought it likely the civilian board members would go to Bikini. Formation of the civilian board apparently is President Truman's response to a suggestion by Chairman McMahon (D., Conn.) of the Senate Atomic Energy Committee that a board entirely disassociated from the military evaluate results of the joint tests by the armed forces against warships and military equipment.

The 22 suspects do not include the eight Americans indicted for treason in 1943 in connection with

alleged broadcasts for the enemy. Of these, Clark said, four are in U. S. Army internment camps in Europe—Edward Delaney of Olney, Ill., Douglas Chandler of Baltimore, Constance Drexel of Philadelphia and Robert Best of New York city. Army intelligence officers arrested Best in Austria last week.

Fred Kaltenbach of Dubuque, Iowa, is believed held by the Russians in Germany, Clark said. Max Koischwitz of New York city is unofficially reported to have died in 1944. Jane Anderson of Atlanta is missing and Ezra Pound is in a Washington hospital. A Federal court has declared Pound of unsound mind and unable to stand trial.

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U. S. Hunts 22 Treason Suspects Accused of Aiding Axis in Europe

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Attorney General Tom Clark said today that 22 Americans suspected of wartime treason are being hunted in Europe.

Expressing his determination "to bring every single American who played the Axis game swiftly to trial," Clark told a reporter that the suspects are reported to have broadcast for the Nazis from Berlin, Munich, Vienna and Paris.

The attorney general disclosed that he plans to send a special representative to Europe soon to survey investigations of Americans reported to have collaborated with the Nazis and Fascists.

These investigations were started in January by three Justice department attorneys, Clyde L. Gooch of Salisbury, N. C., Samuel Ely of Bassett, Nebr., and Victor Woerheide, St. Louis.

Clark said Timothy A. McInerney, the department's director of public information, will fly to Europe to expedite the collection of evidence against the 22 suspects and supervise the manhunt.

McInerney is a former lieutenant colonel attached to the staffs of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Douglas MacArthur. In Europe he will work with Army intelligence officers.

Clark said McInerney and the investigators now in Europe will try to round up radio technicians who witnessed the alleged broadcasts. Under the treason statute the prosecution must present at least two witnesses to an overt act.

Network Of Spies Called Inevitable

Washington, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Senate Atomic Energy Committee was told today that "it is inevitable that a network of spies will infest our country from a nation that fears us."

Dr. Ralph McDonald, of the National Education Association, made that forecast amid these other occurrences:

1. The House Committee on Un-American Activities discussed the spy operations reported from Canada but decided against making an investigation at present. Representative Rankin (D., Miss.), of the committee, demanded an inquiry.

2. President Truman was officially disclosed to be selecting a board of five or six civilians to appraise the results of the forthcoming atomic bomb test on warships in the Pacific. This panel apparently would be in addition to the seven-man board of army, navy and civilian personnel already planned.

Dr. McDonald held that secrecy would prove no defense against "a totalitarian power" bent on atomic warfare. He urged that basic scientific knowledge be disseminated as widely as possible among American scientists and said that "our best safeguard in the event of an atomic war would be through the great progress our own scientists would make by continuous effective experimentation."

ARMY IS URGED TO KEEP WACS

New Style Uniforms to Be One of Attractions.

Washington, Feb. 19 (A. P.)—The Army wants that feminine touch—for good. To keep its Women's Army Corps, it's preparing to plead with Congress, pretty up the old uniform, hang out the travel posters and advertise equal rights.

The Wacs' "Little Colonel," Westray Battle Boyce, director of the corps, is as pleased as a housemother of 35,000 co-eds, all with a bid to the Army fraternity.

If Congress gives its blessing, Col. Boyce foresees a new, peacetime horizon for the country's career girls, with lures something like these:

The post-war woman, with a yen for Army life, might be able to sign up for as little as one year. But if the Army decides it wants its women on a more stable basis, the shortest hitch might be two or three years.

Peacetime Wacs may be allowed to pick their own posts, with the Army's O. K.

The salary: By today's standards, from \$50 to \$333.33 a month. The \$50 is for privates. The Army is careful to point out that it's "all spending money." Living expenses come with the job.

The \$333.33, however, is for colonels only. That's top rank in the corps so far—and there's only one.

As for uniforms, Col. Boyce says they're getting better-looking all the time. Don't look for pastels, though, or anything in the new spring shades. The Army isn't changing its color scheme, even for women soldiers.

Off-duty, it'll probably be all right to don any kind of civilian frou-frou, hat and all.

Jobs will be woman-tailored: Stenography, typing, cooking, personnel or cryptography, for instance, each with an olive-rab flavor.

And marriage? That'll probably be all right too. After all, Col. Boyce told an interviewer, women do it in the best of careers these days.

\$100 GI Pay Urged

Washington, Feb. 19 (AP)—Philip F. La Follette, former Governor of Wisconsin, suggested today that enlisted men be paid a minimum of \$100 a month to make military service "attractive to volunteers."

A veteran of both World Wars, La Follette opposed pending legislation to provide universal military training as he outlined his ideas to the House Military Committee.

He proposed that privates get a minimum of \$100 a month, plus usual allowances; that noncommissioned officers receive higher pay in the same proportion (base pay for privates now is \$150 a month); that a regular system of promotion from the ranks be installed; that appointments to the military academies be put on a civil service basis; that promotions in peacetime be based on competitive examinations; and that traditional differences between officers and men in clothes, social life, etc., be narrowed.

Taxicab Caravan Slowed By Snow Near Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19 (AP)—Running into increasingly bad weather as they sped eastward from Pittsburgh tonight, members of the 350-car Chicago-to-Washington taxi caravan were finding tough sledding on the last leg of their hop to the capital.

The vanguard of the caravan tonight was plowing its way through 12-inch snow 110 miles east of Pittsburgh. Those who attempted to break the trip for the night were, for the most, unable to find hotel rooms.

The caravan is made up of veterans and their families driving their cabs to Washington to seek relief from a Chicago city ordinance which limits the number of taxis to 3,000—most of which are owned by two companies. The vets want the right to drive their own machines.

State police reported a few of the cars had broken down or skidded off the road but that none had got in serious trouble.

Senate Okays Surplus Ship Disposal Bill

Washington, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Senate accepted late yesterday and sent to the House legislation allowing for disposal of an estimated \$10,000,000,000 worth of surplus wartime ships.

Senator Radcliffe (D., Md.) obtained Senate approval of the measure on a vote which showed

four senators approving and two opposing the compromise between differing Senate and House bills. Radcliffe told the Senate that both House and Senate agreed upon the main principles of the disposal plan and that the compromise adjusted differing details as to prices to be paid and similar matters.

The House now must act upon the conference report.

WALLACE FAVOR RACE WITH RUSSIA IN CIVILIAN OUTPUT

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19 (AP)

A race with Russia in production of goods for the use of the average man and woman was proposed today by Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace.

The challenge was made in a speech before some 400 delegates to the sixth constitutional convention of the C.I.O. United Office and Professional Workers of America, as the former vice president of the United States discussed public attitude toward Russia.

Earlier Wallace said he believed President Truman would be a candidate to succeed himself in 1948 and that he (Wallace) would not again be a vice-presidential candidate because it would be necessary "to have some one from another part of the country" for Truman's running mate.

Wallace in his address said:

"I don't belong to that extreme group that wants to see the American system overthrown. I want to see it work; I have the greatest, most friendly feeling toward Russia. I am not a Communist. Some have suggested that, I know, but I'm not a Communist in any way. I don't think we have to have war with Russia, as some folks seem to be talking."

"When Stalin made his election day speech, for home consumption I take it, and he said the capitalist countries couldn't go places because they had these continuous ups and downs in their business cycles—well, I would like, in the most friendly way possible, to challenge Mr. Stalin to a race along that line," he digressed further from his prepared text.

"I would like to challenge Russia in this post-war period to an increase in the production of goods for the use of the average man and woman, without the alternating business boom or bust."

"It is not a race in the production of atomic bombs, and that way lies destruction of the human race. Those who urge that kind of thing, or in any way stand for that kind of thing, to my mind are the enemies of the human race."

The Secretary of Commerce declared previously that 2,000,000 of America's 12,000,000 white collar workers are paid an average of less than 65 cents an hour, and added: "This is not good economic democracy nor good business."

Business in many instances can afford to make adjustment in payment and use of office and professional personnel without raising prices or cutting into profits, he declared.

Wallace Urges White-Collar Pay Raises

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19 (AP)

Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace declared today that business, in many instances, can afford to make adjustments in payment and use of white-collar workers without raising prices or cutting into profits.

In a speech prepared for delivery before about 400 delegates attending the sixth constitutional convention of the United Office and Professional Workers of America (C.I.O.), the former Vice President of the United States said:

"I know that behind the front of pride and respectability which the white-collar men and women show the world, there is often a story of constant struggle to maintain standards of health and decency."

"I know that what you give to society has a value far above the economic facts of your existence."

Low-Salary Claim

Wallace declared that 2,000,000 of America's 12,000,000 white-collar workers received salaries averaging less than 65 cents an hour, and continued: "This is not good economic democracy nor good business. No nation is secure while any group within it carries harsh or disproportionate burdens."

To reverse "the trend of constantly declining living standards for our white-collar Americans," Wallace said, the Government must hold the line against rising prices and inflation and insure fair standards of payment.

"Business has a responsibility to initiate scientific studies of the payment and use of office and professional personnel, and to put into

effect industry-wide adjustments. Business, in many instances, can afford to make such adjustments without raising prices or cutting into profits. In the long run, increased efficiency and lowered production costs will result."

Must Fight Reaction

Declaring that "reaction, like progress, knows no national boundaries," Wallace said "the fight for a progressive America—the fight against reaction at home—must be fought as fiercely as our soldiers battled our enemies during the war."

"The fight for such an America," he added, "demands that the program of progressive legislation which President Truman put before Congress receives the support of every American man and woman."

Wallace said he expected that Mr. Truman "is going to run" for President in 1948 and indicated he would not again be a vice presidential candidate, because it would be "necessary to have someone from another part of the country."

Asked at a press conference whether he might be a candidate if Mr. Truman was not, Wallace replied:

"But Truman is going to run." Wallace added that he expected to remain in his present Cabinet post.

Way Open To Contribute For Relief In Germany

Washington, Feb. 19 (AP)—President Truman announced arrangements today for Americans to contribute for the relief of Germans in the American occupation zone if they desire.

No parcels may be sent to individual Germans. But money may be donated to eleven American organizations for the purchase and bulk shipment of food, clothing and medical supplies.

An agency composed of these eleven organizations will handle the shipments. It is called Cralog (Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany).

The White House statement said permission has been granted for the shipment of 2,000 tons of relief supplies a month to the American zone provided shipping and port facilities are available.

International Groups Get Limited Immunity

Washington, Feb. 19 (AP)—President Truman today granted limited diplomatic immunity to representatives of five international organizations when serving in this country.

They are the United Nations, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the Pan-American Union, the International Labor Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

A State Department official estimated that eventually this immunity will cover several thousand persons.

INDUSTRY URGED TO TRUST IN OPA FOR PRICE REVISION

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 — (AP) Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach said today success of the Administration's new wage-price policy depends on prompt government action and advised industry generally to "sign up and trust to OPA."

He told a news conference that he had received assurances from the heads of the Federal agencies which will administer the policy that they will act speedily on employer's requests for price relief. Steel fabricators, whose 250,000 employees still are on strike, Schwollenbach said he "definitely" believed a further steel price increase was due the fabricators to compensate for steel "pattern" wage increases.

A spokesman for one group of these firms declared in Pittsburgh today that they had been seeking price relief for months and now face a \$5 a ton increase in raw materials cost, added to the 18 1-2 cents hourly wage boost asked by the C.I.O.

Schwollenbach reiterated the government would act on price relief swiftly and urged the fabricators and industry generally to "sign up and trust to OPA."

He said, however, that industry could not take the position that "because steel got an advance commitment on a price increase, all other industries can come in and get an advance price commitment."

Schwollenbach said he did not believe industry leaders would take the position that wage disputes could not be settled on the basis of the government's promise to give them price relief if necessary. The Labor department intends, he said, to "push for settlement" of all disputes.

He said he had been assured by Chairman Willard Wirtz, of the War Stabilization board; Chester Bowles, recently named stabilization administrator, and Paul Porter, new OPA chief, that "they intend to expedite proceedings in every possible way."

"I have no doubt of the sincerity of any one of these three gentlemen," Schwollenbach added. "It (the policy) can work if everyone in the government will cooperate."

YOUNG FORD GETS CALL TO TESTIFY ON CLASH WITH OPA

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House Group Acts After
Hearing of Auto Com-
pany's Price Plea.

BOWLES ATTACKS FIRM
Stabilizer Challenges State-
ment of Loss on Pro-
duction of Each Car.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 — (AP) The automobile price war between OPA and Henry Ford 2nd was set today for a full congressional airing, as the House Banking committee asked young Ford to appear personally and present his side of the argument.

Tempers flashed in the committee when Chester Bowles, newly appointed economic stabilizer, said the Ford Motor Co., first made an "outrageous" request for a price increase, and then accused OPA of holding up automobile production.

Rep. Buffett (R-Neb.) interposed: "Did Congress give you the right to browbeat Mr. Ford?"

Bowles shot back: "I know of no law against correcting false or misleading statements."

Reveals Ford Price Plea

The waspish interchange occurred after Bowles told the committee that the Ford company last summer asked "an outrageous increase" of 55 per cent in the price of its cars, over prewar levels. He added: "I have no idea what price he (Ford) would ask if there was no price control."

OPA finally allowed the Ford company an average increase of about six per cent at the manufacturer's level, and granted a boost of about two per cent at retail.

The Banking committee hearing on legislation to extend OPA's life another year beyond June 30 blew its top after Rep. Patman (D-Tex.) asked Bowles to comment on statements by young Ford, executive director of the Ford company, that price controls are hindering automobile production.

OPA Attacks Ford

OPA issued a statement last week saying "it appears that Henry Ford 2nd has joined the fourth annual attack on price control. It is launched every year at just about this time by the few selfish groups which have worked continuously to undermine the American people's bulwark against economic disaster."

Bowles yesterday added the National Association of Manufacturers to his list of "irresponsible pressure" groups seeking removal of price control.

He told the committee, in answer to Patman's question, that young Ford made a statement that his company is losing \$300 on each car it makes, but that the manufacturer did not point out that the company's production at the time was just a fraction of prewar capacity.

"I don't think any intelligent manufacturer would ask for pricing on the basis of such low production," Bowles said.

He added that "it is inconceivable to me that Mr. Ford did not know OPA took off parts price ceilings in November, except those handled by dealers."

Explains Reason for Disclosure

Saying he did not ordinarily disclose prices a manufacturer requests OPA to approve, Bowles told the committee that "because of the many statements made" he felt the committee should know what price Ford asked. He said this would be the "answer to why Mr. Ford wants ceilings lifted."

Then he said the Ford company has a record for high wages and low prices, and commented: "I don't think this request (for a 55 per cent increase) was in line with the tradition of the Ford company. I am sorry that young Ford has departed from that tradition."

Rep. Crawford (R-Mich.) said "it's a serious business" when OPA attacks Ford and "the President

gets on the radio and attacks an industry like General Motors." He proposed that young Ford be asked to present his case personally.

"I'd like that," Bowles interjected.

"We will invite Mr. Ford," said Chairman Spence (D-Ky.).

The arguments interrupted the general consideration of the OPA extension legislation. Bowles was asked to return tomorrow for further interrogation about OPA and its relation to President Truman's new wage-price policy.

BOWLES ASSAILS

N.A.M. ON-PRICES

Charges Group With Trying To
Create Inflation

Washington, Feb. 19 (P)—Chester Bowles, President Truman's new economic stabilizer, tonight accused the National Association of Manufacturers of having launched a "brazen" publicity campaign calling for elimination of all control over prices.

"Right here," he said in a broadcast address, "I call on the membership of the National Association of Manufacturers to repudiate their irresponsible leadership. I call upon them to denounce this propaganda effort to bring inflation on this country. I call upon them to let the American people know where the responsible majority of business men stand."

"Forces Of Greed"

Bowles listed "the forces lined up against" the fight against inflation as "economic factors" and the "forces of greed and fear."

Asserting that "the forces of fear and greed" are "far more dangerous than the natural and unavoidable economic pressure of too many dollars bidding for too few goods," he said:

"You see the greed in the efforts of a few small but powerful pressure groups which are trying to break down our defenses against higher living costs."

He emphasized that "when I talk about the greedy groups I am referring to only a very small percentage of our people. They do not really speak for American business."

We Can Lick Inflation

Bowles declared that "if we continue to use our courage and good sense we can lick the forces of inflation."

"All we have to do," he said, "is to maintain the same steady, reasonable controls over prices and rents that have protected us during the years of war."

"The road we travel in the next few months," he said, "will determine the prosperity and health of our nation for years to come."

Uncertainty Over Prices Keeps Feed Off Market

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—(AP) Lack of transportation and uncertainty over future prices were given today as chief reasons for tons of grain lying in midwestern elevators and fields while New England farmers are confronted with acute feed shortages for dairy herds and poultry.

Differences between the Office of Defense Transportation and the Department of Agriculture over interpretation of President Truman's order of Feb. 6 directing priority shipments of grains to hungry Europeans also entered the picture.

These factors were presented to New England's congressional delegation by representatives of OPA and agriculture.

Urges Action on OPA

Walter Berger, chief of the agriculture feed division, declared "if the future of OPA was settled immediately it would prevent the holding of grain for possible removal of the ceiling prices after June 30 or for a possible increase in the ceiling price."

He contended that uncertainty prevented release of much grain. On the other hand, shortage of transportation is a principal factor, Edgar B. Black, transportation expert from agriculture, asserted.

He said agriculture and Federal transportation officials disagreed over the application of an executive order, agriculture contending priorities on rail shipments should also apply to domestic movement of grain to such areas as New England and the west coast, where there are scarcities.

"Even if the price were settled, a shortage would still exist due to lack of boxcars," Senator Aiken (R-Vt.) said.

Although the government advocates a reduction of 17 percent in poultry, Aiken said no provision has been made for moving and storing poultry.

Berger said efforts were being made to find an outlet for excess poultry to reduce feed demands and that this matter was the subject of conferences in the Agriculture department now.

Bottleneck in Transportation

OPA representatives foresaw "no price solution" in the problem, stating it was chiefly a transportation bottleneck that prevented supplies of feed from reaching New England farmers.

Rep. Horter (R-Mass.), a member of a special committee studying food shortages, proposed allocation

The Massachusetts General court, through its agriculture committee, asserted ceiling prices on milk, grain and eggs "prevent New England farmers from bidding for grain to maintain livestock" and that "food shortages are inevitable."

"Our farmers will be forced to make unfair reductions in livestock and poultry" unless there is a price adjustment, Governor Mortimer R. Proctor of Vermont said.

Rep. Holmes (R-Mass.) proposed that as a long-range solution New England become self-sufficient by raising its own feed grain.

"We can raise millions of bushels more grain," he told the delegation.

He proposed that New England congressmen write their districts and urge such a program.

However, he demanded "drastic action now to meet the emergency."

SENATOR RENEWS ATTACK ON PAULEY

Tobey Seeks to Show Threat
Followed Refusal of Do-
nation to Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. — (AP) Senator Tobey (R-NH) sought to show today that Edwin W. Pauley threatened an airline head who refused a donation to the Roosevelt fourth-term campaign, but Tobey met a denial and a rebuff.

The denial came from George Killion, who succeeded Pauley as Democratic party treasurer. Under questioning by Tobey, Killion testified that when W. A. Patterson, president of United Airlines, said he "wasn't interested in contributing a 25-cent piece to the reelection of Franklin Roosevelt," Pauley simply replied that he was "sorry."

"I subsequently learned that the hostesses on Patterson's airline were wearing Dewey buttons," Killion added ruefully.

Rebuffed By Walsh

The rebuff came from Chairman Walsh (D-Mass.) of the Naval committee looking into Pauley's qualifications to be Undersecretary of the Navy. Tobey wanted to testify himself to read a memorandum of a telephone conversation and a telegram from Patterson about the campaign fund solicitation but Walsh ruled it out as hearsay.

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Senator Tobey, who has led the examination of Pauley and other witnesses before the Senate Naval committee, asked Killion if he did not tell Patterson not to be too hasty, that "the party remembers its friends and its enemies."

Killion said no, that would be foreign to his way of doing business.

The treasurer told the committee that Pauley walked into the room while he was phoning Patterson. He said he asked Patterson to repeat to Pauley his statement about

not desiring to contribute to Mr. Roosevelt's reelection.

Tobey asked whether Pauley told Patterson he had better think twice before answering.

"No," Killion answered. "He said, 'I'm sorry, Mr. Patterson, that you feel as you do, we thought you might be interested in reelecting Mr. Roosevelt.'"

Was Pauley's Successor

Killion, who succeeded Pauley as Democratic treasurer, said he did not know Patterson when he telephoned him, but did so at the suggestion of a friend who thought the airline official might contribute to the party.

Later, when Harry J. March, vice president and secretary of the Signal Oil and Gas Co., was on the stand, Tobey told of a series of secret conferences he said he had with two representatives of the Standard Oil Co. of California. He identified one of them as Ted Peterson, a vice president.

Tobey said the Standard men discussed with him both the Pauley nomination and the current Supreme court suit involving the question of whether the Federal or the state governments own title to submerged tidelands, some of which produce oil.

Quotes Oil Men

Tobey quoted the Standard Oil men as telling him that after one of the conferences, March called them to his hotel room, greeting them with the salutation "Et tu, Brute"—the phrase Julius Caesar is supposed to have uttered to Brutus upon his stabbing.

March said it didn't happen that way at all; that he merely inquired why the Pauley hearing should be mixed up with the Tidelands affair.

Senator Tidyings (D-Md) criticized the range of Tobey's questioning. He declared the afternoon session had been "futile" and that Tobey was conducting nothing more than "a fishing expedition."

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"I hope from now on we'll have something that has some relationship with Mr. Pauley," he said.

Before Killion was called, Tobey had demanded to be sworn as a witness himself but was not allowed to testify.

A few minutes later, Senator Brewster (R-Me) questioned Pauley at length on the ethics of soliciting party funds from corporation officials. Particularly, Brewster asked if it would have been proper for Pauley or George Killion, the present Democratic treasurer, to have suggested to a corporation applying for a government franchise that a \$35,000 contribution be made through its officers.

"No such thing occurred!" Pauley shouted.

"On the grounds that it is illegal to solicit or accept (party) funds from a corporation, of course it would be improper," he added, "but if you asked an individual—which I did on many occasions—to go out and raise some money, whether it was \$5,000, \$35,000, \$50,000 or even \$150,000, I think that is perfectly proper and I indulged in it at great length."

The nominee, a California oil man, said he and Killion had done everything they could, within the law, to raise money for the Democratic party. But he asserted they had never tried to single out anyone who had government business as a prospective contributor.

TRUMAN APPOINTEE TESTED ON FITNESS

Bankers, Executives Asked
to Report Qualifications

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 — (AP) Senators telegraphed 23 former banking and business associates of Commodore James K. Vardaman, Jr., tonight asking about his fitness to be a governor of the Federal Reserve board.

"We decided to do a little bit of sifting down to try and bring things to a focus," Chairman Radcliffe (D-Md) told reporters after a two-hour closed session of the Banking sub-committee appointed to conduct hearings.

Meanwhile the hearings were suspended after two days which saw much bickering between Senator Donnell (R-Mo), former governor of Missouri and leader of the fight against Vardaman, and other sub-committee members.

Radcliffe said he was signing telegrams to a long list of former

business associates of Vardaman, President Truman's friend and naval aide, as follows:

"Senator Donnell suggests that you may have some information bearing upon the qualifications of

Commodore Vardaman to be a member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve system. Please wire me collect whether you have such information which could be placed at the disposal of the committee."

Donnell previously had demanded that a long list of those who knew Vardaman as a bank president and head of a shoe company that was reorganized in bankruptcy be subpoenaed with their records. But Radcliffe said Donnell agreed to the unusual telegram method.

Radcliffe would not predict when the hearing will reopen and said, in fact, that there might be no more public testimony. He said there is some question as to power of the Banking committee to subpoena witnesses and pay their expenses without special authority from the Senate.

"We already have more than 50 letters from prominent bankers in St. Louis and all over the country," Radcliffe reported. "Most of them are favorable although I've not looked them all over."

Boykin And Sheppard Urged For Ickes Place

Washington, Feb. 19 (AP) — Two congressional delegations called on President Truman today to propose separately the selection of Representative Frank Boykin (D., Ala.) and Representative Harry R. Sheppard (D., Cal.) as successor to Interior Secretary Ickes.

The name of Boykin, 61-year-old business man, was recommended to Mr. Truman by a group of thirteen Southern senators, eight of whom conferred with Mr. Truman. Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.) told news-men the President promised to give Boykin consideration.

Sheppard's name was advanced by a delegation which included Representatives Elliott, Lea, Engle and King, California Democrats.

Douglas Still Discussed

Sources close to the President reported, meanwhile, that the field is still open and that no final decision has been made despite heightened speculation that Associate Justice William O. Douglas is in line for the job. Douglas lunched yesterday with Mr. Truman, and men familiar with the situation said the President wanted to learn whether Douglas desired the post. In any event, these sources said, Mr. Truman would not think of taking Douglas from the bench without first consulting Chief Justice Stone.

Bankhead was accompanied to the White House by Democratic Senators Hill (Ala.), Stewart (Tenn.), Johnston (S.C.), Bilbo (Miss.), McClelland (Ark.), Maybank (S.C.) and Overton (La.). Bankhead said the group also spoke for Senators Andrews (Fla.), George (Ga.), Eastland (Miss.), Pepper (Fla.) and Russell (Ga.), all Democrats.

UNO TO FACE TEST IN NEXT SESSION, DELEGATES ASSERT

NEW YORK, Feb. 19. — (AP) Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., head of the U. S. delegation to the United Nations organization, said on his return from London by plane today that the UNO in the future would face even greater tests than those it met at London.

Other members of the United States delegation to the London conference accompanied Stettinius home.

"London was the first test of the United Nations," said Stettinius in a statement. "What happens in the immediate future in the direction of effective international economic action will be a greater test, both for the United Nations and ourselves. We cannot fail to meet it."

Stettinius said the tasks of reconstruction immediately ahead were tremendous and that "recovery will be possible only with the most effective and vigorous action by the United States, especially in the economic field, both at home and abroad."

He added that "other nations must do their part, and my experience in London has convinced me that they will. We cannot do what must be done alone, and no one expects us to. The restoration of the world to economic health must be a cooperative enterprise of all the members of the United Nations."

Among those arriving with Stettinius were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich), John Foster Dulles, and former Senator John G. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she felt "we have done a worthwhile piece of work and the people of the United States and the world cannot allow the UNO to fail."

Seventeen UNO secretaries and functionaries are expected to arrive from London by plane tomorrow to begin the work of setting

up a temporary UNO world headquarters here.

Vandenberg remarked that "in London we made a blueprint into a going concern."

Townsend said that after visiting London and Berlin he felt "the most vital problem of our day is to keep the world from being plunged into another war."

Dulles said "In San Francisco we produced a charter; in London we produced an organization—now we must make it a living, vital thing."

Weather Delays Plane With UNO Delegates

New York, Feb. 19 (AP)—Pan-American World Airways announced early today that one of its Constellation transports, en route to New York with 35 members of the American delegation to the recent London meeting of the United Nations, has been delayed at Gander, Newfoundland, by weather.

Passengers included Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Senator and Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg and Mr. and Mrs. John Foster Dulles.

10,169 Veterans Getting Home

[By the Associated Press]

Six transports, carrying at least 6,552 service personnel, are scheduled to arrive today at two East Coast ports while twelve bring at least 3,617 men to three Pacific Coast ports. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—General Anderson, from Southampton: 4,651 troops, including 4th Group Regulating Station, 204th Signal Company, 3,209th and 3,411th Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Company, Headquarters and Headquarters Company 609th Base Automotive Maintenance Battalion, 3,109th Base Automotive Maintenance Company, 3,159th Ordnance Artillery and Service Maintenance Company, 120 Navy, 50 civilians.

Miscellaneous on:

William Few, from Bremerhaven: 558.

Elgin Victory, from Antwerp: 991.

U.S.S. Ariel, from San Juan: 207.

Norfolk, San Diego

At NORFOLK — Knute Nelson, from Casablanca: 24 miscellaneous troops.

William D. Moseley: No information.

At SAN DIEGO—Miscellaneous on: Assault transport Sarasota: 1,730 Navy, Marine and Coast Guard.

LCTs 380, 598, 604, 605, 610 and 683—no passenger information.

(All vessels from Pacific forward areas.)

Seattle And Frisco

At SEATTLE—S.S. Denali, from Alaska: 190 Army (originally due February 17).

At SAN FRANCISCO—Miscellaneous on:

Thomas Jefferson: 637 Navy, 89 Marines, 4 Army.

Mount McKinley, from Pearl Harbor: 460 Navy, 70 Army.

Rescue, from Pearl Harbor: 433 Navy.

George Boutwell: 4 Army.

UNO (175)
LONDON, FEB 19 (AP)—THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CONCLUDING ITS INITIAL LONDON SESSION, HAS AGREED TO SUMMON AN INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONFERENCE FOR THE LATTER PART OF 1946 AND TO HOLD ITS NEXT MEETING IN NEW YORK ON MAY 25. THE COUNCIL APPOINTED COMMITTEES LAST NIGHT TO START WORK IMMEDIATELY ON THE TRADE CONFERENCE, THE REFUGEE PROBLEM, CONTROL OF NARCOTICS, AND RELATIONS WITH SUCH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AS THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE.

COUNTRIES NAMED BY THE COMMITTEE TO PREPARE FOR THE TRADE CONFERENCE ORIGINALLY PROPOSED BY THE UNITED NATIONS WERE AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FRANCE, INDIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, PERU, POLAND, GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES, YUGOSLAVIA, THE SOVIET UNION, BYELORUSSIA AND COLOMBIA.

THE TRADE CONFERENCE WOULD DISCUSS REDUCTION OF TRADE BARRIERS, ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL PLANS FOR INCREASED EMPLOYMENT. THE STATUS OF WOMEN AND PROPOSALS ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION, THE MAY SESSION. SIMILAR SUBJECTS WERE PUT OVER UNTIL THE MAY SESSION.

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LONDON, FEB. 19—(AP)—DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER OF FOUR MAJOR

POWERS HAVE AGREED ON THE WORK TO BE DONE BY A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO

STUDY THE ITALO-YUGOSLAV BORDER, BUT THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

ARE REPORTED NOT AGREED ON THE FREEDOM THE COMMITTEE SHOULD HAVE.

FEB 20 1946

30.24-1151

AN OFFICIAL AT THE AMERICAN-BRITISH-FRENCH-RUSSIAN COUNCIL SAID TWO MORE MEETINGS HELD TODAY WERE DEVOTED TO APPROVING THE COMMITTEE'S PLANS.

HE INDICATED THAT THE AMERICANS AND RUSSIANS HAVE OPPOSITE VIEWS. THE AMERICANS ARE REPORTED INSISTING THAT THE COMMITTEE SHOULD BE ABLE TO GO ANYWHERE IT WANTS IN THE DISPUTED VENEZIA GIULIA AREA, HEAR ANY WITNESSES IT LIKES AND WORK UNHAMPERED BY ANY RESTRICTIONS. THE RUSSIANS, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, HAVE SAID THAT SUCH A LARGE-SCALE OPERATION WAS UNNECESSARY.

FEB 20 1946

OFFICIALS SAID THAT THE DEPUTIES HAVE CONFIRMED THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' DECISION TO BASE THE FRONTIER ON AN ETHNOLOGICAL LINE AND HAVE GONE INTO MORE DETAIL, AGREEING THAT ECONOMIC AND COMMUNICATIONS FACTORS SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HAVE MAINTAINED THAT ITALY NEEDS THE MINES AND RAILWAYS IN THE TRIESTE AREA, WHILE YUGOSLAVIA HAS OTHER ADEQUATE FACILITIES.

APRA LEWIS THROUGH 2ND 1515 RCH 1246P.

Berlin, Feb. 19--(ap)--The Communist Party organ Deutsche

Volkszeitung blasted the American-licensed newspaper, Der Tagesspiegel, today

as "capitalistic, anti-german and a veritable sewer."

This new attack, climaxing an ink-aligning campaign by seven Russian-controlled papers against the solitary american voice, followed publication in Der Tagesspiegel of dispatches concerning Ruhr internationalization and the proposed merger of communist and social democratic parties.

The communist papers favor the merger and oppose the separation of the Ruhr. The american-licensed journal has been printing news giving both sides of each issue.

FEB 20 1946

106 (OL) (275)

VIENNA, FEB. 19--(AP)--THE TRIAL OF SGT. SHIRLEY B. DIXON OF TOLEDO, OHIO, CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF A RUSSIAN CAPTAIN ON A SALZBURG-VIENNA EXPRESS TRAIN LAST MONTH, WAS RECESSED TODAY UNTIL 10 A.M. WEDNESDAY BECAUSE OF THE ABSENCE OF FOUR RUSSIAN

FEB 20 1946

WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION.

THE WITNESSES FAILED TO APPEAR YESTERDAY AS THE U.S. ARMY GENERAL COURT MARTIAL OPENED THE CASE AGAINST DIXON, WHO WAS A GUARD ABOARD THE TRAIN.

DIXON HAS PLEADED INNOCENT TO THE CHARGES.

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LT. DONALD BOWMAS, DIXON'S COMMANDING OFFICER, TESTIFIED THAT DIXON'S ORDERS WERE TO "KEEP UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS, SUCH AS CIVILIANS AND RUSSIANS, OFF THE TRAIN AFTER IT LEFT SALZBURG."

THE TWO RUSSIANS, CAPT. VASSILY G. KLEMENTIEV AND LT. PETER SALNIKOV, BOARDED THE TRAIN AT ST. POLTEN WITHOUT AUTHORITY. THE PROSECUTION CHARGES KLEMENTIEV WAS SHOT AND SALNIKOV WOUNDED DURING AN ALTERCATION AFTER DIXON HAD ORDERED THEM TO LEAVE.

LT. JOHN F. PLUMB, HARTFORD, CONN., TESTIFIED HE SAW ONE OF THE TWO RUSSIANS "WAVING A GUN IN FRONT OF THE SERGEANT'S FACE," PFC. DORCY W. ENGSTROM, ST. PAUL, MINN., LATER TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD SEEN KLEMENTIEV DRAW A PISTOL AFTER DIXON HAD TOLD HIM A SECOND TIME TO LEAVE THE TRAIN.

"THEY WERE ARGUING WITH EACH OTHER AND THE SERGEANT WAS TELLING HIM (KLEMENTIEV) HE HAD TO GET OFF THE TRAIN," PLUMB SAID. HE DECLARED THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS SEEMED "BOTH ANGRY AND MENACING."

"THEIR VOICES ROSE IN PITCH, AND AT THE SAME TIME ONE WAS WAVING A PISTOL AT THE SERGEANT," PLUMB TESTIFIED. HE SAID HE SAW NO GUN IN DIXON'S HAND AT THE TIME.

ENGSTROM SAID THE RUSSIAN CAPTAIN HAD MOVED TO THE REAR OF THE CAR WHEN HE HEARD FOUR SHOTS. HE SAID DIXON TOLD HIM LATER "HE DIDN'T WANT TO SHOOT BUT WAS FORCED INTO IT."

PFC. RICHARD REED, CANTON, OHIO, ANOTHER PASSENGER ON THE TRAIN, SAID HE BELIEVED THE RUSSIANS WERE "TRYING TO SCARE THE SERGEANT."

00817AES

helsinki, feb. 19 - (ap) - karl fagerholm, speaker of finland's

FEB 20 1946

parliament, told the nation tonight it faced "bad times" if russia and

great britain were displeased with the verdict of a special tribunal

trying former president risto ryti and seven others on charges of

responsibility for the russo-finnish war.

fagerholm's statement, made in a radio broadcast, that finland

must follow the wishes of the allied control commission, composed of

russian and british members, in arresting and prosecuting war criminals

until thursday
came after the tribunal postponed/announcing its verdict in the trial of

the eight war-time leaders.

without stating that the control commission objected to the

still-unannounced verdict, fagerholm said there "seems to be differences of

opinion" on interpretation of the armistice treaty and warned that if

finland does not abide by russian and british interpretation, the

country "faces bad times both in domestic and foreign policy."

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THE MOSCOW RADIO HOME SERVICE CARRIED THE TASS DISPATCH LAST NIGHT.

THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR, MEANWHILE, PUBLISHED A LEADING EDITORIAL DIRECTING REGIMENTAL COMMANDERS AND ALL OFFICERS TO GUARD AGAINST PENETRATION FROM ALIEN ELEMENTS.

"WITH ESTABLISHMENT OF ORDER AND DISCIPLINE IN UNITS, AN OFFICER SHOULD CONSTANTLY REMEMBER VIGILANCE," THE EDITORIAL SAID. "THE MANUAL OF INTERNAL SERVICE BINDS THE COMMAND OF A REGIMENT TO SAFEGUARD THE REGIMENT FROM PENETRATION OF SPIES, DIVERSIONISTS, SABOTEURS AND OTHER FOES OF THE PEOPLE. ALL ACTION THAT CAN INFLICT DAMAGE TO WORKERS, PEASANTS AND THE RED ARMY SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY AND RESOLUTELY CUT SHORT."

"SAFEGUARDING OF UNITS FROM PENETRATION OF ALIEN ELEMENTS IS AN IMPORTANT QUESTION WITH WHICH NOT ONLY COMMANDERS SHOULD BE BUSY EVERY DAY BUT ALL OFFICERS AS WELL," THE PAPER CONTINUED. "WORK IN THIS DIRECTION SHOULD BE ESPECIALLY CARRIED ON IN GARRISON ABROAD."

JPS32AES

FEB 20 1946

MOSCOW, FEB. 19--(AP)--IRANIAN PR. MIER AHMED QAVAN ES SALTANEN,

ARRIVING IN MOSCOW FOR DISCUSSIONS ON THE TROUBLESOME SITUATION IN SOVIET

OCCUPIED NORTHERN IRAN, WAS WELCOMED AT THE AIRPORT TODAY BY FOREIGN

COMMISSAR V.M. MOLOTOV AND MOST OF THE MOSCOW DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

NIGHT

A MILITARY BAND AND A FULL GUARD OF HONOR TOOK PART IN THE

ELABORATE RECEPTION OF THE 12-MAN IRANIAN DELEGATION, WHICH CAME TO

MOSCOW IN LINE WITH A DECISION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL THAT

THE TWO COUNTRIES SHOULD TRY TO SOLVE THEIR PROBLEMS BY DIRECT TALKS.

AT MOLOTOV'S INVITATION, THE IRANIAN PREMIER WILL STAY IN THE

OFFICIAL GUEST HOUSE WHICH IN THE PAST HAS ACCOMMODATED SUCH VISITORS AS

WINSTON CHURCHILL, BENEDICT WILKIE, JOSEPH E. DAVIES, HARRY

HOPKINS, AND W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, WHEN HARRIMAN WAS HERE ON THE LEND-LEASE

MISSION.

30.24-1153

Jerusalem, Feb. 19--(AP)--twenty persons, including one woman,

were detained for questioning following a surprise raid by police and

military units on a secret radio station of the stern gang in tel aviv,

the police announced officially today. FEB 20 1946

the police bulletin said that the raid, carried out last night

shortly after the completion of a stern gang broadcast, resulted in the

capture of a wireless transmitter.

nr/palmers01230/tho/1005a

BATAVIA, FEB. 19--(AP)--DUTCH PROPOSALS FOR SETTING UP AN INDONESIAN

COMMONWEALTH WILL BE DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCES THIS WEEK BETWEEN PRESIDENT

S. SOEKARNO AND PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR, OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN

REPUBLIC. SJAHRIR PLANNED TO LEAVE TONIGHT TO MEET SOEKARNO IN EAST

JAVA. SOEKARNO AND SJAHRIR (SO ARE EXPECTED TO DISCUSS A POSSIBLE

RESHUFFLING IN THEIR UNRECOGNIZED REPUBLIC'S ADMINISTRATION. THE

CHANGES WOULD GIVE THE ISLAMIC LEAGUE, NATIONAL DEMOCRATS AND COMMUNISTS

ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATION IN BOTH THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE (PROVISIONAL

PARLIAMENT) AND THE CABINET. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THIS EFFECT WERE MADE

LAST SATURDAY BY A WORKING GROUP IN THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

FEB 20 1946

MEANWHILE, THE DUTCH NEWS AGENCY, ANETA, REPORTED THAT FIVE NETHERLANDS SOLDIERS WERE KILLED AND ANOTHER ~~WOUNDED~~ WAS WOUNDED LAST SATURDAY WHEN A PLATOON WAS AMBUSHED BY A STRONG BAND OF PEMOEDAS (EXTREMIST INDONESIAN YOUTH ORGANIZATION) ABOUT SIX MILES WEST OF BANDCENG. THE CASUALTIES WERE THE HEAVIEST SUFFERED SO FAR BY NETHERLANDS FORCES IN BANDCENG.

FEB 20 1946

AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT, IN EAST JAVA, THE ENTIRE AREA BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF THE SCERABAJA RIVER AND THE MAIN ROAD FROM KLETEK, AS FAR AS A LINE SOUTH OF GRISSEE, HAD BEEN SWEEPED CLEAR OF INDONESIAN RESISTANCE UNITS BY THREE COMPANIES OF ALLIED SOLDIERS, ACCOMPANIED BY TWO GROUPS OF TANKS.

BATAVIA, FEB. 19 -- (AP) -- BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FIVE DUTCH SOLDIERS WERE KILLED AND ANOTHER WOUNDED IN AN AMBUSH SIX MILES WEST OF BANDOENG LAST SATURDAY.

THE DUTCH PLATOON WAS ATTACKED BY A STRONG BAND OF PEMOEDAS (MEMBERS OF THE INDONESIAN EXTREMIST YOUTH ORGANIZATION), WHO OPENED FIRE WITH MACHINEGUNS AND RIFLES FROM A THICKET ADJACENT TO THE ROAD ON WHICH THE NETHERLANDS TROOPS WERE ADVANCING. ALTHOUGH

SEVERAL CASUALTIES WERE THE HEAVIEST SO FAR SUFFERED BY NETHERLANDS FORCES

AT BANDOENG, THE TROOPS MANAGED TO MAKE HOLD OFF THE ATTACKERS UNTIL

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED.

FEB 20 1946
IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT DURING THE BURIAL LATER OF THE DEAD SOLDIERS THE FUNERAL PARTY WAS FIRED UPON FROM A DISTANCE WITH NO

CASUALTIES SUFFERED.

NEW DELHI, FEB. 19--(RE)--THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF STATE TURNED DOWN

FEB 20 1946
BY A VOTE OF 22 TO 14 TODAY A CONGRESS PARTY RESOLUTION FOR INDIA'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE BRITISH EMPIRE DOLLAR POOL.

THE RESOLUTION CRITICISED THE GOVERNMENT FOR KEEPING INDIA'S DOLLAR ACCUMULATION FIGURE SECRET AND SAID INDIA NEEDED ALL DOLLARS DUE HER IN ORDER TO IMPORT URGENTLY NEEDED GOODS.

EXPLAINED
SIR CYRIL JONES, FINANCE SECRETARY, SAID ALL DOLLARS ACCRUED TO THE CENTRAL EMPIRE RESERVE POOL IN LONDON, CLEARING HOUSE FOR ALL EMPIRE

FEB 20 1946

STERLING AREAS, AND THAT IT WAS DIFFICULT TO KEEP ACCOUNTS SEPARATELY FOR EACH MEMBER.

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HE SAID THE TRADE BALANCE BETWEEN INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES DURING

THE LAST TWO YEARS WAS UNFAVORABLE TO INDIA.
THE COUNCIL OF STATE IS THE UPPER CHAMBER OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.
A MAJORITY OF ITS MEMBERS ARE ELECTED.
APR 2D 1600 CCC 893A

Hong Kong, Feb. 19-(ap)-A summary court martial accused a former

employee of the International Red Cross and five other Hong Kong residents today of high treason.

It was the first formal action here against accused collaborators

with the Japanese. Charles Alfred Gehring, the former Red Cross employee,

was charged with directing Japanese artillery fire across the bay in the

first week of the war and with denouncing nationals and interned citizens of

allied nations in a letter to the Japanese in 1942.

Hutcheson adra 01900 RM 1455

FEB 20 1946

CHOU ALSO IS EXPECTED TO DISCUSS WITH MAO THE REPORTED CONTINUED REFUSAL OF GEN. CHANG HAIK-WEI TO RECOGNIZE COMMUNIST-CLAIMED FORCES IN KWANGTUNG PROVINCE AS GENUINE.

HE WILL REPORT TO THE YENAN LEADER ALSO ON THE PROGRESS OF DISCUSSIONS THE JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE ON REORGANIZATION AND REDEPLOYMENT OF COMMUNIST FORCES. THE COMMITTEE, TO WHICH GENERAL MARSHALL IS AN ADVISER, HAS HAD FOUR MEETINGS, THE LAST YESTERDAY, BUT HAS BEEN UNABLE TO SOLVE CERTAIN UNDISCLOSED PROBLEMS.

ABOARD CHOU'S PLANE WERE THREE GOVERNMENT TECHNICIANS, YENAN-BOUND TO SET UP RADIO COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE FEDERAL LIAISON OFFICE THERE, AND MADAME MAO, WHO HAD COME TO CHUNGKING FOR DENTAL WORK.
WW/PM250APS

30.24.1155
THE ORDER ALSO STATED THAT REPATRIATION MOVEMENTS FARTHER SOUTH WOULD BE SUBJECT TO LATER AGREEMENTS REQUIRING NO ACTION OR COORDINATION BY EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS.

REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE UNDERTAKEN BY THE ALLIED POWERS, ACCORDING TO THE DOCUMENT, IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CHINESE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, WITH PAST AND FUTURE ASSISTANCE FROM U.S. FORCES IN CHINA. MOVEMENTS FROM PORTS OF EMBARKATION, THE ORDER ADDED, AS WORKED OUT BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF GENERAL MACARTHUR AND U.S. FORCES IN CHINA, WITH THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE CHINESE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

(2D GRAF WERE GARBLED: XXX THE MOVEMENT OF JAPANESE XXX)

DS545APS

ADD NANKING WEDEMEYER RAX PLANNED

AFTER ADJOURNMENT, CHIANG AND HIS MILITARY CHIEFS VISITED THE TOMB OF SUN YAT SEN, FATHER OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, AND THE NATIONAL CEMETERY DEDICATED TO HEROES OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

A SPOKESMAN SAID CHIANG PROBABLY WOULD REMAIN IN NANKING AT LEAST ANOTHER DAY FOR PRIVATE TALKS WITH SUBORDINATE GENERALS BEFORE RETURNING TO CHUNGKING. WEDEMEYER PLANS TO RETURN TO SHANGHAI TOMORROW.

(NO PICKUP)

WW/DS717APS

FEB 20 1946

BY TOM LAMBERT

TOKYO BAY, FEB. 19-(AP)-THE BARMACLE-CRUSTED, BOMB-TWISTED SHELL OF THE BATTLESHIP NAGATO, ONE-TIME PRIDE OF THE JAPANESE NAVY, IS SCHEDULED TO STEAM SEAWARD SOON. BUT THIS VOYAGE WILL BE DIFFERENT.

THE NAGATO, LAST SURVIVOR OF JAPAN'S LINE OF MIGHTY BATTLE WAGONS, STANDS PRACTICALLY NO CHANCE OF RETURNING FROM HER RENDEZVOUS WITH THE ATOMIC BOMB IN MAY.

THE EXACT SAILING DATE IS UNCERTAIN BUT CAPT. W. J. WHIPPLE OF BATON ROUGE, LA., AMERICAN COMMANDER OF THE SHIP, HAS ORDERED HER READY BY MARCH 10. A TRIAL RUN MAY BE MADE NEXT WEEK.

THE JAPANESE LIGHT CRUISER SAKAWA, WHICH U.S. OFFICERS DOUBT SAW ACTION IN THE WAR, WILL ACCOMPANY THE NAGATO TO BIKINI ATOLL IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE TESTS.

U.S. NAVY TUGS PROBABLY WILL ACCOMPANY THE EX-BATTLESHIP IN ITS JOURNEY WITH THE "GUINEA-PIG" FLEET, FOR THE BIG VESSEL IS IN PRETTY POOR SHAPE.

MORE DIFFICULT THAN REPAIRING THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY BOMBS FROM U.S. PLANES DURING THE WAR IS THE REPLACEMENT OF PARTS TAKEN BY SOUVENIR HUNTERS WHO VISITED THE SHIP SINCE JAPAN'S SURRENDER. SOME OF THE EQUIPMENT WAS OF AMERICAN MAKE, SOME OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE. AND SINCE THE NAGATO IS 25-YEARS-OLD, MUCH OF THIS IS NO LONGER AVAILABLE.

THE 200 AMERICAN SAILORS UNDER CAPTAIN WHIPPLE FOR THE NAGATO'S "DEATH RUN" HAVE NICKNAMED THE VESSEL -- WITHOUT AFFECTION -- "BIG NIG." THE MEN ARE NOT SURE THEY LIKE THEIR ASSIGNMENT.

AN ENSIGN JOHN MAND, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., SAID: "WHEN THAT BOMB GOES OFF I'D LIKE TO BE NO CLOSER THAN SEATTLE AND I I AM WORRIED, WITH ALL THAT RADIO ACTIVITY AND EVERYTHING -- HOW SOON WE WILL GO BACK ABOARD."

FJ417ACS

ADD TOKYO HIROHITO XXX WEIGHT
TONIGHT HIROHITO IS BACK IN HIS PALACE. TOMORROW, HE GOES TOURING AGAIN -- SOUTH TO URAGA. THERE HE WILL SEE ANOTHER GRIM PICTURE OF THE WAR'S END -- THE FILTHY, UNHEATED BARRACKS TO WHICH JAPANESE WHO RENOUNCED THEIR AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP MARCH THROUGH THE MUD WHEN THEY LAND IN JAPAN.

WW331APS

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ADD TOKYO NIGHT XXX STAR
THE 73-YEAR-OLD PREMIER, STILL WEAK FROM A SEVERE SIEGE OF PNEUMONIA, TOLD HIS VISITORS "X X I WON'T BE HERE TO SEE JAPAN REBUILT. THAT WILL TAKE 20 OR 30 YEARS."
EMPEROR HIROHITO, WHO YESTERDAY TALKED WITH THE THREE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER EXECUTIVES, TODAY HAD A FIRST-HAND LOOK AT THE DEVASTATION BROUGHT BY AMERICAN BOMBERS IN THE TOKYO-YOKOHAMA INDUSTRIAL AREA.

HIS SHIVERING, SHABBY SUBJECTS BOWED IN HUMBLE SILENCE AS THE EMPEROR WALKED AMONG THEM, UNGUARDED EXCEPT FOR AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE.

IN A MOVE TO TIGHTEN CONTROL OF THE OCCUPATION FORCES, GENERAL MACARTHUR ORDERED ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY OCCUPATION COURTS WHICH WILL HAVE POWER TO IMPOSE THE DEATH SENTENCE ON ALLIED NATIONALS AS WELL AS JAPANESE AND OTHERS CONVICTED OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES ENDANGERING SECURITY.

EW9PCS

FEB 20 1946

TOKYO, FEB. 19-(AP)-A FATHER-SON REUNION WITH A NEW TWIST HIGHLIGHTED THE VISIT HERE OF BEN MCKELWAY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE WASHINGTON STAR.

ONE OF THREE NEWSPAPER EXECUTIVES TOURING THE PACIFIC, MCKELWAY MADE INQUIRIES ABOUT HIS SON, 2ND LT. BEN M. MCKELWAY, JR., 24.

THE LIEUTENANT, STATIONED AT HAKODATE, HOKKAIDO, WITH THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION, NOT ONLY WAS LOCATED BUT TURNED UP IN TOKYO WITH CONSIDERABLE ACCUMULATED LEAVE. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THE FATHER AND SON HAD SEEN ONE ANOTHER IN A YEAR. SO THEY DECIDED TO EXTEND THEIR VISIT AND YOUNG BEN WILL ACCOMPANY THE NEWS EXECUTIVES TO KOREA TOMORROW. AFTERWARDS HE WILL RETURN TO JAPAN.

DS552APS

TOKYO, FEB. 19-(AP)-COL. LEON E. NORRIS, 130 W. 121ST ST., NEW YORK, WAS PRESENTED THE BRONZE STAR TODAY FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ENEMY IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AND JAPAN FROM JULY, 1945, TO THIS MONTH. HE ADDED THE DECORATIONS AND AWARDS BRANCH OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S COMMAND DURING THAT PERIOD. HE NOW IS DIRECTOR OF THE PERSONNEL DIVISION OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

N FJ633ACS

YOKOHAMA, FEB. 19-(AP)-CAPT. YUICHI SAKAMOTO TESTIFIED AT HIS WAR CRIMES TRIAL TODAY THAT HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY PARTY AT HIS FUKUOKA PRISON CAMP CELEBRATING THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AS CHARGED BY A PROSECUTION WITNESS.
HE ASSERTED HE WOULD HAVE PUNISHED ANYONE TAKING PART IN SUCH A PARTY IF HE HAD KNOWN OF IT. CHARGES AGAINST THE FORMER CAMP COMMANDANT INCLUDE A SPECIFICATION THAT GUARDS FORCED AMERICAN PRISONERS TO ENTERTAIN THEM AT WHAT THE PROSECUTION WITNESS DESCRIBED AS A DRUNKEN PARTY.

THE TRIAL WAS EXPECTED TO RECESS TOMORROW TO AWAIT REPLIES FROM TWO FORMER PRISONERS OF WAR NOW IN THE UNITED STATES. QUESTIONS WERE CABLED TO MAJ. WALTER KOSPECKI AND LT. COL. CURTIS T. BEACHER (HOMETOWNS NOT AVAILABLE).

DS547APS

TOKYO, FEB. 19-(AP)-KYODO NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY 2,785 CANDIDATES HAVE SUBMITTED APPLICATIONS TO QUALIFY FOR THE SPRING GENERAL ELECTIONS. LIBERALS TOPPED THE LIST WITH 352. OF THE TOTAL, 2,593 ARE NEWCOMERS TO POLITICS.

--DASH--

IWO ANNIVERSARY

PEARL HARBOR, FEB. 19-(AP)-DAWN OFF IWO JIMA WAS THUNDEROUS WITH THE PULSATING SHOCK OF AMERICAN BIG GUNS ON THIS DATE IN 1945--AND THE BOTTOMLESS BLACK SAND OF THE BEACHES SOON WAS TOUCHED WITH THE COLOR OF AMERICAN BLOOD.

TODAY THE THUNDER CAME FROM THE POWERFUL ENGINES OF A NAVAL TRANSPORT PLANE, SENT FROM PEARL HARBOR TO STREW THE COLOR OF FRESH-CUT FLOWERS OVER THE THOUSANDS OF U.S. MARINE GRAVES.

IN PEARL HARBOR, MARINES GATHERED SIMULTANEOUSLY FOR A MEMORIAL MASS ARRANGED BY VETERANS OF THE THIRD, FOURTH AND FIFTH DIVISION WHICH LOST 4,189 DEAD IN THE BITTER 36-DAY FIGHT FOR THE TINY VOLCANIC ISLAND ON THE AIR ROUTE TO TOKYO.

MANY THANKFUL B-29 AIRMEN LATER ACKNOWLEDGED THAT AMERICAN POSSESSION OF THE ISLE--MADE INTO AN EMERGENCY LANDING FIELD FOR DAMAGED SUPERFORTS--HAD SAVED THEIR LIVES.

DS559APS NM

(WEST OUT)

FIRST LEAD MARINE PETITION

HONOLULU, FEB. 19-(AP)-A FORMAL STATEMENT BY THE PACIFIC FLEET MARINE COMMAND TODAY ACKNOWLEDGED CONFINEMENT OF THREE MARINES FOR CIRCULATING A DEMOBILIZATION PROTEST PETITION,

CIRCULATING A DEMOBILIZATION PROTEST PETITION, AND SAID OUTSIDERS SPONSORED THEIR ACTION BY WHICH THEY "VIOLATED LAWFUL ORDERS." THE ARMY'S MIDPACIFIC COMMAND PROMPTLY BANNED ALL "INTERFERENCE" WITH ANY OTHER SERVICE.

LT. GEN. ROY S. GEIGER, COMMANDER OF THE FLEET MARINE FORCE, SAID THAT THREE MARINE SERGEANTS WERE HELD:

TECH. SGT. JASON P. SHAEFFER, HARRISBURG, PA.; STAFF SGT. HARRY H. COOLEY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.; AND SGT. GEORGE M. DARCY, NEW YORK CITY.

30.24-1157

LT. GEN. ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, JR., THE ARMY'S MID-PACIFIC COMMANDER, DIRECTED IN HIS STATEMENT THAT ARMY PERSONNEL UNDER HIS COMMAND "REFRAIN COMPLETELY FROM PARTICIPATING IN ANY MEETINGS WHICH HAVE FOR THEIR PURPOSE THE INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION OF ANOTHER SERVICE, OR FROM INTERFERING IN ANY OTHER WAY WITH THE INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION OF ANOTHER SERVICE."

ARMY SPOKESMEN SAID THAT ARMY LT. SEYMOUR BANKS AND ARMY SGT. EDWARD TRUMAN OF DES MOINES, LOCAL AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, WERE AWARE OF THE DIRECTIVE. THE AVC, WHICH HAD SPONSORED THE MARINE PETITION, HAD PLANNED A MEETING TONIGHT TO CONSIDER PLANS FOR AIDING THE DEFENSE OF THE THREE MEN CONFINED, TRUMAN SAID. GEIGER'S STATEMENT BLAMED SPONSORSHIP OF THE PROTEST PETITION UPON "TWO INDIVIDUALS" NOT CONNECTED WITH THE MARINE CORPS.

GEIGER'S STATEMENT SAID IN PART: FEB 20 1946
"ON FEB. 15 A PETITION PROTESTING LACK OF INFORMATION ON MARINE CORPS DEMOBILIZATION POLICY WAS CIRCULATED AT THE MARINE AIR CORPS STATION AT EWA. THIS PETITION DIRECTED ATTENTION OF HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO CERTAIN ALLEGED GRIEVANCES IN CONNECTION WITH THE RETURN OF THE MARINE CORPS TO PEACETIME STATUS."

"DEMOBILIZATION OF THE MARINE CORPS IS BEING CARRIED OUT AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE IN LINE WITH ITS ASSIGNED MISSIONS AND COMMITMENTS. X X X

"NAVY REGULATIONS MAKE PROVISIONS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR REDRESS OF WRONG, BUT REQUIRE THAT SUCH APPLICATION BE MADE IN WRITING THROUGH THE INDIVIDUAL'S IMMEDIATE COMMANDING OFFICER TO THE SENIOR COMMANDER. X X X

"BY CIRCULATING A PETITION OF PROTEST, THREE MEMBERS OF THE MARINE CORPS VIOLATED LAWFUL ORDERS. THESE MEN NOW ARE CONFINED PENDING RESULTS OF AN INVESTIGATION CURRENTLY BEING CONDUCTED. MEMBERS OF THE BOARD ARE STUDYING ACTION TAKEN BY THESE MARINES."

"MARINES WHO HAVE ALREADY BEEN QUESTIONED IN THIS MATTER HAVE TESTIFIED THAT THIS PETITION PROTESTING THE MARINE DEMOBILIZATION POLICY WAS SUGGESTED AND RECOMMENDED BY TWO INDIVIDUALS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS."

JQ110PCS

FEB 20 1946

FORT SHAFTER, HAWAII, FEB. 19-(AP)--COL. WILLIAM C. SAFFARRANS, WHO TRAINED THOUSANDS OF GI'S IN RANGER SCHOOLS IN TENNESSEE AND IN JUNGLE-FIGHTING SCHOOLS IN HAWAII, WILL BE RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND OF OAHU ARMY PERSONAL CENTER, THE MID-PACIFIC COMMAND HAS ANNOUNCED.

HE WILL BE SUCCEEDED BY COL. EARL F. THOMSON OF INDIANAPOLIS, WHO SERVED IN NEW GUINEA AND THE ADMIRALITIES AND LATER WITH THE 10TH MOUNTAIN DIVISION IN ITALY. THOMSON WAS A MEMBER OF THE U.S. OLYMPIC TEAM IN 1932 AND 1936.

SAFFARRANS (FROM ATLANTA AND SAN ANTONIO) RECENTLY CAME UNDER CRITICISM FROM THE ARMY NEWSPAPER, STARS AND STRIPES, FOR PERMITTING GAMBLING AT THE OAHU PERSONNEL CENTER, WHERE SOLDIERS ARE CALLED IN FOR SHIPMENT TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE OFFICER DEFENDING HIS ACTION, SAYING THE SOLDIERS WOULD RESORT TO GAMBLING ANYWAY IN LATRINES, WHILE HIS ORDER BROUGHT IT OUT INTO THE OPEN AS A FORM OF RECREATION. GAMBLING, HOWEVER, WAS ORDERED STOPPED AT THE BASE.

FJ629ACS

FEB 20 1946

UNDATED ASIATIC (300)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(FX) EMPEROR HIROHITO WALKED AMONG HIS DOWNCAST PEOPLE TODAY FOR A FIRSTHAND LOOK AT THE WRECKAGE OF THE WHIRLWIND REAPED BY ONCE-PROUD JAPAN.

PROTECTED BY AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE, THE WELL-DRESSED LITTLE MAN MOTORED FROM TOKYO TO YOKOHAMA. HE SAW MILES OF BOMB-SHATTERED INDUSTRIAL AND RESIDENTIAL AREAS. HIS SHIVERING SUBJECTS, AWED BY THE UNPRECEDENTED ABSENCE OF CEREMONY MARKETING HIS UNEXPECTED APPEARANCE, BOWED STIFFLY, HAT IN HAND.

PREMIER KIJURO SHIDEHARA PREDICTED IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THREE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER EXECUTIVES THAT IT WOULD TAKE BETWEEN 20 AND 30 YEARS TO REBUILD THE CRUSHED NATION. HE SAID JAPAN'S LIVELIHOOD DEPENDED ON SWIFT RESTORATION OF FOREIGN TRADE.

IN CHUNGKING, CHINESE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS MET IN SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON THE MANCHURIAN SITUATION. FOREIGN MINISTER WANG SHI-CHIEH HAD JUST RETURNED FROM NANKING WHERE HE TALKED TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

IT WAS REPORTED WANG RELAYED RUSSIA'S REPLY TO CHINA'S RECENT INQUIRY ABOUT SOVIET PLANS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM MANCHURIA.

THE MANCHURIAN SITUATION ALSO CAUSED CHINESE COMMUNIST LEADERS TO GO INTO A HUDDLE AT YENAN, PARTY HEADQUARTERS. GEN. CHOU EN-LAI, CHINA'S NO. 2 COMMUNIST, FLEW THERE FROM CHUNGKING.

AT PEIPING, EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS OF THE CHINA TRUCE COMMISSION ORDERED GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST MILITARY COMMANDERS TO ASSIST IN REPATRIATING 120,000 JAPANESE SOLDIERS AND 189,000 CIVILIANS FROM NORTH CHINA.

A MOB OF SOME 300 INDIANS IN BOMBAY TORE THE AMERICAN FLAG FROM ITS STAFF AT THE U.S. INFORMATION SERVICE OFFICE AND BURNED IT, FOR REASONS NOT CLEAR IMMEDIATELY. SOME OBSERVERS SAID IT MIGHT HAVE STARTED IN SYMPATHY WITH A SITDOWN STRIKE OF 1,000 ROYAL INDIAN NAVY SEAMEN. SEVERAL BRITISH AND INDIAN OFFICERS WERE ATTACKED.

IN THE PHILIPPINES, A FILIPINO REGIMENT LANDED ON LITTLE LUBANG ISLAND 70 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MANILA TO HUNT REMNANTS OF A JAPANESE GARRISON WHO HAVE BEEN TERRORIZING FARMERS AND VILLAGERS.

WW714APS

FEB 20 1946

HAVANA, FEB. 19-(AP)--RUSSIA, "IN SELF DEFENSE, HAS EVERY MORAL RIGHT TO SEEK ATOMIC BOMB SECRETS THROUGH MILITARY ESPIONAGE IF EXCLUDED FROM SUCH INFORMATION BY HER FORMER FIGHTING ALLIES," SAYS JOSEPH E. DAVIES, FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S.S.R.

"IF RUSSIA HAD DEVELOPED THE ATOMIC BOMB AND THE UNITED STATES WERE IN HER SHOES, WE CERTAINLY WOULD TRY TO OBTAIN SUCH INFORMATION-- ESPECIALLY IF WE FACED A POTENTIALLY HOSTILE WORLD," DAVIES SAID IN AN INTERVIEW LAST NIGHT.

DN559AES

BUENOS AIRES, FEB. 19-(AP)-ENRIQUE RUIZ GUINAZU, WHO AS ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER GUIDED PRESIDENT RAMON CASTILLO'S POLICY OF "PRUDENT NEUTRALITY" FROM DEC. 1941 TO JUNE, 1943, DENIED TODAY THE CHARGE MADE IN THE UNITED STATES BLUE BOOK THAT HE WAS A "FRIEND OF THE AXIS WHO BELIEVED IN ITS ULTIMATE VICTORY."

RUIZ GUINAZU DECLARED IN A PAID ADVERTISEMENT OF 4,500 WORDS IN THE NEWSPAPERS THAT BLUE BOOK ACCUSATIONS CONCERNING HIM WERE "FALSE AND INJURIOUS" AND WARNED THAT IF ANY ARGENTINE NEWSPAPERS ATTEMPTED TO USE THE BLUE BOOK MATERIAL TO DAMAGE HIS REPUTATION HE WOULD SUE IN AN EFFORT TO SECURE RETRACTION.

THE FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER SAID THE INFORMATION IN THE BLUE BOOK WAS LARGELY BASED ON CORRESPONDENCE SENT TO BERLIN BY GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES ERICH OTTO MEYEN, WHOSE REPORTS HE CHARACTERIZED AS UNFOUNDED AND UNRELIABLE.

B1033AES

FEB 20 1946

WASHINGTON, FEB. 19-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES WILL SEND AN AGRICULTURAL MISSION TO THE NEAR EAST TO HELP IN LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENTS, THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE MISSION WILL BEGIN ITS FOUR AND ONE-HALF MONTHS STUDY IN LEBANON IN LATE FEBRUARY AND GO ON TO SYRIA, AND PROBABLY EGYPT AND IRAQ.

FEB 20 1946

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THE AGRICULTURE EXPERTS WOULD SURVEY LOCAL AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS AND "INDICATE POSSIBILITIES OF LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECTS WHICH MIGHT BE UNDERTAKEN BY NEAR EAST GOVERNMENTS INDEPENDENTLY OR IN COLLABORATION WITH THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID SEVERAL NEAR EASTERN GOVERNMENTS HAD REQUESTED SUCH HELP AND THAT THE MISSION WAS BEING SENT "IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLABORATION WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES."

MEMBERS OF THE MISSION ARE DR. FRANKLIN STEWART HARRIS, PRESIDENT OF UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE; DR. ROBERT EARLE BUCHANAN, DIRECTOR OF IOWA STATE'S AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, AND DR. AFIF TANNOUS OF THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT'S OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS.

AB350PES

(120) WASHINGTON, FEB. 19-(AP)-CHAIRMAN WOOD (D-GA) OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES SAID TODAY THAT SINCE THE FBI IS INVESTIGATING A REPORTED SPY RING IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES HE SEES NO NEED FOR HIS GROUP TO ENTER THE CASE.

WOOD TOLD NEWSMEN THE MATTER WAS DISCUSSED INFORMALLY AT A COMMITTEE MEETING, BUT MEMBERS AGREED THAT "BECAUSE THE FBI IS HANDLING THE CASE THERE IS NO NECESSITY FOR US TO ENTER IT."

WOOD SAID HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF JUST HOW THE FBI IS OPERATING IN THE MATTER, BUT ASSUMES IT IS MAKING A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION.

THE FBI DECLINED COMMENT ON THE MATTER.

REP. RANKIN (D-MISS) TOLD REPORTERS, HOWEVER, THAT HE WILL CONTINUE TO PRESS FOR A COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE.

FEB 20 1946

AB944PES NM ASKT

WASHINGTON, FEB. 19-(AP)-REP. WEICHEL (R-OHIO) COMPLAINED TODAY THAT THE ARMY IS FORBIDDING THE FREE PUBLICATION OF NEWS DISPATCHES IN SERVICE PAPERS ABROAD.

"THE ARMY, IN ORDER TO KEEP FROM ENLISTED MEN ITS FAILURE, LIES AND INEFFICIENCY AND THE FRAUD IT HAS PRACTICED ON THE PARENTS OF ENLISTED MEN, HAS NOW GAGGED THE VOICE OF ENLISTED MEN IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC," WEICHEL TOLD THE HOUSE.

"THE SERVICEMEN'S PAPER IS NOT EVEN PERMITTED TO PRINT ASSOCIATED PRESS AND UNITED PRESS DISPATCHES IF THEY REFLECT ANY CRITICISM OR DISSATISFACTION WITH OFFICIAL POLICIES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT."

LH00906PES

FEB 20 1946

30.24 - 1159

CLEVELAND, FEB. 19-(AP)-HENRI BONNET, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, TOLD A COUNCIL ON WORLD AFFAIRS AUDIENCE TODAY THAT FRANCE, WITHOUT OUTSIDE HELP, WOULD REQUIRE 15 YEARS FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY, BUT WITH ADEQUATE ASSISTANCE COULD RECOVER WITHIN THREE YEARS.

SUCH OUTSIDE HELP MIGHT TAKE THE FORM OF A DIRECT LOAN FROM THE UNITED STATES, HE SAID, ADDING THAT FRANCE'S NEEDS ARE "CERTAINLY AS GREAT AS GREAT BRITAIN'S."

THE NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION, NOW BEING WORKED OUT, PROBABLY WILL INCLUDE PROVISIONS TO GIVE FRENCH COLONIES RECOGNITION IN SOME KIND OF FEDERATION WITHIN THE EMPIRE, HE SAID.

HBT513PES NM

CLEVELAND, FEB. 19-(AP)-OUTLAWRY OF ANTI-SEMITISM BY THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS WAS SOUGHT TODAY BY THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE, MEETING IN ITS THIRD SESSION HERE.

THE REQUEST WAS MADE IN AN ADOPTED RESOLUTION WHICH ALSO ASKED THE UNO TO FURNISH IDENTIFICATION CARDS TO ALL DISPLACED PERSONS; EXPRESSED DISSATISFACTION WITH EFFORTS TO DATE IN DE-NAZIFICATION OF GERMANY; CALLED FOR MORE ADEQUATE REPARATIONS FOR VICTIMS OF NAZI PERSECUTION, AND DEMANDED FULL EQUALITY IN LAW FOR ALL JEWISH PEOPLE.

COL. BERNARD BERNSTEIN, FORMER FINANCIAL ADVISER TO GENERAL EISENHOWER, TOLD THE CONFERENCE EUROPEAN JEWS SUFFERED "A STAGGERING LOSS OF PROPERTY ESTIMATED AT \$8,000,000,000." THE SPEAKER FAVORED "ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTER-JEWISH RECONSTRUCTION COMMISSION WITH AUTHORITY TO PROCURE REPARATIONS AND RESTITUTION OF PROPERTY AND PAYMENT OF INDEMNIFICATIONS TO THE JEWISH PEOPLE."

GM716PES

INDIANAPOLIS, FEB. 19-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES INFORMED GOVERNOR RALPH F. GATES TODAY THAT "AS FAR AS THE DEPARTMENT IS AWARE, THERE ARE NO AMERICAN MILITARY PERSONNEL IN JAVA WHO HAVE NOT BEEN RECOVERED."

THE STATEMENT WAS IN A LETTER REPLYING TO THE GOVERNOR'S REQUEST THAT THE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATE A REPORT BY AN INDIANA FATHER OF A MISSING NAVY FLIER THAT "HUNDREDS OF ALLIED PRISONERS ARE BEING HELD HOSTAGE BY INDONESIANS IN JAVA."

BYRNES WROTE THAT OFFICERS IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S PRISONER OF WAR INFORMATION BUREAU "ARE OF THE SAME OPINION" AS THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

EB926PCS NM

Soviet Statement Admits Reds Obtained Secret Data, Hits Canada as Unfriendly

RUSSIAN ATTACHE IS RECALLED FROM POST IN OTTAWA

Moscow Icked Because She
Was Not Consulted on
Leak of Secrets.

EMBASSY NOT INVOLVED

Information Already Known
to Scientists, Red Doc-
ument States.

LONDON, Feb. 20 - (AP) Rus-
sia acknowledged tonight that
Canadian citizens had given "insig-

nificant secret data" to Soviet rep-
resentatives in Canada, but declar-
ed that the position taken by the
Canadian government was not
'compatible with friendly relations
between the two countries.'

A Russian statement, broadcast
by the Moscow radio and heard
here by the Associated Press and
the Soviet monitor, said the Soviet
military attache in Ottawa had
been recalled because of the "in-
admissibility" of the actions of
members of his staff. But it ex-
pressed "amazement" that the
Canadian government had published
its statement on the leakage of
information last Feb. 15 instead of
previously asking an explanation
from the Soviet government "as is
expected between countries main-
taining normal relations."

Statement Given to Canada

The radio said the statement
was being handed to the Canadian
charge d'affaires in Moscow.

The broadcast was the first word
to come from Russia since Prime
Minister MacKenzie King announc-
ed in Ottawa last Friday that high-
ly secret information had been di-

vulged to a foreign mission, later
authoritatively identified as the
Soviet embassy. A Royal commis-
sion was appointed to investigate
what was termed an espionage plot
and some highly placed Canadian
sources said atomic energy was in-
volved.

The Moscow radio said that the
Soviet military attache in Canada
"received from acquaintances
among Canadian citizens certain in-
formation of a secret character
which, however, did not present a
special interest to Soviet authorities.
These matters had already been
published."

Data Not Needed by Soviet

"It was ascertained," the state-
ment continued, "that the data con-
cerned such technical details as
were not needed by the Soviet order
in view of the fact that in the
U.S.S.R. higher technical achieve-
ments are in existence and which
may be found in publications on
radio-location and similar subjects
as well as in the well-known pam-
phlets of the American Smyth on
atomic energy. In view of this it
would be ridiculous to assert that
the communication of such insigni-
ficant secret data could create
any danger whatsoever for the se-
curity of Canada."

"Nevertheless no sooner did the
above mentioned activities of cer-
tain members of the staff of the
military attache in Canada become
known to the Soviet government
than the Soviet military attache—
in view of the inadmissibility of

the activities of the above mentioned members—was recalled from Canada."

(In Ottawa, it was reported that the Soviet military attaché, Col. Nicolai Zabolot, left Ottawa with the Russian ambassador, George N. Zaroubin, some time ago for the Soviet and is presumed to be in Moscow.)

The Moscow statement said the ambassador and other members of the Soviet embassy in Canada "had no connection whatsoever with the matter."

Text of Statement

The text of the Soviet statement as recorded in London by the Associated Press and the Soviet monitor follows:

"On the 15th of February the Canadian government published a statement concerning the leakage of secret information to persons not entitled to it, among them persons employed by a foreign mission in Ottawa."

"Before communicating this statement to the Soviet attaché the prime minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King, said that the mentioned representatives of a foreign mission are in fact the members of the Soviet embassy in Ottawa."

"In view of this, and after appropriate inquiries, the Soviet government considers it necessary to make the following statement:

"It has become known to the Soviet authorities that in the last period of the war many persons became interested in and were friendly disposed toward the Soviet representatives and might have had talks with them on some technical matters, on military questions and also on atomic energy."

"The Soviet military attaché in Canada received from acquaintances among Canadian citizens certain information of a secret character which, however, did not present a special interest to Soviet authorities. These matters had already been published."

"It was ascertained that the data concerned such technical details as were not needed by the Soviet order in view of the fact that in the U.S.S.R. higher technical achievements are in existence and which may be found in publications on radio-location and similar subjects as well as in the well known pamphlets of the American Smyth on atomic energy. In view of this it would be ridiculous to assert that the communication of such insignificant secret data could create any danger whatsoever for the security of Canada."

"Nevertheless, no sooner did the above mentioned activities of certain members of the staff of the military attaché in Canada become known to the Soviet government, than the Soviet military attaché—in

view of the inadmissibility of the activities of the above mentioned members—was recalled from Canada."

Embassy Not Involved

"On the other hand, one must bear in mind also the fact that the Soviet ambassador and other members of the Soviet embassy in Canada had no connection whatsoever with the matter."

"At the same time, the Soviet government deemed it necessary to call attention to the campaign, hostile to the Soviet Union, which had started in the Canadian press and radio simultaneously with the above-mentioned statement of the Canadian government. Despite the insignificance of the circumstances which led to the statement of the Canadian government on February fifteenth, this anti-Soviet campaign is supported by many Canadian organs. Moreover the position taken up by the Canadian government is directed toward the encouragement of this campaign in the press and radio. It is not compatible with friendly relations between the two countries."

"In connection with this the extraordinary fact that the Canadian government published its statement on February 15th instead of, as is expected, between countries maintaining normal relations, previously asking an explanation from the Soviet government, causes amazement."

Inasmuch as the government did not find it necessary to address itself to the Soviet government for preliminary explanation, it must be recognized that it has some other purpose bearing no relation to the interest of Canada's security."

"One must recognize that the above mentioned unbridled anti-Soviet campaign was part of the plan of the Canadian government and is aimed at inflicting political harm to the Soviet Union."

"It cannot be accepted as a coincidence that the statement of Mr. Mackenzie King was timed for the moment of the ending of the United Nations Assembly where statements of the Soviet delegation were made in defense of the principles of democracy and the independence of small countries."

"Apparently the statement of Mr. Mackenzie King and the anti-Soviet campaign which developed in connection with this in Canada presents something in the nature of an answer to the unpleasantness caused to the friends of Mr. Mackenzie King by the Soviet delegate at the sessions of the General Assembly."

"On February 20th Mr. Losovsky, deputy peoples commissar of foreign affairs of the USSR, transmitted the text of the present statement of the Soviet government to Mr. Meirand, chargé d'affaires of Canada."

Canadian Reaction To Red Report

Ottawa, Feb. 20 (AP)—An official government spokesman who declined to permit further identification declared tonight that the Russians were making "political capital" out of the Canadian espionage case.

Shortly after receipt of a Moscow broadcast charging that Canada in handling its "spy" investigation was encouraging an anti-Soviet campaign, the spokesman declared:

"The Soviet statement started out as an admission of guilt sufficient to cause the withdrawal of its military attaché and then proceeded to minimize the whole matter and sought to make political capital by imputing motives to the Canadian Government."

Consulting With British Prime Minister Mackenzie King, who also acts as the Dominion's Foreign Minister, was understood to be in steady consultation with the British Government tonight.

Canada had no advance notice of the Soviet statement. Press accounts of the Moscow broadcast were head eagerly by officials of the External Affairs Department. The formal notification of the Soviet attitude, which Moscow said was handed to the Canadian chargé d'affaires in Moscow, is expected to reach Ottawa tomorrow.

The spokesman said Canada would make a brief reply to the Soviet charge as soon as possible and then likely would await the outcome of an investigation now being conducted by a two-man royal commission.

Full Reply Will Be Made After that a full reply will be made to Moscow "point by point," he said.

Meanwhile, the Canadian Government was put under increasing pressure to disclose further details of the reported espionage plot.

The first official report by the Government is expected to be issued tomorrow.

The executive of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers in a resolution today declared the lack of official news "has led to the present flood of speculation concerning an alleged spy ring said to involve, among others, some Canadian scientists."

Workers Reported Held

Laboratory workers and other custodians of scientific data have been reported among those held incommunicado by investigating authorities.

Demanding that the Government

issue a statement immediately to deflate "an atmosphere of distrust and hysteria," the resolution continued:

"We do not defend individuals who have knowingly provided unauthorized information to any foreign power. However, the entire incident is further proof of the validity of the association's stand condemning the present secrecy between nations regarding scientific discoveries."

"As long as such a policy of secrecy is continued, further friction between nations will be inevitable."

EXPECT REPORT ON SPY INQUIRY

Canadians Await Facts on Leak of Secrets.

(INTERNATIONAL)

Ottawa, Feb. 20 (A. P.)—The Canadian Government is expected to release its first official report tomorrow on an espionage plot which Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared had resulted in the disclosure of highly secret information to a foreign mission in Ottawa, since that authoritative identified as the Soviet Embassy.

Canadians eagerly awaited new disclosures concerning the case, in which several strategically-placed government officials were reported involved. Informants close to the government, however, said that the foreign mission to which King referred last Friday probably would not be officially identified until a royal commission completes its investigation—perhaps a week or two hence.

Ray Atherton, United States Ambassador to Canada, meanwhile, has arrived in Washington, where it is presumed he is reporting to the United States Government on the case as it has developed here and on any American angles there may be.

Public Wants Facts.

Some members of the Government are known to feel that the blackout on official news imposed since Friday has developed a "witch hunt" of alarming proportions and they are anxious to have further details made public to curb speculation.

King has acquainted the leaders of the two principal opposi-

tion parties with much of the case. They are John Bracken of the Progressive Conservatives and M. J. Coldwell of the socialistic Cooperative Commonwealth Federation. These two leaders, together controlling almost as many members of the House of Commons as the Government, were understood to have agreed that fuller information would be helpful.

Diplomatic Tension.

There was a noticeable tension on the diplomatic front as the two-man Royal Commission continued hearings on the means by which atomic and other scientific secrets allegedly were handed over to Soviet agents. It is yet to be shown how high in the Soviet embassy here the inquiry has reached. Some Government informants have given the impression that Soviet employees involved were mostly among the lower ranks of the huge staff employed in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Feb. 20 (A. P.)—Commissioner S. T. Wood of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police denied today a published report that the alleged mastermind of the foreign spy ring operating in Canada had been caught. The report was printed in the Ottawa Journal.

BYRNES'S WORD ON ATOM SECRET CHEERS CAPITAL

Reassurance Brings Relief and the Admonition to Guard It Well.

SEEK DATA ON CANADA CASE

Secretary of State Says He Knows Nothing About Activity of Spy Ring in U. S.

Washington, Feb. 20 (A. P.)—Secretary of State Byrnes's assurance that the know-how of atomic bomb production remains an exclusive United States secret brought a renewed Capitol Hill cry today of "guard it well."

In the wake of Canadian disclosures of arrests to break up a foreign spy ring, the congressional reaction to Byrnes's statement was a mixture of relief and admonition to make sure it can't happen here.

Typical of that reaction were these comments to a reporter:

Representative May (D-Ky.), chairman of the House Military Committee—"I only hope that he is correct. We should preserve the secrecy of the atom bomb until positively assured of an effective United Nations agreement not to utilize it for war."

Representative Carl Vinson (D-Ga.), chairman of the House Naval Committee—"I am glad we still keep it."

Mundt Is Gratiified.

Representative Mundt (R-S.D.), member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee—"Mr. Byrnes's assurances are both surprising and gratifying. I think that the atomic bomb secret should be kept until we are assured of proper control."

Representative Hebert (D-La.), member of the House Naval Committee—"His (Byrnes's) statement is reassuring. Nevertheless we should not relax our effort until assured the weapon cannot be turned against us."

Privately, a number of lawmakers still expressed a desire for a more complete picture of the Canadian investigation and its possible ramifications here and for more details on the situation which Byrnes acknowledged he knew about as long ago as last November.

In answer to direct questions at his news conference yesterday, the Secretary of State declined to say:

Whether the spy ring in Canada is directed by the Russian Government.

Whether any scientific secrets leading up to the development of the atomic bomb had leaked out of this country—only God and God alone would know, he said.

What his position is on the opinion expressed by Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to Russia, that the Soviet Union has "every moral right" to seek atomic bomb secrets through military espionage so long as she is barred from such information by her former fighting allies.

Refers Question to FBI For most of these answers,

Byrnes referred his questioners to the FBI, which had nothing to say.

But he did say flatly, on top of the statement that the United States retains sole knowledge of the atom bomb know-how, that he had no knowledge about:

Any investigation or activity of a spy ring in the United States similar to that reported in Canada.

Any Americans involved in the Canadian spy ring.

A columnist's report that a foreign agent had been permitted to slip out of this country with a suitcase full of atomic bomb secrets.

Any disagreement between the State Department, the FBI and the War Department on the arrest of foreign spies.

In saying that the United States retains sole control of the know-how of atom bomb production, Byrnes drew a distinction between this and steps leading up to the development of atomic energy. It has been known that other countries have been working on similar projects prior to the use of the bomb in the war against Japan.

Byrnes Right, Briton Says

London, Feb. 20 (AP)—Prof. M. L. Oliphant, one of Britain's atom-bomb experts, agreed today with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes that the "know how" of atomic-bomb production is in the exclusive possession of the United States.

Oliphant said that "there is a great deal of truth in what Mr. Byrnes said. So far as the bomb itself is concerned, British workers have shared completely in making it. Similarly, we know all about the manufacture of one of the materials used in it. But as regards the second of the materials—I am not prepared to say what it is—we only know the vaguest outlines of the method of production."

"None of our workers shared in that part of the business," he added. "We can truthfully say that we have a very real share in the whole thing, but it is in those final stages of the preparation of one of the materials that there are secrets which have been kept from the British."

M'MAHON'S GROUP TO HEAR FBI CHIEF

Senator Calls Experts for Talk on Guarding Atom- ic Secrets.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—(AP) Senator McMahon (D-Conn) said today his committee on atomic energy will ask three top experts on espionage whether existing "spy" laws and proposed amendments will preserve the atomic bomb secret.

McMahon said the committee will hear, in private session tomorrow, FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover, Maj. Gen. Leslie Groves, head of the "Manhattan district," and James McInerney, chief of the espionage section of the Justice department's criminal division.

Today's closed door session of the committee brought no discussion of the current Canadian spy ring reports, McMahon told reporters. Nor did the committee take up the statement of Secretary of State Byrnes that only the U. S. has the know-how of bomb secret. The senator added, however, that tomorrow's witnesses may go into current developments.

Secretary of War Patterson has testified that present espionage laws do not cover atomic secrets satisfactorily and that the law should be amended.

Tomorrow's witnesses are expected to testify as to their experiences with bomb theft attempts and as to whether proposed legislation would impose sufficiently punitive penalties.

General Groves told newsmen meanwhile that his recent remarks about loss of security on the atomic

bomb secret involved only "loose talk and speculation within the United States," and were not related to the investigation in Canada.

Groves, in a recent speech complained that more security had been lost on the bomb project in the past four weeks than all during the war.

World Relations Strained, Says British Speaker

LONDON, Feb. 20.—(AP) Harold MacMillan, former member of the Churchill war cabinet, declared in Parliament today that relations between the major powers are "alarmingly strained" and questioned whether Russia "has made up its mind to dominate the world."

The conservative MacMillan, who served as resident minister at Allied headquarters in North Africa and later as secretary for air as-

serted in a foreign affairs debate that the wartime alliance of Russia, Great Britain and the United States "is virtually, if not formally, in abeyance."

Whether we like it or not," he added, "the world is being divided into different political and economic interests. New groupings of minor satellite nations around one or the other of the big three have taken shape."

Reconciliation of the differences between the great powers, he said, "can only be done by personal and direct negotiation." To accomplish this, he urged that "something like the old Churchill-Stalin-Roosevelt association be established" to smooth out clashing interests.

"Soviet diplomacy—for whatever reason—seems to be concentrating upon an outward pressure in the Mediterranean and in the Middle East, against well-recognized and established British interests," he continued.

After tracing recent Russian diplomatic moves, he went on:

"What is behind the Russian moves? Is this a manifestation of the policy with which Czarist Russia greatly alarmed the other European powers in the 19th century? Is Russia yielding to those secular forces which seized nations in turn, such as Germany and France? Is this a manifestation of a new imperialism or is it aimed at serving Communism internationally?"

"It may be that none of these is the real motive governing Soviet policy, but it is vital for ourselves, as well as for the future of the world to learn the truth. Delay will lead to ultimate disaster."

RUSSIAN MOVES ARE QUESTIONED

Parliament Member Seeks Truth on Reds' Aims.

LONDON, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Harold MacMillan, former Conservative Cabinet Minister, questioned in Parliament today whether Russia "has made up its mind to dominate the world."

Tracing Russian diplomatic moves during recent weeks, MacMillan declared that Russia is exerting pressure on the Middle East and Mediterranean "against well recognized and established interests." He asked:

"What is behind the Russian moves?"

"Is this a manifestation of the policy with which Czarist Russia greatly alarmed the other Euro-

pean Powers in the nineteenth century? Is Russia yielding to those secular forces which seized nations in turn, such as France and Germany? Is this a manifestation of a new imperialism or is it aimed at serving Communism internationally?"

"It may be that none of these is the real motive governing Soviet policy, but it is vital for ourselves, as well as for the future of the world, to learn the truth. Delay will lead to ultimate disaster."

Favors Old Set-up

He urged that "something like the old Churchill-Stalin-Roosevelt association be reestablished" to reconcile clashing interests. MacMillan spoke at the start of a two day debate on foreign policy.

"New groupings of minor satellite nations around one or the other of the Big Three have taken shape," MacMillan said.

"Soviet diplomacy—for whatever reason—seems to be concentrating upon an outward pressure in the Mediterranean and in the Middle East, against well recognized and established British interests. The relations between the great powers are greatly, ever alarmingly strained. It would be folly not to recognize that the Anglo-American-Russian alliance that held so firmly in spite of so many difficulties throughout the years of the war is, virtually if not formally, in abeyance."

Break With Spain Asked

LONDON, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—The British Communist party demanded today that Britain break off diplomatic relations with Spain.

Labeling the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco "a menace to the peace of the world," a formal party statement declared that "the support given to the regime by the British Government in maintaining diplomatic and extending its commercial relations with Franco is intervention on the side of Franco against the Spanish people."

BARS RACIAL BIAS

Paris, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—A French committee working on a constitution for the Fourth Republic adopted a provision today making all propaganda for racial and similar discrimination a constitutional offense. The draft will be proposed to the Constituent Assembly.

The committee voted that the Constitution should end with these words: "The citizens must serve the Republic, defend it at the cost of their lives, participate in the costs of the State, help the common good by their labor and aid each other fraternally."

The group voted down proposals for proportional representation, compulsory suffrage and a suggestion to give political parties the right to recall representatives elected on their tickets.

YUGOSLAVIAN MOVE CLAIMED

Allied Commission Of Experts Prepares To Investigate

Rome, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Yugoslav troops were reported by the *Giornale Del Mattino* to be moving toward the Morgan line in Venezia Giulia today as the Allied commission of experts prepared to investigate the situation in the area claimed by both Italy and Yugoslavia.

A Trieste dispatch to the newspaper *Il Tempo* asserted that Allied occupation authorities had knowledge of a Yugoslav plot for an insurrection in the event the interior of Venezia Giulia is not awarded to Yugoslavia.

"Weak Reaction" Expected

Il Tempo said that Partisans and Communist-controlled trade unions were prepared to seize control of the disputed territory and were counting on "weak and limited reaction" from Allied troops.

[In London authoritative quarters reported that a British-American argument over what territory was to be covered by the four-power commission in its investigation of the Italian-Yugoslav boundary dispute had delayed departure of the commission. The commission was originally scheduled to have left several days ago.]

[Informed sources said the Russians want the commission's investigation to be restricted to Trieste and the boundary claimed by Yugoslavia, which would give that country the Istrian peninsula and most of Venezia Giulia. The British and Americans are reported to be anxious to allow the commission to go farther east.]

Report Yugoslavs on Move

ROME, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—The Rome newspaper *"Giornale Mattino"* reported today that Yugoslav troops equipped with field artillery were moving toward the "Morgan line" which divided disputed Venezia Giulia Province from north to south just east of Trieste.

At the same time, *"Il Tempo"* asserted that Allied occupation authorities in Italy had information concerning an alleged Yugoslav plot to promote an insurrection in Venezia Giulia in the event the area is not awarded to Yugoslavia.

Rifts Reported In Investigation Of Trieste Area

Russians Differ With British and Americans on What Lies Within Study's Scope

LONDON, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—A British-American argument with Russia has delayed the departure of a four-power commission to investigate on the spot the Italian-Yugoslav boundary dispute in Venezia Giulia, it was said authoritatively today.

The Russians want the commission's investigation restricted to Trieste and the Italian side of the boundary. The British and Americans believe the commission should be allowed to go farther east, into the area claimed by Yugoslavia.

The Big Five Foreign Ministers' Council agreed last fall that the boundary should follow ethnographic lines, but determination of this line is yet to be made. The commission is a fact-finding group and has no power to draw the new boundary, but if all its members agreed, it could recommend a new frontier.

British, American, French and Russian deputy foreign ministers have held four meetings on the commission's plans without reaching an agreement. The commission was to have left for the disputed area several days ago.

2 Named To Italian Cabinet

Rome, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Albert Ciano and Mario Bracci, Action party members, have been named to the Italian Cabinet as Minister Without Portfolio and Minister of Foreign Trade respectively. They replaced Emilio Lussu and Ugo la Malfa, who resigned two weeks ago during an Action party dispute.

BELGIAN CABINET

Brussels, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Belgian political leaders jockeyed for position in the next Government today as the leader of the victorious conservatives sought to form a Cabinet.

August de Schryver, president of the Social Christian party, composed principally of Catholics and Royalists, offered places in the new government to every political faction in Belgium, including leaders of the Socialist-Communist liberal coalition that forced King Leopold III into exile.

The final official results in Sunday's national elections gave the Catholics 82 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, the Socialists 69, Communists 23, Liberals 17 and Belgian Democratic Union 1.

Streicher Confined To Cell by Illness

Nuernberg, Germany, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Julius Streicher, Ger-

Says Hitler Did Own Looting

Russian States He Drove to Czecho-Slovakia, Stole Some Tapestries and Departed.

Nuernberg, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler drove to Prague by fast automobile on the first day of the invasion of Czecho-Slovakia, personally stole a half dozen fine tapestries and left with them in his possession at daybreak the following morning, Soviet Prosecutor L. R. Sheynin told the International Military Tribunal today.

"This example of low looting by the head of a State was typical of the predatory motives of the Nazi regime, which after careful planning set about the systematic plundering of private, public and national property in occupied countries," Sheynin declared.

German troops were barely across the border before convoys of looted equipment were on the way back to the Reich, he said, adding that new street cars and trams were lifted bodily off their tracks or taken from the factories and sent into Germany. River vessels, he said, were seized and divided equally between the Germans and the Hungarians.

Within hours after the arrival of Nazi troops more than \$25,000,000 in gold was confiscated, Sheynin told the court.

Sheynin also asserted that German nationals were settled on the farms of Czechs or Jews who had fled before the invading armies and that all cattle and farm equipment were confiscated from Czech estates.

"On paper they were compensated, but special taxes levied against the owners of the estates were far in excess of the compensation received," the Soviet prosecutor declared.

As evidence that despoliation and plunder was a preconceived plan, Sheynin asked the tribunal to take judicial notice of a written address by the late Robert Ley, published in 1940, which said: "It is our destiny to belong to a race of higher standing. Lower people need less room, food and clothing than we."

man anti-Jewish publisher, was confined to his cell by illness today and was unable to attend the afternoon session of the war crimes trial. He is one of twenty-two defendants.

German Plane Designer Working On Jet Airliner

Herford, Germany, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Prof. Kurt von Walden, Tank, director general and chief designer for Germany's five Focke-Wulf plants during the war, said today he was working in Schaumburg castle on plans for a jet-propelled commercial plane capable of flying 620 miles an hour.

YANK ON TRIAL IN RED'S DEATH

Russian Testifies Slain Man Felt 'Honor Was Insulted'

Vienna, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Russian Lieutenant Nicholas Zharkov testified at the court-martial of Sergi Shirley Dixon, of Toledo, today that Russian Captain Vassily Klementiev pulled a gun on Dixon because the sergeant had "insulted his honor as an officer" by shoving him.

Klementiev was shot to death by Dixon aboard the Salzburg-Vienna express when Klementiev refused to leave the train, reserved for exclusive use of American

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troops. Dixon, a guard on the train under orders to bar unauthorized persons, is charged with murder.

Zharkov told the United States court he was with Klementiev.

"The American soldier stepped back, took out his gun and directed it at us," he said. "He gestured to us to move on."

Unable To Identify Gun

Capt. N. B. White, of Brockport, N.Y., translated for Zharkov, who was unable to identify Dixon's gun. The Russian explained:

"When you are threatened, you don't think about the size of the firearm because you get shot whether it is big or small."

Zharkov gave his testimony under an oath prescribed by the Soviet Ninety-fifth Article of War which reads:

"An acknowledgedly false denunciation to juridical authority or to any official person authorized to start a prosecution, or acknowledgedly false testimony given by a witness, expert or interpreter during an inquiry, investigation or court examination relative to the case is to be punished by deprivation of liberty or corrective forced labor for a period of three months."

Question Of Honor Raised

Zharkov testified that after he boarded the train "a military person came, raised his voice" and tried to push the Russian officers off the train.

The witness said he went to another car, and, with Klementiev, met Dixon. It was then that Klementiev felt his honor insulted and drew his own gun, pointing it at the sergeant, he said.

The Russian officers then moved back to the vestibule of the train with Dixon following. The witness said Klementiev made motions indicating he wanted Dixon to stop the train. It was there that the shooting occurred.

Jumped From Train

"The captain was somewhat excited because he was being pushed around and he felt insulted," the Russian said, adding that he believed both would have left the train if it had been stopped.

Subsequently Zharkov said he did jump from the train at about the time of the shooting. Asked if he felt Dixon was frightened by the captain's gun, Zharkov said:

"I doubt it."

The witness said he did not know the train was exclusively for American troops or that Dixon was under orders to keep all others off the train.

Greek Premier Denies He And Cabinet Will Quit

Athens, Feb. 20 (AP)—Premier Themistokles Sophoulis tonight denied published reports that he and his cabinet would resign and

perhaps abstain from the elections March 11 unless order is restored in Greece.

The reports were carried in the morning newspaper *Vima*. Sophoulis said the Government would stay in office and conduct the elections.

Yugoslav Apology Received

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 20 (AP)—The United States Embassy said today it had received a formal apology from the Yugoslav Government for the action of Yugoslav militiamen who entered the Embassy parking space on Feb. 12 and seized several American vehicles. United States Ambassador Richard C. Patterson Jr., sent a note of protest directly to Marshal Tito last Thursday. The Embassy said the matter was "now considered closed."

HEAVY BLASTS ROCK TEL AVIV

RAF Radar Station On Mount Carmel At Haifa Blown Up

Jerusalem, Feb. 20 (AP)—Several heavy explosions were reported tonight in the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv, following the blowing up of an RAF radar station on Mount Carmel at Haifa early today in which eight RAF aircraftmen were injured, two seriously.

Police had no details on the reported explosions in Tel Aviv, 50 miles south of Haifa.

The attack on the radar station occurred, an official statement said, when a small party of armed men

approached unobserved and placed explosives against the station. Guards opened fire, but the men escaped.

The Hebrew press and the secret Jewish radio station had alleged that the radar station was used to detect ships bringing illegal immigrants to Palestine.

The Palestine Government announced meanwhile, that German prisoners of war would be used to build military camps "in the district" of southern Palestine. Army authorities viewed the move as "a military necessity in the present circumstances to utilize this German forced labor," the Government said.

PALESTINE RADAR STATION BLOWN UP

Jerusalem, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—

Two non-commissioned officers of the Royal Air Force were severely injured and six other aircraftmen suffered minor hurts when a group of armed men blew up the R. A. F. radar station on Mount Carmel, in Haifa, early today.

An official statement said that the attack occurred when a small party of armed men approached the radar station unobserved through an adjacent compound and placed explosives against the building. The attackers were fired upon as they made their escape, but the statement said that so far as is known no casualties were inflicted.

A previous attempt to destroy the Mount Carmel radar station was made on the night of January 20. The Hebrew press has alleged that the station is used to detect ships bringing illegal immigrants to Palestine at night.

Solidarity Strike Called In Egypt

Cairo, Feb. 20 (AP)—A general strike in all the principal cities of Egypt for tomorrow was called by student and labor union leaders today as a demonstration of the nation's solidarity behind demands for evacuation of British troops and unity of Egypt and the Sudan.

A labor spokesman asserted that the new Egyptian Premier, Ismail Sidky Pasha, would welcome a "peaceful strike, at it will support

him in the coming negotiations with Britain for revision of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty, but he will take all precautions to prevent violence or attack by certain people who desire to cause trouble in Egypt."

General Strike Set In Egypt

Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 20 (AP)—Student and labor union leaders today called for a general strike in the principal cities of Egypt tomorrow to demonstrate the nation's solidarity behind demands for evacuation of British forces from the entire Nile Valley.

Strike leaders said they expected peaceful demonstrations at universities and schools and the closing of all shops and establishments.

Briton To Replace Burned U.S. Flag

Bombay, Feb. 20 (AP)—United States Consul General Howard Donovan announced today receipt of a note from Rear Admiral A. R. Rattray, Royal Indian Naval commander in Bombay, expressing "sincere regret" over the burning of an American flag during a demonstration by Indian seamen yesterday.

Donovan said Rattray advised him he was having a new flag made to replace the one which the demonstrators hauled down at the United States Information Office.

Naval authorities ordered all men to return to their ships or shore establishments this afternoon and Indian troops began arresting all who disobeyed.

A Reuter dispatch reported a spread of the Indian naval strike, when nearly 3,000 sailors stationed at a shore establishment near Thana, twenty miles north of Bombay, quit work.

Members of the Royal Indian Navy paraded again today in demonstrations which an Indian leader said were intended as a protest against alleged racial and color discrimination in the service.

The demonstrations started over the week end when Indian seamen staged a sitdown strike in support of their demands for better food and revision of pay allotments.

India-Burma Forces Of U.S. To Be Reduced

New Delhi, Feb. 20 (AP)—American Army strength in the India-Burma theater will be reduced to 19,000 officers and men by March 1, a headquarters spokesman said today.

In March, he said, approximately 5,500 men will leave for home aboard troopships.

U.S. Consul Reaches Saigon

Saigon, Indo-China, Feb. 20 (AP)—Consul Charles Reid arrived here today to give the United States its first diplomatic representation in Indo-China in four years. Reid, of Cleveland, Ohio, was stationed in Indo-China for two and a half years before being interned in Hong Kong at the outbreak of war.

British Gold Going Home

Melbourne, Feb. 20 (AP)—British warships have been carrying secret cargoes of tons of British gold to the United Kingdom since the war ended, it was disclosed today.

The disclosure came with an announcement that the aircraft repair

ship Pioneer was taking aboard 22 tons of gold bars worth £5,000,000 (\$20,000,000) which had been stored in Australia for Britain and Holland during the war.

Mountbattens Will Visit Australia

Canberra, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley said today that Admiral Mountbatten, Allied commander in southeast Asia, and Lady Mountbatten would visit Australia from March 24 to March 31. After that he Mountbattens will go to New Zealand.

Offers Food Gift to Britain.

Wellington, New Zealand, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—The New Zealand Government has offered 16,000 tons of food valued at 1,000,000 pounds (\$4,000,000), as a gift to Great Britain, Acting Prime Minister Walter Nash announced today.

CHINA PRESS ASSAULTS SAYS JAPS WERE BEING BEATEN WITHOUT RUSSIAN HELP

Chungking, Feb. 20 (AP)—The *China Times* declared today Premier T. V. Soong had signed a treaty with Russia "sacrificing Manchuria at a time when Japan was being crushed without Soviet help.

The *Times* joined the swelling criticism of Russian occupation of Manchuria as the Government was reported drafting a reply to asserted Soviet demands for a share of Japanese industry in the former puppet state.

Clashes Reported

Reports of localized Government-Communist clashes erupting in southern Manchuria added to the confusion. Gen. Chou En-lai was closeted at Yen-an with other Communist leaders discussing the situation.

The *Times* said the Sino-Russian treaty of last August was negotiated when Japan's surrender was imminent and China had no reason to bow to the Big Three decisions in Yalta in February, 1945, which, it asserted, violated Chinese sovereignty and the Cairo agreement to restore Manchuria to China.

Ho Feng-shan, Foreign Office spokesman, replied to a barrage of questions on Manchuria at a press conference by saying that China was bound by the Russian treaty—not the Yalta agreement. He did not elaborate.

Some Industries Discussed

The treaty, based on the Yalta agreement, gave Russia control of Port Arthur, joint control of some Manchurian railroads feeding Port Arthur, and made Dairen a free port recognizing Soviet interests.

Ho said that informal discussions had taken place on "certain categories of Japanese industries" in Manchuria, the first official hint there might be some truth to persistent reports the Russians were asking for a share of the factories built by Japan.

Chinese press dispatches said Government troops had recaptured Shuishuihotze, 45 miles northwest of Mukden, from Communist forces. The Manchurian Guild said fighting had broken out near the Communist-occupied port of Ying-kow, in southern Manchuria.

A spokesman for the Guild asserted that conditions in Manchuria in some instances were worse than under the Japanese, with the Russians carting off to Siberia all industrial machinery they could lay their hands on. Herds of cattle and sheep were also alleged to have been driven into Outer Mongolia.

He charged that the Russians, in violation of the Sino-Soviet treaty, set up a puppet Chinese city council at Dairen and put anti-national city councils in control at Mukden, Harbin and Changchun, where central government mayors had only nominal control.

DENIES YALTA BINDS CHINESE

Chungking Foreign Office Points to Soviet Pact.

Chungking, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Reports of renewed fighting in Manchuria circulated here today as a Government spokesman, Ho Fengshan, director of the Information Section of the Foreign Office, declared that China was not a party to the Yalta agreement and is not bound by it. The Yalta agreement gave Russia control of important Port Arthur in Manchuria, declared Dairen a free port and gave the Soviet joint administrative control with China over specified Manchurian railroads.

"In this connection, nothing but the Sino-Soviet treaty is binding upon both China and Russia," He announced at a press conference.

[Since the Sino-Soviet treaty was based on the Yalta agreement, and granted Russia the rights demanded at Yalta, it appeared that Ho's statement was made mainly for domestic consumption. Its import to China was the same as a statement by Secretary of State Byrnes on February 11, making public the text of the Kuriles agreement of Yalta. Byrnes noted that China was not bound by the Yalta agreement but by the August 14 treaty with Russia.]

No Reply on Troops.

Ho also said that no definite reply has been received from Russia to China's inquiry about the Soviet plan for a withdrawal from Manchuria, scheduled for February 1, but now unofficially reported put off to June 1. An informal discussion has been held on certain categories of Japanese industries in Manchuria, but there has been no agreement of views," he added.

Ho passed over the question of whether China intends to place the Manchurian situation before the United Nations. Asked why, he said he was not authorized to reply to it. He side-stepped another question, whether China had approved the method of the Big Three at Yalta in giving Russia rewards at China's expense.

Meanwhile today the *China Times* accused Premier T. V. Soong of having sacrificed Manchuria in concluding the Sino-Soviet treaty at a time when it was obvious, it said, that the war against Japan could be won without Russian aid. It said that Soong knew that the Yalta agreement rewarded Russia at China's expense and that he made sacrifices in the full knowledge that they would be against the will of the Chinese people. When Soong was negotiating with the Russians Japan's surrender was imminent and China had no reason to yield to the Yalta decisions, which clearly violated Chinese sovereignty, it declared, and also infringed on the Cairo agreement to restore Manchuria fully to the Chinese.

Reports of Fighting.

The reports of renewed fighting came from two different sources. The Manchurian Guild in Chungking reported that Government and Communist forces were fighting in the vicinity of

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the Communist-held port of Ying-kow. The guild, which recently demanded that China take strong action to force a Russian withdrawal from Manchuria, declared that the Communists were using Russian tanks and Russian artillery.

A Chinese Press dispatch reported that on Saturday Government troops recovered Shushuihotze, about forty-five miles northwest of Mukden, from Communist forces under Gen. Lin Piao. Meanwhile, Government forces pressed thirteen miles eastward from newly occupied Liaochung, forty miles southwest of Mukden.

K. C. Wu, Minister of Information, confirmed that clashes had occurred near Shushuihotze. He said that under mutually agreed terms, Government troop movements anywhere within Manchuria were permitted.

DEFENSE FOR 18 JAPS

Shanghai, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Counsel for eighteen Japanese accused of parading and then cremating three American flyers in Hankow, December 16, 1944, attempted to prove today that the defendants acted on orders which they could not disobey.

Lieut. Col. Edward M. Hudgins of Richmond, Va., chief defense counsel, declared that the Japanese imperial rescript was evidence that Army orders, in the eyes of subordinates, were the same as those from the Emperor.

A defense witness, Lieut. Col. Satoru Matsuura, former staff officer of Thirty-fourth Army Headquarters, testified that disobedience of orders was "a very grievous offense." He is not a defendant.

HIROHITO SEES WAR VICTIMS

Japanese Emperor Inspects Two Repatriation Centers

Tokyo, Feb. 20 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito, who yesterday toured the ruins of Japanese war industry, spent today viewing some of the human wreckage of his country's lost war.

At repatriation centers in Uraga and Kurihama he saw gaunt survivors of his shattered navy—the wasted frames and pinched faces of men worn down by malaria and malnutrition on the lost islands of the Pacific—the ragged, hungry civilian repatriates.

Those who were strong enough stood erect and bowed as the Emperor passed, or knelt humbly on their beds. Many were too weak for any gesture of reverence.

Probe Political Coups

Here in Tokyo, meanwhile, American authorities probed Japan's political past for an explanation of the Japanese militarists' rise to power. They ordered the Government to produce immediately official documents concerning three abortive coups d'etat in 1931 and 1934.

Two of these were the so-called March and October "incidents" of 1931, involving conspiracies to overthrow civilian cabinets and install a military regime. The third reportedly was a scheme to assassinate Admiral Keisuke Okada, then premier, in November, 1934.

Former Premier Hideki Tojo, then a colonel, has been named as one of the ringleaders of the latter plot.

The Government already has delivered documents demanded by Allied headquarters on six other notorious incidents between 1932 and 1940.

"Why didn't you tell him the truth—that we had only sweet potatoes?"

Reporters Flee Stench.

The repatriation buildings had

been scrubbed relentlessly for the occasion. Clean, too, was the 1,400-bed Kurihama National Hospital, where most of the patients were too weak to crawl from between their bed covers to pay homage. Hirohito looked on the dull-eyed faces, stretched tight by hunger or sapped by malaria. He said nothing. To those who knelt on the beds and bowed, he spoke at intervals.

In the afternoon, he visited the Kamoi temporary home for repatriates south of Uraga. This place usually quarters Japanese who renounced American citizenship, but there was none today. The stench was so strong that the correspondents and photographers deserted Hirohito in one hallway and poured through the doorway into fresh air.

In the so-called March and October "incidents" of 1931, officers plotted to overthrow civilian cabinets and to install a military government. The third, reputedly a scheme to assassinate the then Premier, Admiral Keisuke Okada, took place in November, 1934. Ex-Premier Hideki Tojo, then a colonel, has been described as one of the ringleaders of the latter plot. Tojo is awaiting trial as a war criminal suspect.

The Government, on demand by Headquarters, has already delivered official documents on six other notorious incidents between 1932 and 1940. The documents will probably be used in the forthcoming international war criminal trials. Many officers whose names are mentioned in connection with these events are war crime suspects.

Hirohito Thanks Despairing War Veterans

Kurihama, Japan, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—The Emperor Hirohito today stood nervously beside the hospital beds of some gaunt repatriates from his vanished navy and saw the despair and misery that years of disastrous war had brought. To one returned sailor, kneeling on his bed in reverence, the Emperor said: "Thank you for all of your hardships."

It was the second successive day that Hirohito crossed his Imperial Palace moat to see the ruins of his nation. He came southward today to visit the military and civilian repatriation centers at Uraga and Kurihama. He moved among human wreckage—men wasted by malaria and malnutrition on the lost islands of the Pacific.

Lies Like a Gentleman

In the recently activated Uraga repatriation barracks, returned Japanese sailors came to attention on their sleeping mats, bowed and then stood erect.

"From where did you come?" he asked one.

"From the Pacific islands."

"Did you have enough to eat?"

"Yes."

Hirohito moved down the bare wooden hall. Another sailor turned to the one who had spoken to the Emperor and said angrily:

Hopelessness and Despondency.

Many windows in the barracks were paneless, and the halls were dusty and dirty, although boards were still wet from the mopping that preceded Hirohito's arrival. In the bare cold rooms, entire families stood facing open doors to bow when the Emperor passed.

Every face was a picture of despondency and hopelessness. All were in rags. Outside, many women and children were lined up. The Emperor paused in front of a dirty-faced little girl and asked: "Are you cold?" She broke into sobs.

The day ended at Mabori Barracks, where repatriated soldiers

stood stiffly at attention and did an eye right as Hirohito walked by. They were well-fed men, former prisoners of war. Their uniforms were clean. But for all their military air, they were beaten.

Food Shortage a Problem.

Meanwhile today Japan was more concerned with its food shortage and inflationary spiral. A sharply tightened currency and little change in commodity prices characterized the third day of the new economic restrictions. The country accepted the semi-freezing of bank deposits and other measures with outward calm, but the undercover scramble to find loopholes continued, and Japanese newspapers predicted that the restrictions would result in ghost candidates in the March 31

elections solely to capitalize on the exception permitting the withdrawal of between 20,000 and 30,000 yen (\$1,333 to \$2,000) for campaign funds.

The Mainichi reported that, for the first time since 1937, the Bank of Japan note issue showed no in-

MacArthur Demands All Data On Jap Revolts of '31 and '34

Tokyo, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—The American authorities, seeking the hidden channels of the rise to power of the Japanese militarists, today ordered the Japanese Government to produce immediately official documents concerning three abortive coups d'etat in 1931 and 1934.

crease yesterday. Instead, the semi-freezing of deposits resulted in a decrease. The total issue had increased by 373,000,000 yen (\$24,866,667) on Monday, the paper reported, because of wages paid by the transportation industry and checks deposited before the order was issued on Saturday. Government funds are not subject to deposit restrictions.

Commodity prices soared over the week end and today showed little relaxation, but it was still too early to ascertain accurately the effect of the restrictions on daily living.

MARINES DEMOTED FOR PROTEST MOVE

6 Noncoms Made Privates As Lacking Requisite Qualities

Pearl Harbor, T.H., Feb. 20 (AP).—Six Marine noncommissioned officers have been reduced to the rank of private because of their participation in a protest against the Marine Corps discharge policy, headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Roy S. Geiger announced today.

Geiger, commander of the Pacific Fleet Marine Force, identified the disciplined noncoms as Tech. Sgt. Jason P. Shaeffer, Harrisburg, Pa.; Sergt. George D. Darcy, New York city; Sergt. Harry H. Cooley, New Orleans; Corporal William A. Hamilton, Indianapolis; Corporal Dale E. Hill, Wichita, Kan., and Corporal Walter S. Mullarky, St. Louis.

Calls Qualities Lacking

The announcement said the six men had "failed to display qualities of leadership, judgment, loyalty and fidelity, requisites of noncommissioned officers in the United States Marine Corps."

"This action was provided by Marine Corps regulations and was taken by Lieut. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, commanding general of the Fleet Marine Force in the Pacific, after approving the recommendation of a board of investigation convened by Maj. Gen. J. T. Moore, commanding Air Fleet of the Marine Force, Pacific, at Ewa (Ewa is the Marine air station on northwestern Oahu where the six men were stationed).

"The board found the Marines had participated in composing, signing and obtaining signatures on a petition regarding disapproval of Marine Corps policy in violation of navy regulations and other pertinent orders; that such action was taken without the knowledge or consent of their commanding officer, and that no previous effort to obtain the information desired had been made through official channels."

Not Considered Punishment

The announcement said the reduction in rank is the "final action contemplated in connection with the signing and forwarding of this petition."

Geiger emphasized that the demotion of the men was not considered punishment but was ordered because "the individuals concerned have demonstrated their unfitness to be noncommissioned officers."

A Marine spokesman said that Shaeffer, Darcy and Cooley would be released after they were notified of their rank reduction—which was planned immediately. The other three were not held.

The petition of protest, circulated at the Marine air station last Thursday and Friday, was signed by about 500 Marines, according to the Oahu service men's chapter of the AVC (the American Veterans Committee).

Delegation Visits Admiral

An AVC and CIO delegation met with Vice Admiral S. A. Taffinder, commandant of the 14th Naval District, who has jurisdiction over the Marine air station.

The delegation—all civilians—said Taffinder promised to refer the matter to higher authority. The AVC-CIO group previously had announced intention to protest the confinement of Shaeffer, Darcy and Cooley.

Representing the AVC were Ellis

Harris, former army flyer; Thomas Gill, former infantry sergeant, and Richard Hahn, discharged navy enlisted man. Ralph Vossbrink, representative of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (CIO), also attended.

A veterans' committee spokesman said the AVC national headquarters in Washington would be asked to request Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, Marine commandant, to clarify the Marines' right of petition and the Marine discharge policy.

Fleet Marine headquarters said the petition circulated by the disciplined trio had been "suggested and recommended by two individuals not connected with the United States Marine Corps."

Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., army mid-Pacific commander, thereupon banned army "interference" with any other service. An army spokesman said that two army men, Tech. 4/g Edward Truman, of Des Moines, chairman of the AVC, and Lieut. Seymour Banks, had helped draft the Marine protest. He added that no disciplinary action would be taken against them "unless they violate this directive henceforth."

STRUGGLING HOME

Pearl Harbor, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—The battered old American de-

stroyer Stewart, heading for home and a naval graveyard, survived a two-fold battle to reach Pearl Harbor from the Orient. Members of her crew said today that they had to keep her afloat, and fight off souvenir hunters.

The Stewart has one of the strangest stories in naval history. She served for nearly four years as part of the Imperial Japanese fleet, after withdrawing Americans had sunk and abandoned her in the Netherlands East Indies early in the war.

She left Okinawa November 11, 1945, after she was recovered in Japanese home waters following the surrender. Ever since, she's been struggling to reach home. Heavy seas and the effects of misuse by the Japanese have delayed but never stalled her. She was towed on the last lap from Kwajalein, but she could have made it under her own power, her skipper, Lieut. Commander Harold H. Ellison of Corning, N. Y., asserted.

STILL GOING TO RIO

Dillestad, Curacao, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Eduardo Aunos, who arrived here aboard the Spanish liner Cabo Buena Esperanza, said today that he planned to continue to Rio de Janeiro to become Spanish Ambassador to Brazil unless he receives contrary orders from Madrid.

The Brazilian Foreign Minister, Joao Neves da Fontoura, announced in Rio de Janeiro yesterday that Spain had agreed to withdraw the nomination of Aunos as Ambassador. Aunos denied he was implicated in a plot to get German arms to Argentina as charged in the American Blue Book.

PROGRESS HINTED IN G-M PEACE TALK

Issues in Auto Dispute Will Be Taken Up Again at Conference Today.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Threat of a nationwide tieup of telephone service was delayed, at least temporarily, yesterday and federal mediator reported "sub-

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stantial" progress toward settling the 92-day-old General Motors strike.

The head of the National Federation of Telephone Workers appealed to government officials to intervene in the federation's wage dispute with the industry, promising not to strike until "after we have talked with you."

Favor Direct Action

But a group consisting of 17 of the 50 NFTW affiliates represented at a Memphis, Tenn., strategy meeting, pressed for more direct action, with its leader contending some delegates wanted an early telephone strike date set.

In Detroit, Federal Mediator James F. Dewey said yesterday's negotiations session between the General Motors corporation and striking C.I.O. United Auto Workers was the best so far and that substantial progress had been made toward reaching agreement.

Dewey said the negotiators discussed "everything" at issue and that another meeting had been scheduled for 10 a. m. (EIT) today and would "probably continue straight through."

He did not amplify whether "straight through" meant until settlement was accomplished.

He added, however, he would not rule out the possibility of a settlement at the meeting.

Meanwhile, some 400,000 families in Detroit were left without milk deliveries when an estimated 1,300 employees of four large dairies quit work in a wage dispute. The C.I.O. United Dairy Workers are demanding 10 cents an hour more wages, retroactive to Sept. 1, 1945, and an additional 10 cents hourly to be paid on approval by the Wage Stabilization board, providing such approval is forthcoming within 60 days.

Otherwise the labor picture remained without important change, with some 970,000 idle in continuing labor disputes. A survey showed at least 226,000 C.I.O. steelworkers were still on strike, most of them employed by fabricating mills. Some fabricators which have refused to sign agreements contend they need price relief for their products, because of the \$5 a ton increase in the price of basic steel.

New G-M Parley Opens This Morning

DETROIT, Feb. 20—(AP) Federal Mediator James F. Dewey, adjourning the General Motors-C.I.O. United Automobile Workers negotiations until Thursday morning, termed today's session "the best so far" and said it had resulted in "substantial" progress for a settlement of the 92-day old strike.

Dewey told reporters the conference agreed not to discuss specifically with newsmen the progress made.

Asked if wages had been discussed, Dewey replied:

"We discussed everything."

The Federal mediator said tomorrow's meeting, which begins at 10 a. m. (EST), "probably will continue straight through" but he did not amplify this statement.

Dewey made no predictions but said he would not rule out a possibility of a settlement tomorrow.

In his press conference immediately following the windup of today's talks, Dewey did not discuss what issues the conferees talked about, but it was understood the deadlock continued on the same three factors that have proved a stumbling block thus far—wages, union security and promotion preference.

Earlier, it was announced that the 22-man executive board of the C.I.O.-U.A.W. will hold a closed meeting here tomorrow at which the strike will be discussed, but a spokesman said the main topic would be wages in parts and subsidiary industries in automotive production.

Telephone Union Split On Setting Strike Date

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 20—(AP) A heated conference over the setting of a deadline for a strike arose today between two factions among the delegates to the assembly of the National Federation of Telephone Workers.

As Joseph A. Beirne, president of the federation, appealed to the government for intervention in the dispute between NFTW and the industry, leaders of 17 of the 50 affiliates pushed for more direct action.

"A strike will not be called until after we have talked with you," said Beirne in a telegram to the Labor department and the management. "At this time a strike seems inevitable unless you intervene with some suggested remedies."

"There is still strong sentiment in favor of a strike call," said John J. Moran, president of the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers, New York, who appeared as spokesman for the groups.

Moran, who said he had not seen a copy of Beirne's message before it was sent, said a number of the delegates want to delay strike action "but some want a date set definitely—and pretty soon, too."

Beirne asserted he was not in favor of setting a strike date at this time.

STRIKE IN DETROIT CUTS MILK SUPPLY

Dairy Workers Walk Out of Four Plants, Demand FEB 21 1946

DETROIT, Feb. 20—(AP) Home milk deliveries to an estimated 400,000 families in the metropolitan Detroit area were cut off today as 1,300 members of the C.I.O. United Dairy Workers struck in what a union official called a "spontaneous" demand for a 20 cent hourly wage increase.

State and Federal mediators hastily entered the situation in an effort to end the walkout, affecting employees of four Detroit dairies. Workers at a fifth dairy—the Johnson Milk company—also struck, but returned to their jobs five hours later pending discussion of their demands.

Will Supply Children

Russell Ballard, president of the striking union, said arrangements have been made to supply milk to homes where there are children or sick persons. He added that hospitals, military installations and public institutions would also receive a supply of milk.

A spokesman for the Detroit Milk Dealers association said tonight that the workers rejected an offer of a 10 cent hourly increase which was made Friday. He declared that the dealers asked continuation of the 48-hour work week and said the average pay under the new scale would have been \$54.50 for the 48 hours.

Ballard, who visited one of the struck dairies in an attempt to get the workers to return to their jobs, had recommended to union stewards that the strike be postponed pending outcome of mediation efforts.

Involved in the walkout were plants of the Borden Farm Products Co., of Michigan, Rison Brothers, Inc., the United Dairies, Inc., and The Jersey Creamery Co. The main garage of the Detroit Creamery Co. also was closed by the walkout.

Meanwhile, Warren T. Burt of the Michigan Milk Producers association, said milk from farms had been diverted from the struck dairies to plants able to handle it and all surplus milk was being distributed to manufacturing plants in the Detroit area.

FORD CHALLENGES BOWLES STORY OF PRICE BOOST PLEA

Says 55 R. C. Rise Estimate
Was Made Before OPA
Set New Ceilings.

DETROIT, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Henry Ford 2d, president of the Ford Motor Company, in a telegram today to Representative Brent Spence (D-Ky.), chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, asserted that his company had applied for no price relief on any of its cars since OPA price ceilings were established.

Commenting on a statement by Chester Bowles, economic stabilizer, that Ford had sought a 55 per cent increase in the price of Ford automobiles, the Ford president said:

"In making public our estimate of last summer that motor cars would cost 55 per cent more to make during the first post-war year than they cost in 1941, Mr. Bowles failed to make clear that these estimates were submitted to OPA before OPA had announced any price regulations on new cars—more than a month before OPA had given us the basis on which price ceilings were to be calculated."

"What Mr. Bowles had to say on this point and the manner in which he chose to say it left the impression that we had secretly applied for a 55 per cent increase in existing price ceilings. Actually, we have applied for no price relief on any of our cars since OPA ceilings were established."

The telegram, made public through the Ford offices at nearby Dearborn, reiterated young Ford's willingness to appear before the House committee "if there is really any public interest to be served." Asserting that "of course we know that price ceilings on most finished parts for new automobiles were removed last fall," he added:

"But the statement of Mr. Bowles in this respect does not reflect all the facts. He does not make it clear that manufacturers

who supply our suppliers with parts do have price ceilings. He also ignores the fact that parts for trucks and all automotive replacement parts are still subject to ceiling prices."

"The OPA supplementary order of August 29, 1945, to which Mr. Bowles referred exempts passenger car original equipment from price ceilings but specifically excepts tires, batteries, radios, ferrous and non-ferrous castings. The regulation also states samples under which such items as glass, electrical wire, forgings, upholstery and similar items are not classified as parts unless at least partially fabricated."

Ford said his opinions on price controls as they affect the Ford Motor Company "already have been expressed publicly in a telegram to the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion on January 29, and again in an address in San Francisco on February 8."

He forwarded copies of the telegram and the address to Chairman Spence. His estimates of the increased cost of car production, he said, "turned out to be pretty accurate."

Cites New Price of Steel

"We estimated, for example," he said, "that our most popular model, which had cost \$512 to make in 1941, would cost us, under post-war conditions, about \$935. These figures do not include cost of advertising and selling or any profit. We found in November, before we reached scheduled production, that it was costing us \$963 to make this model."

"Since then we have cut that cost somewhat by increased production efficiency, but in the meantime we have added \$41,000,000 to our annual bill for wages, and still have to absorb increased costs to us and our suppliers due to the new price of steel." (Ford recently agreed to a wage increase of 18 cents an hour for approximately 100,000 production employees.)

"Our OPA price to dealers on this model is \$728."

"We do not want to get into public arguments with OPA or any other Government agency at this time, especially since the President late last week announced a new wage-price policy. However, I have stated publicly my opinion that inflation is based on scarcity and that the way to prevent inflationary prices of manufactured products is to produce goods for people to buy with the money they have to spend. We at Ford Motor Company are going to continue to act in that belief."

"Our job at Ford Motor Company always has been to make more and more products at lower and lower prices so that more and more people can afford them. We look forward to the time when American industry can get back to this job under the constant stimulus of free competition."

SUIT ASKS END OF RAIL STRIKE

Shippers Request T.P.&W. And Unions Be Restrained

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 20 (AP)—A suit aimed at ending promptly the long and strife-marked strike on the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad was filed today in Federal Court by some of the railroad's shippers, whose counsel said it posed "brand-new questions" in law.

The shippers contended the strike deadlock was in violation of state and national public policy laws and that it infringed upon their "equities" in railroad operations. They alleged it has caused "enormous losses to their businesses and the irreparable loss of customers, and other injuries."

They asked the court to enjoin the railroad and thirteen striking railroad brotherhoods from continuing "abandonment" of operations and to appoint a receiver for the property to end the wage dispute. In the five-month strike two pickets were shot fatally last February 6.

Brand New Law Questions

The petition for injunction and receivership was described by John O. Cassidy, former Democratic Attorney General of Illinois and now counsel for the shippers, as one which "raises brand-new questions in American jurisprudence."

"The right of a stockholder to seek a receivership is well recognized," he said. "It is the position of the plaintiffs in this suit that they have an equity in continued operation of the railroad, an equity guaranteed by the laws of the land and the decisions of its courts, since the road is a public utility, not merely a private enterprise."

Operates Shuttle Service

The shippers contended that they suffered "irreparable loss of customers and other injuries . . . as a direct result of the nonoperation and abandonment" of the railroad.

The shippers represented grain, feed, coal, limestone and manufactured products businesses along the railroad line which serves as a shuttle for some cars to avoid congestion in the Chicago area to the north.

Lancaster Transit Strike Is Settled

Union Votes Today on End of 16-Day Tie-up

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 21 (Thursday) (AP)—John Murray, United States Labor Department Conciliator, announced early today that union and management

representatives had reached an agreement to end the sixteen-day transit strike which had crippled this Pennsylvania community of 60,000.

"The agreement will be submitted to the union membership at 9 a. m. (EST) for ratification. Both union and company representatives are to be commended for the fine job they have done in working out this agreement."

Transit Strike Threat Made In N.Y.

New York, Feb. 20 (AP)—Michael J. Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers Union, says he will call a strike of union members against New York city's transit system unless the TWU is recognized by the board of transportation as the sole bargaining agent for some 32,000 transit workers.

The strike threat was the second made by Quill against the city in a little more than a month.

Promises Strike

Addressing a union meeting last night, Quill said that the TWU represented an overwhelming majority of the transit workers and should be so recognized.

"If there's no sole collective bargaining," he said, "we promise as your officers, we promise you we'll strike."

There are several other unions which claim to represent a substantial number of subway workers.

On January 18, Quill said his union would strike unless Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, chairman of the Board of Transportation, agreed to a referendum on proposals to sell city-owned subway power plants to the Consolidated Edison Company.

The threat was removed four days later when Mayor William O'Dwyer agreed to Quill's terms.

Quill did not set a definite date for the strike last night.

Dairyman Tells House Group Of Prospect Of Farm Strike

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—A special House food investigating committee heard today that there is danger of a strike of American farmers unless their living standards are raised by substantial price boosts.

Henry Rathburn, president of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, New York, said veterans who had been farmers refused generally to return to agriculture because of prospective poor financial yield.

"The time for patriotism is over and we ought to declare the war emergency ended," Rathburn declared. "Why, gentlemen, the greatest emergency we have today is on the farm."

"On The Front Pages"

"Farmers may do what we read every day on the front pages of our newspaper—go on a strike and refuse to work any longer for the little money they get."

As for the butter shortage, Rathburn said, "What's happened is we drank it up," because dairymen have been selling their production more profitably as milk rather than put it into butter.

Henry Haag, of Portland, Ore., director of the Dairy Co-operative Association, testified that while it was true farmers generally have been able to liquidate their debts they have a considerable "reconversion" problem since equipment has deteriorated during the war.

W. J. Swayer, of Chicago, president of the Pure Milk Association, said it was more difficult now to get farm labor "than ever before, with few veterans coming back and those workers still on the farm drifting to the city since the war ended."

Testimony that "practically 90 per cent of the live-stock feed in Texas" is being sold on the "black market" was given by B. E. Stallones, manager of the South Texas Milk Products Association, Houston.

The National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation, at a special meeting attended by 175 delegates

from various parts of the country, adopted a resolution calling for an end to price control and food subsidies.

The resolution asserted that rising production costs are forcing "wholesale disposal of dairy herds and are rapidly drying up the nation's milk supply."

Agriculture Department economists predicted, meanwhile, that

farm profits would drop lower, as they considered the Administration's new industrial wage-and-price policy. They expect pay raises being granted industrial labor and future price increases on industrial goods to send farm production costs up.

Petrillo Curb Expected To Start House Battle

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—The House squared away for a new labor fight—this time over legislation aimed at James C. Petrillo and his American Federation of Musicians.

Coming on the heels of the recently passed Case strike-control bill, the new measure has drawn union fire and has been termed "anti-labor" by Representative Vito Marcantonio (American Labor, N.Y.).

It would prohibit "certain coercive practices affecting radio broadcasting," and lists a group of practices which the House Interstate Committee said include many demands made by Petrillo on behalf of his union.

Approved By Committee

"The broadcasting industry has been surrendering to these demands for tribute to avoid the greater losses that would result from failure to comply," the committee commented in a report approving the legislation. It added:

"The amount of money extorted from the broadcasting industry by these methods, without moral right, has reached millions of dollars in amount and if demands now pending were granted, it would, by these

blackmailing and extortion methods, require the broadcasting industry to pay tribute probably much in excess of \$20,000,000 a year for peace against . . . boycotts, strikes and threats."

Introduced by Representative Lea (D., Cal.), the measure grew out of requirements for "stand-in" orchestras, for hiring what the committee said were unnecessary workers and, indirectly, out of the controversy between Petrillo's union and the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Mich.

What Bill Prohibits

The bill would set a maximum penalty of one year imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000 for coercing or attempting to coerce a radio station to:

Employ any person or persons in excess of the number of employees wanted or

To pay for services which are not to be performed, or
To refrain from broadcasting a noncommercial educational or cultural program for which participants receive only their actual expenses, or
To refrain from broadcasting any program originating outside the United States.

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EX-GI'S REST AT WASHINGTON

Taxi Caravan Bivouacks In Camp Simms

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—Taxi-driving war veterans from Chicago bivouacked in Camp Simms, an unused army camp on the southeastern outskirts, tonight and mapped a campaign for Federal aid in getting back licenses from their city.

They plan to parade around the capitol tomorrow in the 250 black and cream-colored taxicabs they drove here from Chicago in a three-day trip through snow and sleet.

The ex-GI's, fighting what they call a taxi "monopoly" in Chicago, vowed to remain here until they are promised licenses to operate their cabs.

"Rough Going"

"It was pretty rough going," said Joe Dedmond, one of the first cabbies to cross the District line.

Michael J. Caprara, who fought with the 101st Airborne Division in the Battle of the Bulge, said he slept in his car last night alongside the highway with the motor running to keep warm.

The wife of one hacker, Mrs. Louis Ziegler, called the trip "just wonderful." She said that "the blizzard was grand." But Ziegler himself remarked, "I can't say that I enjoyed the trip so much."

"Battle Of Washington"

"We're now in the battle of Washington," said William Harmon, who described himself as a group leader of the caravan.

At Camp Simms, the Army has furnished blankets and cots, and leaders of the veterans were asking the Red Cross for coal to burn in the stoves.

Leaders issued cots and blankets and announced plans for camp details. The men milled about, some saying "it's just like being back in the Army."

A few drove off to search for other places to stay, but most of them began setting up their cots and spreading their blankets in the cold barracks, where the stove pipes still were not connected.

Financing Selves

"I never thought I'd sleep on one of those things again," said one. Another remarked, "I think I'll just take my blankets and sleep in my car."

Cots were placed so close together that one of the cabbies called out, "you sure can't fall out of bed here." The barracks had space to accommodate about 525.

Matt Rottner, general manager of the group, said each man was financing the trip personally, so far as possible, but he asserted they undoubtedly would have to have financial assistance soon.

'Sign Up, Trust OPA', U.S. Tells Struck Firms

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Labor Department opened a drive today to "push for settlement" of all current strikes and get the re-conversion program back into high gear.

Secretary Schwelmbach told industry generally that his advice was to "sign up and trust to OPA."

At the same time a high OPA official promised employers that applications for price increases to offset pay raises under the new stabilization policy "are going to be handled fast."

The OPA official added that the OPA is confident it can stay abreast of any flow of petitions for price help.

He expressed belief that blanket approval of all pay raises legally given before February 14—the effective date of the stabilization formula—will not bog the OPA under a flood of price relief ap-

peals. This automatic approval of raises was ordered by the wage stabilization board yesterday in a move to clear its decks for new applications.

Some Prices To Stand

The OPA official said many of the 600 or so wage cases approved by the board in this action would require no price increases.

"Many of those increases were granted by companies in industries which still are making 1936-39 profits or better," the official declared. "They know they are not entitled to higher prices under the new policy and they are not going to ask for them."

So far, most inquiries about price help under the new formula have come from the steel industry, according to the OPA. This industry has been granted an average price increase of \$5 a ton, but the steel mills want details.

PEARL HARBOR HEARINGS END

Witness Calls For Co-Ordinated Intelligence Service

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Pearl Harbor investigating committee wound up today three months of open hearings preliminary to an attempt to fix responsi-

bility for the success of Japan's December 7, 1941, attack.

The ten-member Senate-House group has until June 1 to assess the evidence it has received and prepare a report on what circumstances enabled Japanese air-raiders to catch Hawaii's defenders napping and knock out eighteen ships of the Pacific fleet.

Began November 15

The hearings, begun last November 15, were closed on a note of warning from an army intelligence officer that the United States must expect "another Pearl Harbor" unless it develops a "co-ordinated and efficient intelligence service."

Col. G. W. Bicknell said of the Pearl Harbor disaster:

"It was not a question of personnel—the system was wrong."

He had testified that as an intelligence officer on the staff of Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, the Hawaiian army commander, he never received much information available to the naval forces in Hawaii.

Might Have Pressed Alert

If he had, Bicknell said, he might have "made a strong case" for an all-out alert by the army forces instead of an alert only against sabotage. And he was certain, he declared, that the Hawaiian forces would have been on an all-out alert if they had had all the information available in Washington.

In the final day of hearings, the committee also:

1. Received a United States naval officer's dispatch from Singapore, written two days before Pearl Harbor, saying the British war department had advised its Singapore commander that the United States had assured armed support in event

the Japanese attacked British or Dutch interests.

2. Developed a question whether a radar station detected planes off Hawaii as early as 6:45 A.M. on December 7 but failed to report them.

Dispatch Sent To Hart

Capt. John Creighton, USN, who was stationed in Singapore in 1941, read the dispatch on London's reported advice to Air Marshal Brooke-Popham, the British commander there.

Creighton said he had no recollection of sending the dispatch to Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, but, from looking at a copy taken from Hart's files, he was certain his office must have sent it.

Under questioning from Chairman Barkley (D., Ky.) he agreed that the report was "nothing more than rumor."

His dispatch purported, however, to quote the actual advice from London.

Had Denied Commitment

High army and navy officers of 1941 have testified that to their knowledge the United States never made any commitment to fight if the Japanese attacked the British or Dutch without attacking this country.

The question about the Hawaiian radar operations was raised by Representative Murphy (D., Pa.) with George E. Elliott, Jr., Long Branch, N.J., in the witness chair.

Elliott had testified he and Joseph L. Lockard, both army privates practicing at the time with radar, picked up the main flight of Japanese planes at 7:02 A.M. and reported them to the aircraft information center about 7:08—nearly an hour before they smashed at Pearl Harbor.

Murphy had the records of the radar station brought out.

Elliott acknowledged that listings he said apparently were in his handwriting recorded detection of planes at 6:45.

"Do you have a recollection of reporting that?" Murphy asked.

"No, sir."

But Elliott asserted there was "no point" in writing down plane contacts unless they were reported to the information center. If the

contacts were made, he declared, they must have been reported.

The question is an issue of more than time. Under the procedure then followed, the Hawaiian Army Aircraft Warning Service operated from 4 A.M. to 7 A.M. on Sundays. December 7 was a Sunday.

There were radar outposts and a central center to which all plane detections were reported. The center's functions was to keep track of American planes and to investigate any reported planes it suspected might not be American.

As was disclosed by an army inquiry into the Pearl Harbor debacle, the Elliott-Lockard report at 7:08 found only one off-center, Lieut. Kermit Tyler, at the center. He told them in effect to "forget it" and—he explained at later investigations—thought they had picked up American bombers due that morning from California.

RETIRED GENERAL CRITICIZES CASTE SYSTEM IN ARMY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — (AP) A retired brigadier general who was a West Point classmate of Gen. Mark Clark today described the Army as "undemocratic and unAmerican—a feudalistic organization carried over into the atomic age."

The description, and others just as pithy, was applied by former Brig. Gen. H. C. Holdridge in testimony before the House Military committee.

Criticizing the army's advocacy of universal military training, the 53 year old retired Washington general made these other references to the military branch:

"It is always one or two wars behind in its thinking."

It is "trying to railroad this legislation through on a wave of post-war hysteria."

Attacks Caste System

"Army has not looked at itself in the mirror for 150 years. Its most prominent characteristic is its medieval caste system which sets up unsurmountable barriers between the officer aristocracy and the enlisted man. . . . It promotes class consciousness and class cleavages."

Its judicial system "is not a system of justice at all but a system of military discipline and punishment carried over from the days of Gustavus Adolphus by way of the British army."

"The army leadership is class conscious, ultra-conservative, absolutist," and the army itself offers "an excellent breeding ground for totalitarianism."

"Knowing the army for what it really is," Holdridge told the committee. "I insist that we dare not

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turn our youth over to such a leadership as it is now constituted without grave danger to our American democracy."

On behalf of the Veterans League of America, which he said he represented, Holdridge suggested that any military policy adopted now be effective only temporarily, that warfare, as well as weapons of warfare be outlawed by international agreement; that an international court be set up to punish those who promote warfare; and that all new military developments be publicized and held in trust for a new international organization.

Proposes Reorganization

He proposed also a reorganization of the army including elimination of "the sadistic, degrading, sophomore plebe system and the caste system at West Point," and pay schedules "attractive enough to offer a career to those individuals who are recruited for the military corps."

Such a reorganization, he said, would eliminate the need for compulsory military training.

Born in Wyandotte, Mich., Holdridge was in the 1917 graduating class at West Point, and has a son who also graduated from West Point. He served in the army of occupation in Germany until 1922 and later in the Philippines.

In 1942 he became a brigadier-general and served as commandant of the adjutant general's school at Fort Washington, Md. He was retired in February, 1944, he said because of a service incurred injury. He now is chairman of the legislative committee of the veterans League of America.

Navy Surplus Use Probed In House

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Navy told Congress today some surplus war goods have been destroyed without authorization but it is acting to punish persons responsible. It also disclosed that an order has been sent to the Pacific Ocean theater directing speedy return to this country of new or serviceable civilian items.

Rear Admiral C. H. Cotter, vice chief of the Navy's materials division, gave this information to the House Expenditures Committee.

Committee members, who have been quizzing Cotter and other Federal officials about disposal of surplus goods, commented that "it looks like we are hitting pay dirt now in this investigation."

One of them, Representative Hoffman (R., Mich.), reiterated that "we are on top of a scandal" in the matter. Others not so strong in their views told newsmen they believed the probe will show many startling instances of mishandling of excess supplies by both the Army

and Navy.

Cotter testified that "there has been some unauthorized destruction" of surplus goods. He said he would file with the committee information on five cases. He asserted that inquiries are being made and culprits will be punished.

The Admiral testified that the Navy sent its Pacific officers a special order last night directing immediate return to this country of new or serviceable civilian goods. The order specified that full information be sent the Navy at once as to when, where and how the items will arrive. No material in this category is to be allocated as surplus to other Government agencies.

MORE JOBS SEEN FOR VETERANS IN NEXT FEW MONTHS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—A conference which set out today to fit a million veterans into jobs heard this word of cheer from a Labor department official—full employment may be just around the corner.

The speaker, Herman B. Byer of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, didn't say just when. But he put it this way to state employment leaders of the American Legion: "We are in fact at the threshold of an economic movement which may take us into a full employment situation—if we keep potentially inflation forces in hand."

Jobless Count to Climb

Present prospects are for unemployment, "to assume much larger proportions" as 5,000,000 servicemen joined the civilian labor force in the next six months, Byer said. But we mustn't get excited. It won't reach the peak once feared, he predicted.

Asserting there are "sufficient indications pointing to continuing upward trends in virtually all segments of employment," Byer said, "The coming construction boom would in itself virtually assure rising employment in the next year or two."

Thus, he said, the current climb in joblessness "should be interpreted in the light of the rising demand for labor."

Given this overall picture, delegates concerned with the individual ex-GI out of work heard Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chief of the veterans administration, express "grave concern" that the rate of

unemployment among veterans was three times that of civilian labor. Thirteen percent of job hunting former servicemen were unemployed a month ago, while only four percent of civilian workers were in that category, he said.

Move to Seek Work

With 1,000,000 veterans now jobless, another 1,500,000 will enter the labor market shortly, Bradley said, "and many of these will join the ranks of the unemployed."

The delegates are going home to promote job opportunities through community action. They are in a two-day forum of the Legion's employment committee and listening to officials of management, labor and government.

A better chance for the veteran to obtain surplus property for home enterprises was urged by Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine, director of the Reemployment administration.

Erskine said he is recommending "that congressional action be taken to grant veterans first priority on 25 percent of surplus property offered for sale, and that it be sold to the veterans for 50 percent of the price established by the selling agency."

HERSHEY SEES COURTS SPLIT ON GI JOB RIGHT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Courts are divided on the extent of the veteran's right to his old job—the so-called "superseniority issue"—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service chief, reported today.

Two courts had upheld the right of the veteran "to absolute reinstatement and continuance in the job for one year so long as such jobs are available," General Hershey said in a prepared statement given out at an American Legion meeting here.

But in two other decisions, General Hershey related, "the courts declared that the veteran was not entitled to continuous work following reinstatement if his seniority placed him in a position where he ordinarily would have been laid off."

A Circuit Court of Appeals ruling, expected soon, would have great weight "on this much-discussed issue," General Hershey said.

Selective Service receives thousands of requests for help in getting jobs back but fewer than 300 have gone as far as the Justice Department, before adjustments, the general related. The courts have heard seventeen, another forty-four are docketed and 205 are

in the hands of District Attorneys to see whether grounds exist for court action.

General Hershey's office and the Justice Department construe the Selective Service Law as entitling the veteran to a return to his former position even though it means displacing a non-veteran. There are exceptions such as physically handicapped or the employer going out of business.

General Hershey said the term "superseniority" was a misnomer since the veteran's seniority accrued during military service and was not affected by his employment preference under the law.

EMPLOYERS ASKED TO LIST ALL JOBS

Washington, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—The Department of Labor launched an attempt today to beat back a rising tide of unemployment expected to leave 6,000,000 jobless by June 30.

The United States Employment Service will attack the problem by asking employers to list all job vacancies with USES. The latest Census Bureau figures place present unemployment at about 3,000,000.

USES Director Robert C. Goodwin estimated yesterday that of 8,000,000 discharged members of the armed services, 6,000,000 looked for work and 3,000,000 registered with USES. He added that many others were expected to register, because 4,000,000 more veterans will be back in the United States before the end of June.

Job openings already listed with USES, Goodwin said, are not adequate to meet this flood

Women Marines Point Score To Be Reduced

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—The discharge score for women Marines will be reduced from 17 to 16 on March 1, making about 1,250 more eligible for release.

The Marine Corps announced this today and said that up to February 15, 11,073 women Marines had been released, leaving about 6,500 on duty.

Navy Plans Release Of 15,000 March 31

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Navy plans to release approximately 15,000 civilian employees at various navy yards on March 31, Navy officials said today.

The yards now employ about 130,000. Detailed cut-back figures for individual yards are not yet available, the officials told reporters.

Private Gives Up After 4-Year A.W.O.L. In Parents' House

Detroit, Feb. 20 (AP)—An Army private, who went a.w.o.l. in 1942 because he "didn't want to kill," surrendered today to 6th Service Command authorities after hiding for four years in his parents' home. Private Walter Michalowski, 28, told his attorney, Watson Walkiewicz, the latter said, that he left the house only once during his long, self-imposed imprisonment—to go hunting after dark.

Gained 40 Pounds

Walkiewicz said the youth gained 40 pounds during his years indoors and that he spent most of his time playing checkers with a 9-year-old niece, reading and designing miniature autos and furniture.

Only his parents and close relatives knew he was in the house, Walkiewicz said, and Michalowski hid in the bedroom whenever visitors appeared. He refused to emerge even after the war ended, the attorney added.

His surrender was arranged by Walkiewicz after a conference with Common Pleas Judge O. Z. Ide. The latter, himself an overseas veteran, arranged for a psychiatric examination of Michalowski and urged him to give himself up.

House Never Searched

Police called at the Michalowski home about a week after the soldier disappeared from camp, Walkiewicz asserted, but went away without a search. On another occasion a Red Cross worker came to the home to urge the parents to send word to Michalowski to give himself up.

Sixth Service Command officials said Michalowski enlisted in January, 1942, and that he went a.w.o.l. from Camp Robinson, Arkansas, in March, 1942.

The attorney said Michalowski tried unsuccessfully to obtain assignment with the Air Forces and the Medical Corps. When he became convinced that he would be sent to the infantry, Michalowski went a.w.o.l., the attorney said.

MAJOR M'GUIRE HONORED

Medal of Honor Goes to Jersey Man Who Felled 38 Planes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—A Congressional Medal of Honor has been awarded posthumously to Major Thomas B. McGuire Jr. of Ridgewood, N. J., a flier credited with shooting down thirty-eight Japanese planes, a record topped

only by that of the late Major Richard I. Bong of Poplar, Wis., credited with forty.

The announcement was made today by Representative J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey, who said he would seek to have the award presented to members of Major McGuire's family by President Truman at the White House.

Major McGuire, who was the ranking active air ace when he was shot down and killed in the Philippines on Jan. 7, 1945, was survived by his father, Thomas B. McGuire Sr. of Ridgewood, and his widow, who lives in San Antonio, Tex.

Col. Charles H. McDonald, Major McGuire's commanding officer in the Pacific theatre, recommended the fliers for the Medal of Honor in a citation last spring.

Safety Emphasized For A-Bomb Test

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—"Operation crossroads" is giving top preference to safety precautions for the 25,000 men who will take part in the atom-bomb test at Bikini Atoll. Medical officers assigned to the project disclosed today that about 150 service doctors and scientists have been detailed to the task of safeguarding the small army of men who will be in the vicinity of the mid-Pacific A-bomb experiments this spring.

Of paramount importance is prevention of accident from radioactivity produced by the nuclear explosion. Unlike poison gas, a man can't see or smell this lethal product of the atom bomb—but he can "hear" it.

"Calculated Risk"

While the plan is to keep all personnel far beyond the estimated danger zone, it will be necessary for a picked group of scientists to take what they prefer to call a "calculated risk."

Upon these men will live the task of venturing into the target area, after an interval, to determine through use of the Geiger counter and other instruments whether radioactivity has subsided to the point where inspection by other observers is safe.

SIX MORE SHIPS FOR ATOM FLEET

Washington, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—The atomic bomb test force added six ships to its target fleet today and disclosed that ninety-two vessels, ranging

from transports to floating dry docks, will be used to service the project.

The increase of six in the target fleet was accounted for mainly in amphibious craft and small merchant-type vessels. No additions were made to the original list of combatant ships.

Boost Sought In Production Of Clothing

OPA Proposes 50 Per Cent Increase in Output of Cotton Garments.

PRICES TO CLIMB FEB 21 1946

Officials Believe Men's Shirts Will Cost 5 or 6 Cents More.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The government tonight outlined a new program designed to increase production of inexpensive cotton garments by fifty per cent.

It provides for incentive price increases to textile mills so as to boost output of the type of fabric needed for such scarce apparel as men's shirts, shorts and pajamas, women's dresses, and work clothing.

The program also aims at restricting production of less essential but currently more profitable fabrics.

The plan was outlined at a news conference by officials of the OPA and the Civilian Production administration after a day-long discussion by government and industry representatives.

Officials could give no overall estimate of how much retail prices might be increased under the new program, but said the price of men's shirts, for example, might be boosted by from five to six cents.

Asked how this increase could be reconciled with statements by Chester Bowles, the new stabiliza-

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tion administrator, that clothing costs probably would not rise under the new wage-price policy. Saul Sells, assistant director of OPA's consumer goods division, said he believed Bowles was talking about an overall increase.

Sells said the new program would provide a larger supply of inexpensive cotton garments and thus save the public money.

Will Grant Increase

Under the new program, to be put into effect soon, OPA would grant a general price increase to the cotton textile industry in recognition of recent increases in the parity price of raw cotton. This would amount to about one cent for each pound of cotton textiles. A general price increase of about

two and one half cents a pound also would be granted to offset approved wage increases given by many mills some time ago.

In addition, the program contemplates a further incentive price increase of five percent for a selected list of fabrics needed for work clothing, civilian apparel, and for industrial and agricultural purposes.

The Civilian Production administration would require textile looms which have been used in the production of highly essential fabrics at any time during the past five years—and which now are engaged in producing less essential fabrics—to resume manufacture of urgently needed materials.

The announcement said supply of fabrics required is estimated to be at least forty percent short of meeting essential requirements for clothing.

Officials predicted the effect of the new program would not be reflected in increased supplies of garments for at least three months.

First disclosure of the program was made earlier in the day by Bowles as he testified before the House Banking committee on price control problems. At that time he gave no details.

Ford Sends Telegram

The committee, considering legislation to continue price controls and subsidies for another year, today received a telegram from Henry Ford II alleging that Bowles failed to give "all the facts" when he said that the Ford company last summer asked for a 55 percent increase in its postwar auto prices.

The telegram was read to the committee in the presence of Bowles who had declared Ford's price request was "outrageous." Ford repeated an accusation that OPA price policies had forced two of his company's parts suppliers to shut down, hampering Ford's production.

Other developments on the fast-moving wage-price front included:

less Congress continues the government subsidy program for another year the rise in food and other prices will cost the American people \$2,400,000,000.

2. An announcement that the Banking committee has invited Henry J. Kaiser, new manufacturer of automobiles, and Bernard M. Baruch, to appear as witnesses on the legislation to continue price controls and subsidies.

Bowles had appeared before the committee today to continue his argument for continuation of OPA. When Chairman Spence (D-Ky) announced a communication had been received from Ford, and ordered it read by the committee clerk:

"What Mr. Bowles had to say on this point, and the manner in which he chose to say it," the young automobile manufacturer declared, "left the impression that we had secretly applied for a 55 percent increase in existing price ceilings. Actually we have applied for no price relief on any of our cars since OPA ceilings were established."

Ford also challenged other Bowles statements but added:

"We do not want to get into public arguments with OPA or any other government agency at this time, especially since the President late last week announced a new national wage-price formula."

Bowles immediately told the committee that he also didn't "see any sense of carrying on an argument."

Will Write to Ford

If the committee approved, he would write Ford about the questions he raised, Bowles said. "Then

you write him," Committee Chairman Spence said.

In his telegram, Ford said his company had sent estimates to OPA last summer that "motor car would cost 55 per cent more to make during the first postwar year than they cost in 1941."

He contended "these estimates of last July turned out to be pretty accurate."

"We estimated, for example," he said, "that our most popular model, which had cost \$512 to make in 1941, would cost us under postwar conditions about \$935. These figures do not include cost of advertising and selling or any profit. We found in November, before we reached schedule production, that it was costing us \$963 to make this model."

"Since then, we have cut that cost somewhat by increasing production efficiency, but in the meantime we have added about \$41,000,000 to our annual bill for wages, and have still to absorb increased costs to us and our suppliers due to the new price of steel."

"Our OPA price to dealers on this model is \$725."

Ickes' Former Aide Fails To Recall Pauley Talk Details

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. — (AP) Abe Fortas supplied no definite corroboration or denial today of the accusation levelled by his former chief, Harold L. Ickes, against Edwin W. Pauley.

Fortas, then Undersecretary of the Interior, was third man at a conference of Ickes and Pauley in 1944 when, Fortas said, the two topics of Democratic campaign funds and a government oil suit were discussed.

But Fortas told the Senate Naval committee he could not remember whether Pauley linked the two "on a contingent basis"—as Ickes has asserted and Pauley has denied.

Forrestal Testifies

The controversy over Pauley's nomination to be Undersecretary of the Navy also brought these developments:

1. Secretary of the Navy Forrestal indicated there have been discussions of Pauley's succeeding to the secretaryship when Forrestal resigns.

2. Senator Stewart (D-Tenn) asserted the Democratic party is "seriously split over the nomination" and called upon Pauley, "out of common decency, to withdraw his own name." Senator Bilbo (D-Miss) urged "standing pat."

Stewart and Bilbo, who are not members of the Naval committee, expressed their views in statements.

Stewart declared that "a fight of this kind does not do the Democratic party and the Administration any good."

"We have had one Teapot Dome experience in this country," he added, "and I hope we do not have another one."

Bilbo For Pauley

Bilbo said: "I not only congratulate President Truman but I want to thank him for standing pat for Mr. Pauley because I want an opportunity to vote for his confirmation since this is the best way that I know of to show my utter contempt for Harold Ickes' statement."

Forrestal repeated before the Naval committee the information he issued to the press last week that the late President Roosevelt originally proposed placing Pauley in the Navy department and that Forrestal told Mr. Truman of this at Potsdam. Forrestal added the fresh detail that he spoke to Mr. Truman about Pauley again last fall, and continued:

"I had learned something about Mr. Pauley's work in Europe and had gained the impression that he had done a good job, had a clear and firm understanding of the interests of the United States and had not failed to assert them when he thought it necessary."

"I said, however, that my original position still held—that if he were to follow me as Secretary of the Navy he should have at least six months of experience before taking over, and that during that period I would undertake to form an impression as to his qualifications."

"Subsequent to this conversation President Truman sent Mr. Pauley's nomination to this committee."

Forrestal said he believes Pauley, a California oil man, would subordinate his personal interests to those of the Navy. He also testified that Pauley had never tried to bring pressure on the Navy department on behalf of anyone.

Would Not Change Set-Up

Forrestal said Navy oil matters now are handled by Assistant Secretary John L. Sullivan and that he did not intend to disturb that system if Pauley should become undersecretary.

Fortas followed Forrestal to the stand and testified with even greater brevity.

Senator Tobey (R-NH) asked him for corroboration of Ickes' testimony that Pauley made "the rawest proposition" Ickes ever heard by offering to get \$300,000 in campaign contributions from oil men if the government would not press the tidelands suit.

Fortas said he recalled being present at a meeting more than a year ago in which Pauley spoke to Ickes about both campaign contributions and the suit. He added, however, that he could not recall whether the two subjects were presented "on a contingent basis."

Fortas, now a Washington lawyer, said he remembered that after Pauley left, Ickes expressed "annoyance or irritation," but he could not say whether it was over Pauley's opposition to the tidelands suit "or something else."

Tells of \$200,000 Note

Harry March, vice president of the Signal Oil and Gas Co., and a friend of Pauley, was the day's first witness. He related how he transferred \$200,000 to a committee interested in a California referendum on an oil conservation law. He said he obtained the money on a bank note which he had reason to believe was guaranteed by the Standard Oil Co. of California.

Stabilization Leader Orders New Pay-Price Policy Start

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—The stabilization administrator tonight issued orders slipping the new wage-price policy into gear and permitting firms with eight or fewer employees to grant wage increases without Government approval.

To speed the settlement of industrial disputes now hanging fire, Administrator John C. Collet deferred until March 15 the requirement that wage increases in bigger plants must have prior approval.

This, one of five actions announced tonight, was expected to bring settlement of many disputes in which employers have been afraid to sign wage agreements for fear they would waive permanently their right to apply for price relief, as provided in the policy announced last Thursday.

"Fringe" Types Of Wage Rises

The other orders provided:

1. "Preapproval" — In other words, exemption from the requirement that prior approval must be obtained—was granted for certain "fringe" types of wage increase, such as vacation and holiday pay and night-shift differentials.

2. The National Wage Stabilization Board was authorized to issue general orders giving preapproval to wage increases in specified industries or areas which are not higher than an amount determined by the board to be "an approvable general pattern" of wages.

3. Preapproval was given to increases not exceeding 18½ cents an hour over V-J day rates in basic steel plants, iron ore mining operations and certain plants in the steel processing or fabricating industry. This was described as a short cut to facilitate the quick settlement of wage controversies in plants involved in the steel strike.

Action in 30 Days Needed

In deferring the effective date of the prior-approval requirement, Collet said, the Government is simply permitting employers to put voluntary pay increases into effect before March 15 without waiving the right to apply later for approval.

Approval, however, must be sought within 30 days of the time when the increase shows up on pay rolls; only if and to the extent that approval is ultimately obtained can the increase be used as a basis for a price increase.

In exempting firms of eight em-

March said that, acting on assurances of officials of the Standard Oil Co. of California, he went to a Los Angeles bank, signed a personal note for \$200,000, and turned the money over to the "YIP" campaign committee. He said he got the cancelled note back a few months later, and assumed it had been paid by Standard or with funds collected in the fight against repeal of the oil law.

Tobey seemed irritated by March's repeated statements that he did not remember all details of the bank transaction.

"A \$200,000 transaction ain't hay," Tobey observed.

ployes or less from the necessity of getting Stabilization Board approval, Collet said study was being made to determine whether somewhat larger companies could be similarly treated "without unstabilizing consequences."

The exempted type of fringe increases include night shift differentials of not more than 5 cents for the second shift and 10 cents for the third shift; vacations with pay up to one week after one year's employment, or two weeks after five years' employment, and paid holidays not exceeding six in a year.

Order Is Widespread

It is intended, Collet said, that the Stabilization Board make the fullest possible use of "pattern" orders. As soon as the stabilization agencies are able to decide that a

general pattern of wage increases has been established in an industry or area, they will issue general orders giving preapproval to increases falling within the stated pattern.

The preapproval order affecting steel plants applies to companies not directly covered by President Truman's recommendation of an 18½-cent hourly increase but which normally follow the pattern of wage adjustments in the basic steel industry.

The action will permit such plants to come under terms of the President's executive order which provide preapproval for any pay boost made in accordance with a Federal recommendation.

The order covers any plant in the basic steel, iron ore industries as well as in processing or fabri-

cating plant where an increase of 18½ cents or less was put into effect to settle a strike existing on February 14; also, any plant operated by a company which also operates a plant in one of the foregoing classes, if the company has been accustomed to use the same pattern of wage adjustments in both plants.

Dehydrated Potatoes To Be Sent Abroad

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—Roy A. Hendrickson, deputy administrator of UNRRA, today pledged the international relief organization to take up to 10,000,000 pounds of dehydrated potatoes for overseas consumption.

Hendrickson agreed to the proposal, not to cost more than \$2,000,000, at conferences with potato dehydrated company officials and Senators Gossett (D., Idaho) and Carville (D., Nev.) and Representatives Robertson (R., N.D.) and Hagen (R., Minn.) in the office of Senator Taylor (D., Idaho).

A. E. Mercker, head of the potato section of the Agriculture Department, told the group a potential surplus of 3,400,000 bushels of potatoes is indicated on the 1945 crop.

Truman Signs, Hits Act Limiting GI Benefits

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—President Truman today signed a bill canceling out \$51,786,811.921 in appropriations voted by Congress during the war. But in so doing, he sharply criticized a provision in the legislation denying Philippine Army veterans major benefits under the GI Bill of Rights. The provision was attached to the bill as a legislative rider.

The bulk of the unspent appropriations which Congress ordered canceled had been allotted to the War and Navy departments, which had not obligated them at the time the war ended.

A similar bill was passed late last year, but Mr. Truman pocket-vetoed it because of a rider requiring early return of the United States Employment Service to state control. The new measure did not affect USES.

Mr. Truman said in a statement he realizes there are "practical difficulties" in applying the GI benefits to the Philippine veterans.

But, he added, the legislation does not release the United States from its moral obligation to provide for the heroic Philippine veterans who sacrificed so much for the common cause.

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He said he had directed Secretary of War Patterson, Veterans Administrator Omar Bradley and Philippines High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt to draw up a plan to remove the difficulties.

Halifax Links Loan To Economic Pattern

Chicago, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, said today the projected American loan to Britain represents an effort "to settle the whole economic pattern of the future."

It would not be a loan of dollars, he said in a speech prepared for the Inland Daily Press Association, but a credit to finance British purchase of American goods and it "could not be used in any other way."

The future prosperity of the world, he continued, "will depend very largely upon the free interchange at a stable rate" of American and British currencies, which in prewar days accounted for more than half of the world's trade.

9,477 Service Men Reaching Ports

[By the Associated Press]

Eight vessels carrying 6,734 personnel are scheduled to arrive today at four West Coast ports and six ships with 2,743 are due at two East Coast ports. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Fair Isle, from Le Havre: 1,702 troops, including headquarters, service company, companies A, B and C and medical detachment of 80th Amphibious Tractor Battalion; eight nurses, three WACs.

Cody Victory, from Bremerhaven: 977 troops, including head-

quarters and headquarters battery. Batteries A, B and D of 135th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion; medical detachment, Company B and Service Company of 15th Tank Battalion, 3,487th Quartermaster Truck Company.

Norfolk And Seattle

At Norfolk—Miscellaneous on: Albert Michelson, from Leghorn, originally due February 18, 22. Mary Austin, from Leghorn, 1.

Newbury Victory, from Casablanca, 28.

Frank Wiggins, from Naples, 2.

At Seattle—Miscellaneous on:

Baranof, from Alaska: Six army.

Kingston Victory, from Yokohama: 1,426 army.

At Los Angeles—Hocking, from

Saipan: 1,826 miscellaneous personnel.

At San Diego—Miscellaneous on:

Assault Transport Monrovia: 1,555 navy, marine and coast guard.

LST: 221; 45 machines.

(Both vessels from Pacific forward areas.)

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous on:

Cavalier, from Guam: 148 navy.

Megez, from Japan, 27 navy.

Oconto, from Pearl Harbor:

1,621 army, 80 navy.

PEOPLE SHALL PREVAIL."

NOEL-BAKER DECLARED IT WAS "FAR BETTER FOR THINGS TO COME OUT IN THE OPEN" AT THE SECURITY COUNCIL MEETINGS AND THAT THE DEBATES "IMPROVED THE RELATIONS BETWEEN OURSELVES AND THE SOVIET UNION" AS WELL AS BETWEEN BOTH COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED STATES.

MACMILLAN PLEDGED SOLID CONSERVATIVE SUPPORT TO FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN'S HANDLING OF RUSSIAN COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE BRITISH AT THE COUNCIL SESSIONS.

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THE STATEMENT THEN CALLED ATTENTION TO WHAT IT SAID WAS A CAMPAIGN "HOSTILE TO THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH HAD STARTED IN THE CANADIAN PRESS AND RADIO SIMULTANEOUSLY" WITH THE MACKENZIE KING STATEMENT LAST FRIDAY.

"DESPITE THE INSIGNIFICANCE OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO THE STATEMENT OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ON FEB. 15, THIS ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN IS SUPPORTED BY MANY CANADIAN ORGANS." THE MOSCOW STATEMENT CONTINUED. "MOREOVER THE POSITION TAKEN UP BY THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IS DIRECTED TOWARD THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THIS CAMPAIGN IN THE PRESS AND RADIO. IT IS NOT COMPATIBLE WITH THE FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES."

"ONE MUST RECOGNIZE," THE STATEMENT SAID, "THAT THE ABOVE-MENTIONED UNRIDLED ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN WAS PART OF THE PLAN OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, AND IS AIMED AT INFLECTING POLITICAL HARM TO THE SOVIET UNION."

"IT CANNOT BE ACCEPTED AS A COINCIDENCE THAT THE STATEMENT OF MR. MACKENZIE KING WAS TIMED FOR THE MOMENT OF THE ENDING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY WHERE STATEMENTS OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION WERE MADE IN DEFENSE OF THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF SMALL COUNTRIES."

"APPARENTLY THE STATEMENT OF MR. MACKENZIE KING AND THE ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN WHICH DEVELOPED IN CONNECTION WITH THIS IN CANADA PRESENTS SOMETHING IN THE NATURE OF AN ANSWER TO THE UNPLEASANTNESS CAUSED TO THE FRIENDS OF MR. MACKENZIE KING BY THE SOVIET DELEGATE AT THE SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY."

THE TEXT X X X 5TH GRAPH ORIGINAL.

--DASH--

THE SOVIET EMBASSY HAS CANCELLED PLANS FOR A DIPLOMATIC PARTY WHICH IT WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN PLANNING FOR SATURDAY, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE RED ARMY. THIS DATE HAS ALWAYS BEEN OBSERVED BY SUCH A FUNCTION IN PAST YEARS. ONE EMBASSY ATTACHE, QUESTIONED ABOUT THE CANCELLATION, LAUGHED AND SAID, "APPARENTLY HALF SERIOUSLY AND HALF JOKINGLY, 'PERHAPS NOBODY WOULD COME.'" DN417AES

WINDING UP DEBATE FOR THE GOVERNMENT, MINISTER OF STATE PHILIP NOEL-BAKER ASSERTED THAT THE RECENT EXCHANGES IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL BETWEEN THE MAJOR POWERS HAD IMPROVED RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

HE SAID THE BRITISH WERE "DETERMINED, THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, TO KILL POWER POLITICS IN ORDER THAT THE WILL OF THE

NIGHT

FEB 21 1946

LONDON, FEB. 20 (AP)—BRITISH SHIPYARDS LAUNCHED 325 MERCHANT VESSELS TOTALLING 893,233 TONS DURING 1945 AND AT THE END OF THE YEAR HAD 1,642,840 TONS MORE UNDER CONSTRUCTION. IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY IN THE FIRST SUMMARY OF SHIPBUILDING SINCE 1938. LLOYD'S REGISTRY OF SHIPBUILDING SAID THAT ONLY 2.03 PERCENT OF THE VESSELS WERE BUILT FOR FOREIGN OWNERS, COMPARED WITH THE 1938 FIGURE OF 19.8 PERCENT. OF THE 325 VESSELS SET AFLOAT, 316 WERE BUILT FOR BRITISH OR IRISH OWNERS, SIX FOR BRITISH DOMINIONS AND THREE FOR NORWAY. ALL WERE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION, AND AVERAGED 2,764 TONS.

LONDON, FEB. 20 (AP)—FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN REFUSED TODAY A SUGGESTION IN COMMONS THAT HE TAKE THE LEAD IN SETTING ASIDE MAY 1--AN INTERNATIONAL LEFTIST-LABOR PARADE DAY--OR ANY OTHER DAY FOR A WORLD CELEBRATION OF PEACE. SIR WALDRON SMITHERS, A CONSERVATIVE, GOT A FEW LAUGHS BUT NO REPLY FROM BEVIN WHEN HE ASKED: "WOULDN'T APRIL 1 BE A BETTER DAY?" GH1114AES

LONDON, FEB. 20--(AP)--RUSSIAN SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR V. M.

MOLOTOV CONFERRED TODAY WITH PREMIER AHMED QAVAM ES SALTANEH AND

OTHER IRANIAN EMBASSIES ON THE AZERBAIJAN DISPUTE, THE MOSCOW

RADIO SAID TONIGHT.

Went LON
NIGHT
MACMILLAN
3rd P

30.24-1169

LONDON, FEB. 20--(AP)--THE MOSCOW RADIO ~~STATION~~ TODAY

QUOTED A WARSAW DISPATCH AS ~~SAYING~~ SAYING THAT ALL POLISH POLITICAL PARTIES ~~WILL~~ WILL MEET TOMORROW TO DISCUSS ~~THE~~ FORMATION OF A UNITED BLOCK FOR THE COMING ELECTIONS.

APR 01750 MB/540P

PARIS, FEB. 20--(AP)--MARCEL BUCHARD, FRENCH COLLABORATIONIST AND LEADER OF THE "BLUE SHIRTS" DURING THE OCCUPATION, ~~XXXXXX~~ TONIGHT

RECEIVED A SENTENCE OF DEATH, NATIONAL DEGRADATION AND CONFISCATION OF HIS PROPERTY, AT THE CONCLUSION OF HIS TRIAL BEFORE A ~~PARIS~~ COURT.

APRA HODENFIELDS 02010 RCH 707P.

PARIS, FEB. 20--(AP)--MARIUS MOUTET, MINISTER FOR COLONIES, TOLD A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ~~(PARLIAMENT)~~ COMMITTEE TODAY THAT FRENCH TROOPS WOULD REPLACE CHINESE GARRISONS IN NORTHERN INDCHINA, UNDER AN ACCORD BETWEEN CHINA AND THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF IN INDCHINA.

MOUTET SAID THE CHINESE TROOPS WOULD BE WITHDRAWN GRADUALLY AS FRENCH FORCES ARE REARMED AND READY TO ASSUME THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER.

APRA DVNANS 01845 RCH 710P.

ROME, FEB. 20--(AP)--AN INFORMED ITALIAN SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS SUGGESTED TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT THAT THE FORTH COMING CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY HAVE LIMITED FUNCTIONS. LEFTISTS HAVE ADVOCATED SOVEREIGN POWER FOR THE BODY. THE CABINET WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN ADVISED TODAY OF THE CONTENTS OF A UNITED STATES MEMORANDUM. INFORMANTS WERE UNABLE TO SAY WHETHER THE UNITED STATES HAD ADVISED AGAINST THE MONARCHIAL QUESTION BEING RESOLVED BY THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY. RIGHTISTS FAVOR A REFERENDUM ON THE QUESTION. RQ1249RES

ADD ROME YUGOSLAV DAY XXXX

THE PAPER, IN A TRIESTE DISPATCH, SAID THE REPORTED PLOT WAS BASED ON A BELIEF THAT AN INSURRECTION WOULD MEET WITH ONLY "WEAK AND LIMITED REACTION" FROM ALLIED TROOPS. PUBLICATION OF THESE STORIES FOLLOWED BY SEVERAL DAYS A YUGOSLAV CHARGE THAT POLISH TROOPS SERVING UNDER BRITISH COMMAND IN ITALY WERE MOVING TOWARD THE YUGOSLAV BORDER AND WERE A THREAT TO PEACE. THE CHARGE, CONTAINED IN A YUGOSLAV MEMORANDUM WHICH WAS PRESENTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL IN LONDON LAST SATURDAY BY RUSSIA, SUBSEQUENTLY WAS DENIED BY BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN. A COMMISSION OF ALLIED EXPERTS NOW IS ENGAGED IN AN INVESTIGATION OF CONFLICTING YUGOSLAV-ITALIAN CLAIMS TO VENEZIA GIULIA AND WILL SUBMIT ITS FINDINGS TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL IN LONDON. DN446AES

BY REGINALD WILLIAMS
BRUSSELS, FEB 20--(AP)--KING LEOPOLD III WILL NOT BE ASKED TO RETURN TO BELGIUM IMMEDIATELY, NO MATTER WHICH PARTY TAKES OVER THE REINS OF GOVERNMENT, AUGUST DE SCHRYVER, SOCIAL CHRISTIAN PARTY LEADER, DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY. DE SCHRYVER, WHO MAY BE THE NEXT BELGIAN PREMIER, SAID: "SHOULD MY PARTY BE CALLED UPON TO ADMINISTER THE COUNTRY, WE WILL ASK FOR A NATIONAL CONSULTATION TO ASK THE PEOPLE--MEN AND WOMEN ALIKE OVER THE AGE OF 21--WHETHER THE KING SHOULD RESUME HIS CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVES. ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OBTAINED, PARLIAMENT WILL THEN DRAW ITS OWN CONCLUSIONS." THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS, MADE UP MAINLY OF CATHOLICS AND ROYALISTS ADVOCATING THE RETURN OF LEOPOLD, WON A LARGE PLURALITY, BUT NOT A MAJORITY IN SUNDAY'S ELECTIONS. DE SCHRYVER WAS CHARGED BY REGENT PRINCE CHARLES WITH A "MISSION OF INQUIRY" ON FORMING A NEW CABINET. DE SCHRYVER WAS REPORTED TO HAVE OFFERED CABINET POSTS TO EVERY BELGIAN POLITICAL FACTION. THESE INCLUDE THE SOCIALIST-COMMUNIST-LIBERAL COALITION WHICH FORCED LEOPOLD INTO EXILE. DA1235AES

Brussels, Feb. 20--(ap)-- ~~first ship~~ of continental

GI bridge is gathering here for rail transportation to Le Havre,

where 454 will sail on the General Goethals March 5 for New York.

The official army greeter is Capt. George D. Lenington, of Harrisburg, Penn., who is working against time as he hopes to be redeployed soon.

He rented the Bedford hotel, loaded it with layettes, cribs and safety pins, but his big headache is the wives' money. They will need french francs in Le Havre and France won't accept the currency of other european countries.

"Someone back home ought to tell these husbands that their wives need dollars and the only way they can get them is by allotment checks, money orders or traveler's checks," lenington said.

BERLIN, FEB. 20-(AP)-THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT DISCUSSIONS WERE UNDERWAY TO PERMIT THE EXPORT OF GERMAN CAMERAS, BINOCULARS AND TECHNICAL LENSES TO HELP GERMANY PAY FOR FOOD IMPORTS.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS HAVE NOT BEFORE FIGURED IN THE DRIBBLE OF EXPORT TRADE DEVELOPING IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE.

MJ921AES

ADD HERFORD JET
THE PROFESSOR SAID BRITISH AUTHORITIES HAD MADE HIM AN OFFER TO GO TO ENGLAND TO COMPLETE HIS WORK ON THE JET AIRLINER AND THAT HE WAS NOW WAITING FOR THE NEGOTIATIONS TO GO THROUGH. HE SAID HE HAD DEVELOPED A 600-MILE-AN-HOUR FIGHTER JUST BEFORE GERMANY COLLAPSED.

MD1145AES

BY GEORGE TUCKER
NURNBERG, FEB. 20-(AP)-ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE INVASION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA ADOLF HITLER SPED TO PRAGUE BY AUTOMOBILE, PERSONALLY STOLE A HALF DOZEN FINE TAPESTRIES, THEN DEPARTED THE NEXT MORNING WITH THE LOOT IN HIS POSSESSION. THE SOVIET PROSECUTION TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TODAY.
"REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING, THE RUSSIANS ADDED, ANNOUNCED BLUNTLY IN 1942 THAT HE INTENDED TO PLUNDER EUROPE AS IT HAD NEVER BEEN PLUNDERED BEFORE, AND DECLARED ANY CONCERN FOR THE PEOPLE AFFECTED SHOULD CEASE, ONCE AND FOR ALL.
"THIS ALLEGED THEFT BY HITLER SOVIET PROSECUTOR L.R. SHEYNIN SAID: "THIS EXAMPLE OF LOW LOOTING BY THE HEAD OF STATE WAS TYPICAL OF THE PREDATORY MOTIVES OF THE NAZI REGIME, WHICH AFTER CAREFUL PLANNING SET ABOUT THE SYSTEMATIC PLUNDERING OF PRIVATE PUBLIC AND NATIONAL PROPERTY IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES."
SHEYNIN SAID THAT AS SOON AS GERMAN TROOPS CROSSED THE CZECH BORDER CONVOYS OF LOOT WERE SENT BACK TO THE REICH. NEW STREET CARS WERE TAKEN OFF THEIR TRACKS AND SENT TO GERMANY, WHILE MORE THAN \$25,000,000 IN CZECH GOLD WAS CONFISCATED AN HOUR AFTER THE INVASION, HE SAID.

MQ931PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, FEB. 20-(AP)-MORE THAN \$2,000,000 WORTH OF WAR-TIME AIRPOWER HEADED FOR THE JUNKHEAPS TODAY AS THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE STRIPPED AND DESTROYED THE FIRST 2,000 OF 6,249 WAR PLANES.
LT. GEN. JOHN K. CANNON, COMMANDING THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE IN EUROPE, SAID THESE PLANES EITHER WERE WAR WEARY, OBSOLETE, OR UNUSABLE IN FUTURE AIR OPERATIONS EVEN AS RESERVE AIRCRAFT.
APPROXIMATELY 1,500 OTHER AIRCRAFT WHICH MIGHT BE USED ECONOMICALLY FOR PEACETIME USES HAVE BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE SURPLUS PROPERTY POOL FOR SALE.
AN ADDITIONAL 3,500 AIRCRAFT ARE BEING KEPT AS A RESERVE FOR THE OCCUPATION FORCES.

MQ936PES

frankfurt, germany, feb. 20--(ap)--troops of the 137th evacuation hospital were among 4,764 american soldiers shipped home from european ports during the last 24 hours, u. s. army headquarters announced today.

the hospital corps men sailed from le havre with the 815th

ATHENS, FEB. 20-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER VIMA, WHICH NORMALLY REFLECTS THE VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT, SAID TODAY THAT PREMIER THEMISTOCLES SOPHOULIS AND HIS CABINET WOULD RESIGN AND PERHAPS ABSTAIN FROM THE MARCH 31 ELECTIONS UNLESS ORDER IS RESTORED IN GREECE.
THE LEFT WING HAD ALREADY HAS THREATENED NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE VOTING UNLESS GIVEN REPRESENTATION IN THE SOPHOULIS CABINET.
THE GOVERNMENT, THE NEWSPAPER DECLARED, HAS INDICATED CONCERN THAT FULL RESTORATION OF ORDER MIGHT BE PREVENTED BY EXTREME RIGHT AND LEFT WING "TERRORISTS."

antiaircraft battalion, 69th field artillery battalion, 340th

quartermaster depot company, 1109th engineer combat group and the 681st quartermaster laundry company.

sailing from antwerp were the 774th field artillery battalion and the 147th engineer combat battalion.

the following units already are on the high seas: 1269th,

43rd, 283rd, 602nd, 381st, 552nd, 1257th, 1255th, 283rd, 283rd,

48th, 552nd, 1257th and 1255th engineer combat battalions; 609th and

44th field artillery battalions; 43rd quartermaster railhead company;

692nd, 3488th, 641st, 4222nd, 3512nd and 647th quartermaster truck

companies; 3878th quartermaster gas company; 3968th quartermaster salvage

company; 807th transportation corps base; 716th railhead battalion, and

the 3013rd, 3019th and 3025th quartermaster bakery companies.

apr/oregans 01830/tho/255p

PRAGUE, FEB 20-(AP)-THREE AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE HELD BY CZECHOSLOVAK AUTHORITIES TODAY AFTER MAKING WHAT POLICE TERMED AN UNAUTHORIZED SEARCH AND SEIZURE OF GERMAN DOCUMENTS. THE CZECHOSLOVAKS PROTESTED "VIOLATION OF THE COUNTRY'S SOVEREIGNTY." POLICE SAID 14 HEAVILY-ARMED AMERICANS BROKE OPEN A LODGE IN THE

FOREST NEAR STECHOVICE AND REMOVED DOCUMENTS BELIEVED WANTED IN A WAR CRIMES INQUIRY. THREE OF THE AMERICANS, CZECHOSLOVAK REPORTS SAID, WERE APPREHENDED LATER AT A HOTEL BUT THEIR COMPANIONS LEFT THE COUNTRY WITH THE DOCUMENTS. NAMES OF THE MEN HELD WERE NOT MADE PUBLIC.

DN408AES

MOSCOW, FEB. 20-(AP)-AN IRANIAN SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT PREMIER AHMED QAVAM'S SALTANEH PROBABLY WOULD BEGIN PRELIMINARY CONVERSATIONS WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS LATER IN THE DAY IN AN EFFORT TO SETTLE THE AZERBAIJAN DISPUTE. THE MOSCOW PRESS GAVE PROMINENCE TO THE BRIEF SPEECH QAVAM MADE OVER THE MOSCOW RADIO YESTERDAY ON HIS ARRIVAL HERE. WHEN HE EXPRESSED "HOPE THAT WE SHALL SUCCEED IN ESTABLISHING THE CLOSEST FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH OUR NEIGHBOR, THE SOVIET UNION," THE PREMIER WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "I'M VERY GLAD TO HAVE ARRIVED IN THE CAPITAL OF A COUNTRY FRIENDLY TO US IN THE CAPACITY OF A GENUINE FRIEND," THE PREMIER WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

MJ917AES

tehran, iran, feb. 20-(ap)-The chief of the Iranian police, Gen.

Khosro Panah, was dismissed last night by order of Gen. Prince Firouz, minister of roads and communications and acting minister of the interior, it was announced officially today.

This was the fourth dismissal in four days since the ousting of Gen.

Arla, chief of staff of the Imperial Iranian army. Gen. Moghadam, military governor of Tehran, and Matin Daftari, minister without portfolio, previously were retired.

30.24-1171

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 21-(AP)-INDIAN TROOPS, SUPPORTED BY BOMBAY CITY POLICE, TODAY ROUNDED UP MORE THAN 40 ROYAL INDIAN NAVY STRIKERS WHO REFUSED TO RETURN TO THEIR SHIPS OR SHORE ESTABLISHMENTS.

U.S. CONSUL GENERAL HOWARD DONOVAN SAID YESTERDAY A NOTE HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM REAR ADM. A. R. RATTRAY, ROYAL INDIAN NAVAL COMMANDER IN BOMBAY, EXPRESSING "SINCERE REGRET" OVER THE BURNING OF AN AMERICAN FLAG DURING A DEMONSTRATION BY THE SEAMEN YESTERDAY.

DURING THE STRIKE THE INDIAN SAILORS ALLEGED THEY WERE PAID LESS THAN BRITONS FOR DOING THE SAME WORK, GIVEN INFERIOR FOOD, SUBJECTED TO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, AND WERE DENIED AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMOTION.
MQ1103PES

BATAVIA, FEB. 20-(AP)-DUTCH AUTHORITIES SAID TODAY THE BODY OF A JAPANESE, CLAD IN THE UNIFORM OF AN INDONESIAN NATIONALIST, WAS FOUND YESTERDAY AFTER A FIVE-HOUR FIGHT IN WHICH INDIAN TROOPS JOINED INDONESIAN CIVIL POLICE AGAINST HEAVY MACHINEGUN FIRE TO CLEAR SNIPERS FROM THE BANDOENG FACTORY AREA.

INFORMAL TALKS BY H. JAVAN MOOK, ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, BRITISH ENVOY SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR AND PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT WERE SUSPENDED MEANTIME. WHILE SJAHRIR WENT TO JOGJAKARTA TO CONFER WITH NATIONALIST PRESIDENT SOEKARNO.

VAN MOOK AND SJAHRIR HAD BEEN MEETING SIR ARCHIBALD SEPARATELY FOR A WEEK IN NEGOTIATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE DEMANDS.
MJ001PES

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT LOSS OF MACHINERY FORCED MOST FACTORIES TO CLOSE, THAT NEARLY 3,000,000 OF THE VAST TERRITORY'S MORE THAN 30,000,000 POPULATION WERE JOBLESS, AND THAT EVEN MOST SCHOOLS WERE SHUT.
4DD CHNNK6 NIGHT
21 1946

IN PEIPING TODAY TWO THOUSAND CHINESE MASSES BEFORE EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS OF CHINA'S ARMISTICE COMMISSION DEMANDING WITHDRAWAL OF CHINESE COMMUNISTS FROM THEIR VILLAGES IN OUTLYING PEIPING AREAS AND SAFE RETURN OF THE DEMONSTRATORS TO THEIR HOMES.
JQ853PCS

ADD CHNNK6 DAY (7005) XXX-CHINA WERE PERMITTED. HE STATED THE COMMUNISTS HAD PRESENTED NO FORMAL DEMANDS FOR A CEILING ON THE NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS ENTERING MANCHURIA AND THAT IF THEY DID IT WOULD BE TANTAMOUNT TO VIOLATION OF THE TRUCE AGREEMENT.

THE NEW SZECHWAN DAILY NEWS REPORTED THE GOVERNMENT IS WORKING OUT "A NEW SOLUTION" OF THE MANCHURIAN PROBLEM. IT SAID CHIANG CHING-KUO, SPECIAL COMMISSIONER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN MANCHURIA, WOULD TAKE IT TO SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN CHANGCHUN, THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL. CHIANG IS THE SON OF THE GENERALISSIMO.

THE PAPER ADDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS CONSIDERING A RESHUFFLE OF ITS OFFICIALS THERE.

THE WORLD DAILY NEWS REPORTED THAT THE MILITARY COMMITTEE OF THREE FOR WHICH GENERAL MARSHALL IS AN ADVISER HAD REACHED AN AGREEMENT ON THE REORGANIZATION OF COMMUNIST FORCES. HOWEVER, WU TOLD THE PRESS CONFERENCE THE COMMITTEE WAS CONTINUING ITS DISCUSSIONS AND GAVE NO DETAILS.

THE CHINA TIMES, IN CRITICISING SOONG, ASSERTED HE KNEW THE YALTA AGREEMENT HAD RUSSIA AT CHINA'S EXPENSE AND SAID HE MADE SACRIFICES IN THE FULL KNOWLEDGE THAT THEY WOULD BE AGAINST THE WILL OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE.

THE PAPER SAID THAT WHEN SOONG WAS NEGOTIATING WITH THE RUSSIANS JAPAN'S SURRENDER WAS IMMINENT AND CHINA HAD NO REASON TO YIELD TO THE YALTA DECISIONS, WHICH IT CHARGED CLEARLY VIOLATED CHINESE

SOVEREIGNTY. IT DECLARED THE DECISIONS INFRINGED ON THE CAIRO AGREEMENT TO RESTORE MANCHURIA FULLY TO CHINESE SOVEREIGNTY.
(FROM YENAN, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT JOHN RODERICK RADIOED THAT GEN. CHOU EN-LAI HAD ARRIVED IN THAT COMMUNIST HEAD-QUARTERS FOR TALKS WITH MAO TSE-TUNG AND OTHER PARTY LEADERS ABOUT THE MANCHURIA SITUATION. THE COMMUNIST GENERAL DECLINED COMMENT.)
WW344APS

TOKYO, THURSDAY, FEB. 21-(AP)-AFTER THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WILL PAY STATE COMPENSATION TOTALING POSSIBLY 15,000,000,000 YEN (\$1,000,000,000,000) TO WAR-RAVAGED INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE MINISTER SANKURO OGASAWARA PROMISED TODAY.
THIS FIRST OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON INDEMNITIES SINCE THE OCCUPATION FOLLOWED BY ONE DAY EMPEROR HIROHITO'S TOUR OF JAPAN'S RUINED INDUSTRIAL CENTERS.
JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN HAD CHARGED PREVIOUSLY THAT GOVERNMENT SILENCE ON THE QUESTION OF INDEMNITIES HAD DELAYED RECONVERSION.
COMPANIES WHICH ARE EXPECTED TO CONTRIBUTE MOST TOWARD THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION WILL PREFER COMPENSATION PAYMENTS.
NEWSPAPERS QUOTED OGASAWARA. INDEMNITIES WILL SERVE PARTIALLY AS GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO THOSE ON THE WANE WAR PRODUCERS UNABLE OTHERWISE TO BEGIN PEACETIME PRODUCTION. SOME 5,809 FACTORIES HAVE FILED CLAIMS.
OGASAWARA SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD PLEDGE PAYMENT DURING THE WAR. MOREOVER, HE ADDED, THE NATION'S OWN FINANCES NEEDED INCOME FROM REVITALIZED INDUSTRY.
HIROHITO, ON THE SECOND DAY OF HIS FIRST POSTWAR INSPECTION OF THE AREA AROUND TOKYO, WEDNESDAY VIEWED SOME OF THE HUMAN WRECKAGE OF HIS COUNTRY'S LOST WAR.
AT REPATRIATION CENTERS X X X SECOND GRAF PVS

JQ1048PCS

ADD TOKYO DAY (OPINES) XXX-LIVING
PREMIER KIJURO SHIDEHARA SAID YESTERDAY PARALLEL GOVERNMENT MEASURES WOULD BE PURSUED TO FORCE THE SALE AT OFFICIAL PRICES OF HOARDED FOODSTUFFS AND OTHER GOODS. THE PURPOSE WOULD BE TO INCREASE THE FLOW OF COMMODITIES TO LEGAL MARKETS THROUGH GOVERNMENT CHANNELS.
ON THE POLITICAL FRONT, PLANS WERE BEING MADE TO INAUGURATE A SERIES OF BROADCASTS -- "WOMEN IN POLITICS" ON THE PROGRAM WILL BE A SCHOOL-TEACHER, STUDENT, FARMER'S WIFE, WAITRESS, GEISHA GIRL, TYPIST AND A NURSE.
ALL DISCUSSING WOMEN'S ROLE IN JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
OCCUPATION FORCES WERE LOOKING FORWARD TO THE DEDICATION OF THE FIRST AMERICAN-BUILT AIRSTRIP IN JAPAN, AT IRUMAGAWA ARMY AIR BASE ABOUT 20 MILES NORTH OF TOKYO, ON FEB. 25. THE FIELD WILL BE INSPECTED BY MAJ. GEN. K. B. WOLFE, COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE. IT IS NEAR THE SITE WHERE MANY BOMB-CARRYING PAPER BALLOONS WERE LAUNCHED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES LAST SPRING.

DS731APS

TOKYO, THURSDAY, FEB. 21-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE ALLIED SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS HAS FORWARDED TO WASHINGTON THE LATEST OF "SEVERAL" OFFICIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT REQUESTS FOR ALLIED HELP IN REPATRIATING JAPANESE FROM RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED AREAS. HEADQUARTERS ACTED MERELY AS A FORWARDING AGENCY, THESE SOURCES SAID, POINTING OUT THAT ANY FUTURE ACTION IS UP TO WASHINGTON.

JAPAN LISTS 2,640,000 NATIONALS IN MANCHURIA, NORTHERN KOREA, THE KURILES, AND SOUTHERN SAKHALIN, ALL SOVIET-OCCUPIED. ONLY A TRICKLE HAS REACHED JAPAN FROM KOREA AND THE KURILES, AND TOKYO NEWSPAPERS SAID THAT THESE "ESCAPED." A VIRTUALLY COMPLETE ABSENCE OF INFORMATION HERE ABOUT JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA IS INCREASING ANXIETY AMONG LOCAL RELATIVES.

NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS WITH "ESCAPED PERSONS" FROM THE KURILES HAVE DESCRIBED RELATIVELY GOOD LIVING CONDITIONS, HOWEVER, WITH AMPLE FOOD SUPPLIES AND ONLY LIMITED INTERNMENT.

JAPANESE SOURCES SAID THAT THUS FAR NO "REPLY HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON TO ANY REQUEST.

SO FAR AS IS KNOWN, THESE MARK THE FIRST OFFICIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS WITH WASHINGTON ON INTERNATIONAL MATTERS.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FIGURES ON JAPANESE REMAINING IN SOVIET-OCCUPIED TERRITORY INCLUDED 1,200,000 CIVILIANS AND 700,000 SERVICEMEN IN MANCHURIA.

JQ1044

TOKYO, FEB 20 (AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN AND JAPANESE GOVERNMENTS ARE NEGOTIATING A BARTER AGREEMENT, AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID TODAY.

"I WOULD BE VERY MUCH SURPRISED IF SIMILAR NEGOTIATIONS WERE NOT BEING CONDUCTED WITH THE JAPANESE BY OTHER NATIONS," HE ADDED.

HE DECLINED TO SAY SPECIFICALLY WHAT AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE WAS BEING OFFERED IN EXCHANGE BUT INDICATED WHEAT AND WOOL MIGHT BE INCLUDED.

SUCH TRANSACTIONS, SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, WOULD BE IN THE FORM OF BARTER BECAUSE THE JAPANESE FINANCIAL SITUATION OBVIATES OTHER METHODS.

GG1205PCS NM

YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, FEB. 21-(AP)-A PLEA TO HANG THE JAPANESE DEFENDANT--OR TO AWARD HIM A MEDAL--WAS VOICED BY THE PROSECUTION TODAY IN CLOSING ARGUMENTS AT THE WAR-CRIMES TRIAL OF CAPT. SHIGERU AONA, CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER AT HAKODATE'S MAIN PRISON CAMP.

"THIS CASE IS UNIQUE," SAID LT. CHARLES D. FOGLE, MARIETTA, O., PROSECUTING ATTORNEY. "IN THAT AFFIDAVITS AND TESTIMONY OF THE PROSECUTION ARE MET HEAD-ON BY TESTIMONY OF THE ACCUSED."

THE COMMISSION WILL RECONVENE FRIDAY AT 1:30 P.M.; (11:30 P.M. THURSDAY, E.S.T.), TO DELIVER ITS VERDICT.

DEFENSE ATTORNEYS LTS. FRANK L. HEARD, ROSENBERG, TEX., AND HAROLD WEIL, 10 MONROE ST., NEW YORK CITY, MAINTAINED THAT THE PROSECUTION HAVE FAILED TO PROVE AONA GUILTY "BEYOND REASONABLE DOUBT" OF THE CHARGE OF CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEATHS OF MANY ALLIED PRISONERS.

HONOLULU, FEB. 20-(AP)-THE HAWAII CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE (AVC) RUSHED TODAY TO THE DEFENSE OF THREE DISCIPLINED MARINES DESPITE A VIRTUAL "HANDS OFF" WARNING FROM MID-PACIFIC ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

THE AVC APPOINTED A COMMITTEE OF THREE CIVILIANS TO MEET TODAY WITH VICE ADM. SHERWOOD A. TAFFINDER, COMMANDANT OF THE 14TH NAVAL DISTRICT, TO PROTEST THE MARINES' CONFINEMENT.

THE VETERANS SAID THEY ALSO WOULD ASK NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON, D.C., TO REQUEST THE MARINE COMMANDANT, GEN. A.A. VANDEGRIFT, TO CLARIFY THE RIGHT OF LEATHERNECKS TO PETITION, THE STATUS OF THE CONFINED TRIO, AND THE MARINE DISCHARGE POLICY.

FLEET MARINE HEADQUARTERS SAID THE DISCIPLINED TRIO HAD CIRCULATED A DEMOBILIZATION PETITION PROTEST "SUGGESTED AND RECOMMENDED BY TWO INDIVIDUALS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE U.S. MARINE CORPS."

LT. GEN. ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, JR., THE ARMY MID-PACIFIC COMMANDER, IMMEDIATELY BANNED ARMY "INTERFERENCE" WITH ANY OTHER SERVICE. AN ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID THAT TWO ARMY MEN, T/4 EDWARD TRUMAN OF DES MOINES, CHAIRMAN OF THE AVC, AND LT. SEYMOUR BANKS (HOME TOWN UNAVAILABLE) HAD HELPED DRAFT THE MARINE PROTEST.

THE AVC APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF CIVILIANS TO TAKE UP THE CONFIRMED MARINES' DEFENSE EVADED THE RICHARDSON BAN AGAINST INTERFERENCE BY ARMY PERSONNEL.

NO DISCIPLINARY ACTION WILL BE TAKEN AGAINST EITHER BANKS OR TRUMAN UNLESS THEY VIOLATE THIS DIRECTIVE HENCEFORTH," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

LT. GEN. ROY S. GEIGER, COMMANDER OF THE PACIFIC FLEET MARINE FORCE, LISTED THE CONFINED MEN AS TECH/SGT. JASON P. SHAFFER, HARRISBURG, PA.; STAFF/SGT. HARRY H. COOLEY, NEW ORLEANS, LA., AND SGT. GEORGE M. DARCY, NEW YORK CITY.

RICHARDSON'S ORDER DIRECTED THAT "ALL ARMY PERSONNEL IN THIS COMMAND WILL REFRAIN COMPLETELY FROM PARTICIPATING IN ANY MEETINGS WHICH HAVE FOR THEIR PURPOSE THE INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION OF ANOTHER SERVICE, OR FROM INTERFERING IN ANY OTHER WAY."

GENERAL GEIGER, IN A LONG FORMAL STATEMENT, SAID THE THREE MARINES "VIOLATED LAWFUL ORDERS" AND ARE NOW CONFINED PENDING "AN INVESTIGATION CURRENTLY BEING CONDUCTED."

FJK746ACS

UNDATED ASIATIC (300)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(FX). A CHINESE GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DECLARED TODAY HIS NATION WAS NOT A PARTY TO THE YALTA AGREEMENT AND IS NOT BOUND BY IT INsofar AS MANCHURIA IS CONCERNED.

"NOTHING BUT THE SINO-SOVIET TREATY IS BINDING UPON BOTH CHINA AND

30.24-1173

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RUSSIA," SAID HO FENG-SHAN, DIRECTOR OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE INFORMATION SECTION.

THE YALTA AGREEMENT GAVE RUSSIA CONTROL OF PORT ARTHUR IN MANCHURIA AND DAIREN, WHICH WAS DECLARED A FREE PORT; AND PROVIDED FOR JOINT SINO-SOVIET OPERATION OF CERTAIN MANCHURIAN RAILROADS.

THE SPOKESMAN TOLD REPORTERS IN CHUNGKING HE HAD NOT BEEN AUTHORIZED TO SAY WHETHER CHINA INTENDED TO PLACE THE MANCHURIAN SITUATION BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

MEANWHILE, REPORTS OF RENEWED FIGHTING IN THE BIG NORTHERN TERRITORY CIRCULATED IN THE CHINESE CAPITAL. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST FORCES WERE SAID TO BE BATTLING NEAR YINGKOW, COMMUNIST-HELD MANCHURIAN PORT AND AROUND COMMUNITIES SOUTH OF MUKDEN.

IN JAPAN, EMPEROR HIROHITO CROSSED THE MOAT OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE WITHOUT CEREMONY FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE DAY TO VIEW HIS NATION'S SKELETAL REMAINS. HE VISITED REPATRIATION CAMPS SOUTH OF TOKYO, AND TALKED BRIEFLY WITH THEIR FORLORN OCCUPANTS. ONE DIRTY-FACED LITTLE GIRL BROKE INTO SOBS WHEN THE EMPEROR ASKED IF SHE WERE COLD.

OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES, SEEKING TO TRACE JAPANESE MILITARISTS' RISE TO POWER, DEMANDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT PRODUCE IMMEDIATELY THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS ON THREE ABORTIVE COUPS D'ETAT IN 1931 AND 1934. THE GOVERNMENT ALREADY HAS TURNED OVER INFORMATION ON SIX OTHER ATTEMPTS TO OVERTHROW CIVILIAN AUTHORITY BETWEEN 1932 AND 1940.

IN BOMBAY, A BRITISH NAVAL COMMANDER EXPRESSED REGRET OVER THE BURNING OF AN AMERICAN FLAG YESTERDAY DURING A DEMONSTRATION BY INDIAN SEAMEN. UNIFORMED MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY PARADED AGAIN IN PROTEST AGAINST ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION IN THE BRITISH NAVAL SERVICE.

DS643APS NM AST

WASHINGTON, FEB 20-(AP)-FRANCO SPAIN IS DUE FOR ANOTHER AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC SLAP BECAUSE OF HER WARTIME DEALINGS WITH HITLER.

SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES SERVED ADVANCE NOTICE OF THIS AT HIS NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY WHEN HE DISCLOSED THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT INTENDED TO MAKE PUBLIC EVIDENCE ON THE SUBJECT CULLED FROM NAZI DOCUMENTS.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CONCERNED WITH SPAIN DOUBTED WHETHER THE UNITED STATES WOULD ISSUE THE NAZI DOCUMENTS IN A FORMAL "BLUE BOOK," SIMILAR TO THE ONE RELEASED LAST WEEK ON ARGENTINE COLLABORATION WITH THE REICH.

THEY DECLARED THAT SPAIN'S RECORD OF COOPERATION WITH THE NAZI IS "TOO WELL KNOWN" AND HAS BEEN REPEATEDLY DENOUNCED IN PUBLIC BY AMERICAN OFFICIALS.

THEREFORE, THEY SAID, IT MIGHT BE BEST MERELY TO MAKE EMBARRASSING NAZI DOCUMENTS PUBLIC WITHOUT ANY COMMENT. THEIR OPINION WAS THAT SUCH A STEP WOULD KEEP THE RECORD CLEAR AND SHOW TO THE WORLD EXACTLY HOW FRANCO AIDED HITLER AT THE TIME HE WAS PROTESTING HIS ADMIRATION FOR THE ALLIES.

PUBLICATION OF SUCH DOCUMENTS NEED NOT NECESSARILY LEAD TO AN AMERICAN BREAK IN THEIR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN, THEY SAID.

THESE OFFICIALS, WHO REQUESTED ANONIMITY SAID ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS LINKING THE ARGENTINE MILITARY GOVERNMENT WITH THE NAZIS PROBABLY WOULD BE FOUND IN THE "TONS" OF SEIZED NAZI RECORDS NOW BEING PROCESSED.

WHETHER THEY WOULD BE MADE PUBLIC, IT WAS BELIEVED, DEPENDED ON WHETHER THE UNITED STATES FELT ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE WAS NECESSARY OR WHETHER MATERIAL OF A SENSATIONAL TYPE WAS UNCOVERED.

BYRNES TOLD REPORTERS THAT AMERICAN AND BRITISH INVESTIGATORS WERE WORKING JOINTLY IN EXAMINING THE NAZI PAPERS AND THAT IT MIGHT TAKE A LONG TIME TO COMPLETE THE TASK.

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WASHINGTON, FEB 20-(AP)-"THE AMERICAN SMYTH" REFERRED TO BY THE MOSCOW RADIO IS DR. HENRY DEWOLFE SMYTH WHO, AS CONSULTANT FOR THE MANHATTAN DISTRICT, THE AGENCY WHICH DIRECTED PRODUCTION OF THE ATOM BOMB, TOLD ABOUT NUCLEAR FISSION IN A VOLUMINOUS REPORT.

SMYTH WAS CHAIRMAN OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY'S DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS WHEN THE GOVERNMENT INVITED HIM TO AID IN THE ATOM PROJECT.

HIS REPORT DETAILED SCIENTIFIC DATA ON THE ART OF SPLITTING ATOMS, TRACING RESEARCH FROM ITS INCEPTION IN THE 1920'S THROUGH THE GIGANTIC RESEARCH PROJECTS CONDUCTED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN WAR DAYS. SIGNIFICANTLY, THE REPORT OMITTED FIGURES FROM THE DISCUSSIONS ON FORMULAS, AN OMISSION WHICH SOME SCIENTISTS SAY KEEPS INTACT THE SECRET FOR PRODUCING FISSIONABLE MATERIAL.

PF338PES

NEW YORK, FEB. 20-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION FACES EVEN GREATER TESTS IN THE FUTURE THAN THOSE IT MET AT THE RECENT LONDON CONFERENCE, SAID EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., HEAD OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE UNO.

IN A STATEMENT YESTERDAY UPON HIS ARRIVAL BY PLANE FROM LONDON WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, STETTINIUS SAID:

"LONDON WAS THE FIRST TEST OF THE UNITED NATIONS. WHAT HAPPENS IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE IN THE DIRECTION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ACTION WILL BE A GREATER TEST, BOTH FOR THE UNITED NATIONS AND OURSELVES. WE CANNOT FAIL TO MEET IT."

DECLARING THAT RECOVERY FROM THE WAR WOULD BE POSSIBLE "ONLY WITH THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND VIGOROUS ACTION BY THE UNITED STATES, ESPECIALLY IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD," THE FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE ADDED:

"OTHER NATIONS MUST DO THEIR PART, AND MY EXPERIENCE IN LONDON HAS CONVINCED ME THAT THEY WILL. WE CANNOT DO WHAT MUST BE DONE ALONE, AND NO ONE EXPECTS US TO. THE RESTORATION OF THE WORLD TO ECONOMIC HEALTH MUST BE A COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISE OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

HE DECLARED THAT UNO AT THE LONDON MEETING NOT ONLY DEMONSTRATED THE STRENGTH TO DEAL WITH SUCH DISPUTES AS THOSE INVOLVING IRAN, GREECE, INDONESIA, LEBANON AND SYRIA BUT ACTUALLY "GAINED STRENGTH BY DOING SO."

THE CHOICE OF THE UNITED STATES AS WORLD HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATION HE SAID, WAS "A HIGH HONOR" FOR AMERICA. HE ASSERTED IT ADDED TO THE "MANY OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES WHICH REST UPON THE UNITED STATES IN THE BUILDING OF A SYSTEM OF LASTING SECURITY FROM WAR AND WANT."

AMONG THOSE ARRIVING WITH STETTINIUS WERE MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, SEN. ARTHUR VANDENBERG (R-MICH), JOHN FOSTER DULLES, AND FORMER SEN. JOHN G. TOWNSEND, JR., OF DELAWARE.

JP715AES

NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE (100)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LABOR DISPUTES KEEP ABOUT 970,000 IDLE.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

AUTOMOTIVE--FEDERAL MEDIATOR JAMES F. DEWEY REPORTS "SUBSTANTIAL" PROGRESS TOWARDS SETTLEMENT OF 92-DAY-OLD GENERAL MOTORS STRIKE MADE AT NEGOTIATIONS SESSION YESTERDAY. SAYS NEGOTIATORS WOULD MEET AGAIN AT 10 A.M. (EST) TODAY AND "PROBABLY CONTINUE STRAIGHT THROUGH." DEWEY SAYS HE WOULDN'T RULE OUT POSSIBILITY OF SETTLEMENT AT NEXT SESSION.

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COMMUNICATIONS--NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS CALLS ON GOVERNMENT LABOR OFFICIALS TO INTERVENE IN ITS WAGE DISPUTE; PROMISES MEMBERS WILL NOT STRIKE "UNTIL AFTER WE HAVE TALKED WITH YOU."

FOOD--SOME 400,000 DETROIT FAMILIES LEFT WITHOUT MILK DELIVERIES WHEN 1,300 CIO EMPLOYEES STRIKE AGAINST FOUR LARGE DAIRIES, DEMANDING HIGHER WAGES.

STEEL--SURVEY SHOWS AT LEAST 226,000 CIO STEELWORKERS STILL ON STRIKE; MOST EMPLOYED BY STEEL FABRICATING MILLS WHICH CONTEND NEED PRICE RELIEF FOR THEIR PRODUCTS BECAUSE OF BOOST IN PRICE OF BASIC STEEL.

ERG41PCS

new york, feb. 20--(ap)--the polish press agency said today in a

warsaw dispatch that herbert h. lehrman, director general of the united nations

relief and rehabilitation administration, had notified the polish government

of an anticipated curtailment of unrra food shipments to poland.

lehrman's message said the curtailment was necessitated by unrra's

efforts to provide for the world's food needs.

the dispatch said the polish cabinet had met "to consider the

situation." the polish government issued a statement declaring it was

"amazed to hear that tendency exists to reduce the already meager food

quotas assigned" to poland, the dispatch added.

polpress/tho/225p

Mutineers in India Navy Reported Ready to Quit; Street Riots Subsiding

Negotiations Reported On
for Surrender of Sailors
Barricaded in Bombay

Police Battle Mobs,
Buildings Set Afire

Disorder Had Spread to

Other Cities; Strike of Seamen Touched It Off

By The Associated Press

BOMBAY, Feb. 22, (Friday).--Negotiations seeking the surrender of mutinous seamen of the Royal Indian Navy, who were barricaded in the bullet-riddled Castle Barracks in downtown Bombay, were reported in progress early today, while civil rioting in support of the sailors subsided.

The Times of India, a leading Bombay daily newspaper, told of reports that the men actually were surrendering weapons at the barracks but this was not confirmed by official army sources. However, firing in the long range rifle and machine gun duel between the mutineers and British tommies who surrounded the barracks had ceased.

Civilian Riots End

The rioting civilians who turned a demonstration in support of the R.I.N. mutineers last night into a wave of shop looting and destructive stone throwing and bus and tram burnings finally quit roaming the streets after encountering police gunfire in the early morning hours.

In the harbor, nine sloops and frigates held by the mutineers kept the city under their four-inch guns but in the early dawn light there was no unusual activity evident aboard the vessels.

Strong police and military forces remained on duty in many sections of the city after an all-night vigil. Tommies in battle dress paced the waterfront at the "gateway of India" all night to make sure that no mutineers came ashore.

Emissaries from army headquarters are known to have entered the Castle barracks under a white flag but they would not talk of their visit. There was no sign that the British were reducing their concentrations of troops around the barracks. Parachute troops were said to be among the men sent to the Bombay harbor area.

Reinforcements Dispatched

British warships, planes and men were reported officially to be en route to restore complete order but in the hour before dawn there still was no sign of succoring vessels on the horizon.

Meanwhile, a report by Reuters quoted an official communique saying that the uprising at Karachi was abating.

It was reported by Reuter that "some kind of a settlement" had been reached here between the authorities and the strikers barricaded inside the Castle barracks naval shore installation. This re-

port said the strikers had agreed to surrender the arms they had seized yesterday morning and that later they were locked up under terms of a truce.

Vice Admiral Sir John Godfrey proclaimed the existence of a "state of open mutiny" and promised to use every force at his command to crush the revolt.

A military communique late last night said "casualties so far have been negligible," but one Indian naval rating who said he had escaped from the besieged Castle barracks estimated that 200 had been killed or wounded in the barracks alone.

Police fired repeatedly on street mobs which, demonstrating in sympathy with the striking seamen, smashed windows, set fire to street cars and buses, extinguished gas lights and looted shops. Spectators said casualties were heavy.

The British said Lt. Gen. M. M. Lockhart, commander in chief of the Southern Indian command, had arrived in Bombay by air to take charge of the situation. He immediately visited the troubled areas and conferred with army and navy officials.

Mutiny Spreads

Meanwhile, the mutiny spread to other parts of India. The British said they were rushing reinforcements to Poona and Karachi, where seamen had staged uprisings.

At Karachi, a communique said, mutineers aboard H.M.I.S. Hindustan had opened fire on three

Royal Indian navy shore establishments, firing with everything from rifles to 4-inch guns. One man was killed and seven wounded, it was announced.

At Madras about 75 naval ratings left their barracks without permission, but returned after four hours. At New Delhi 38 ratings from H.M.I.S. India refused duty yesterday afternoon and were arrested this morning. They were being kept under arrest pending investigation. At Santa Cruz 70 Indian airmen struck, but agreed to return to duty tonight.

The most serious trouble was in Bombay, India's second city where the trouble started early this week with a strike of Indian seamen. The fighting broke out shortly after 9 a.m. when Indian seamen who had been staging a hunger strike in Castle barracks attempted to break out into the streets, from which they had been banned after a series of demonstrations.

The fighting there was described thusly in a special communique issued by Rear Admiral Arthur Rattray of the Royal Indian Navy:

"The ratings began to break out of the gates barricaded from in-

side, and military guards on duty were compelled to open fire with single shots.

"The guards were stoned by the ratings and the guard commander was injured. Sporadic firing, which was returned by the ratings, who had obtained arms, continued for about 30 minutes. At 10:50 military reinforcements had been called in for assistance in the Castle barracks.

"At the same time a signal was intercepted from H. M. I. S. Narbada stating that if any shots were fired by the military all ships would open fire. She is also reported to have invited other ships on the 'loud hailer, inciting them by saying 'All guns are loaded. Do the same if any shots are fired from ashore--open fire.'"

"Men from the barracks were also reported to have gone aboard H. M. S. Jumna, which has been told to open fire on the barracks as soon as the latter are cleared of the mutineers."

An escaping seaman estimated that 10,000 ratings were trapped by the siege. He said they had no food. At H. M. I. S. Talwar, a shore signal school installation, 1,500 signalmen were holding out "peacefully" in a hunger strike, he said.

Bloody Civilian Riots Flame After

Seamen and Troops Clash--
200 Casualties Reported.

Milton Kelly
Bombay, Feb. 21 (A. P.).--British troops and striking seamen of the Royal Indian Navy battled near the Bombay waterfront today while warcraft of the mutineers maneuvered in the harbor. Bloody civilian riots started in the

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heart of the city tonight.

Police fired repeatedly on street mobs after failing to break them up with lathis. Spectators said there were many casualties.

Three street cars and three buses were set afire after the passengers were forced out. Gas lights were extinguished and, in the confusion, rioters smashed windows and a theater display case and looted some jewelry shops and restaurants.

The civilian demonstrations in this second city of India were in expressed sympathy for the Royal Indian Navy strikers, who were reported by one seaman to have suffered 200 casualties from the fire of British Tommies and Indian troops besieging their Castle Barracks.

Nine of some twenty Royal Indian Navy vessels in command of the strikers moved into battle line in Bombay's harbor near the scene of the barracks fighting, with gun crews at their posts but not in action.

Raided Food Stores.

A communique from the Royal Indian Navy flag officer said an armed party from the flotilla raided food stores and restaurants and returned to their ships late today after the flotilla hoisted "Cease fire" signals.

Naval enlisted men barricaded in Castle barracks, a naval establishment in the heart of the downtown area, were besieged by British Tommies and Indian troops. The troops had orders to quell what the Indian Navy's flag officer called a "state of open mutiny."

There were reports a truce ended the fight at Castle barracks shortly before 5:30 P. M. (7 A. M. Eastern standard time), but gunfire still echoed through the city at 8 P. M.

Nine warcraft held by the strikers maneuvered into battle position in the harbor as the troops and barricaded seamen

exchanged rifle and machine-gun fire.

The estimate of 200 seamen killed or wounded came from an enlisted rating who said he had escaped from the barracks. There was no official announcement of casualties.

The Army tonight issued a communique stating:

"It is officially announced that strong naval, military and air reinforcements are on their way

to Bombay, Poona and Karachi."

Prime Minister Attlee told Commons in London that Royal Navy ships were proceeding to Bombay. He said he had made urgent inquiries to officials in India as to details of the conditions.

Would Destroy Navy.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Godfrey, flag officer of the Royal Indian Navy, proclaimed the existence of a "state of open mutiny." He said Government forces would be used to the utmost, "even if it means the destruction of the Navy of which you have been so proud."

The Indian strikers have charged discrimination against them in the naval service, including demobilization and pay allowances. The New Delhi radio said that Godfrey had promised to investigate fully all complaints, and that demobilization would proceed quickly and according to age and service groups.

"The entire question of pay, traveling allowances and family allowances is being examined by an inter-services committee," the broadcast said.

New Delhi authorities announced a clash between troops and striking seamen of his Majesty's sloop Hindustan at Karachi. They charged the seamen opened indiscriminate fire with all weapons. An Army spokesman said there was no explanation of the order for reinforcements at Poona. However, a large Royal Indian Air Force station is situated at that city.

Lieut.-Gen. R. M. Lockhart, commanding the southern zone of India, arrived in Bombay. Sardar Vallabhai Patel, a leading member of the Indian Congress Party Working Committee, was reported to have offered his services as a mediator to Col. Sir John Colville, governor of Bombay.

A Reuters dispatch said that one British soldier was killed and fourteen persons were wounded in an exchange of fire at Karachi between military police and striking seamen aboard the 1,190-ton Hindustan. The seamen were reported to have sent out the ultimatum:

"If our demands (including withdrawal of troops from the harbor area) are not conceded by 8 P. M. we will open fire on the military."

The principal armament of the Hindustan, whose 120-man crew struck yesterday, is two four-inch guns. The Karachi incident was reported to have started

when military police fired on a launch in which some of the strikers were attempting to leave the sloop.

Tension within Bombay grew hourly tonight.

Hints Race Outbreak.

One unidentified seaman said: "It would be wise for white men to stay inside tomorrow."

British troops were moving ammunition boxes into the town hall, in the Castle Barracks area, and military ambulances were standing by. All approaches to the docks were under guard and Royal Marines in battle dress marched into the area.

Indian soldiers and Bombay city police have not shown any signs of joining the strike.

Indian civilians, ignoring warnings that they might get hurt, had gathered on the water front through the day and shouted: "Long live the revolution" and cheered the striking seamen. Indian police armed with laths drove them back tonight.

An informed officer said that a British cruiser was headed for Bombay from a position which should place her in the harbor by 2 A. M.

An escaping seaman estimated that 10,000 seamen were trapped by the siege. He said they had no food.

At H. M. I. S. Talwar, a shore signal school installation, 1,500 signalmen are holding out "peacefully" in a hunger strike, he said. Heavily armed British Tommies

and Indian troops went into action when Indian seamen who had been staging a hunger strike in the Castle barracks attempted to break out into the streets, from which they had been barred following demonstrations earlier this week. The seamen responded with small arms fire.

A British communique said the seamen who had seized control of vessels in the harbor had threatened to fire if any move was made against them.

The striking seamen could be seen firing carefully through portholes in the wall surrounding the roof, but their targets were not visible to reporters watching from the nearby Reserve Bank of India, a vantage point they lost when a couple of bullets struck near the bank windows and officials closed the building.

Reuters said that the strikers sent radio messages from the harbor fleet to shore establishments of the Royal Indian Navy appealing for support and reinforcement. The agency said Godfrey's own flagship, the 1,250-ton sloop

Narbada, was reported to be the command ship of the total of twenty vessels held by the strikers.

A Red Cross flag was run up by the seamen over one building at Castle barracks to designate it as a hospital area. In Bombay harbor men lined the rails of some Indian naval small craft and shouted, "Long live the revolution," and other slogans. Indian naval officers ashore said they believed that all officers had left the vessels and that the ships were entirely in the hands of the seamen.

Violence flared elsewhere in Bombay, meanwhile, as crowds of demonstrators began attacking taxicabs with sticks and stones and compelling passengers to get out and walk. Occasional flurries of stone throwing occurred in streets in the vicinity of Elphinstone circle, where the Bombay Town Hall is located.

The United States Information Service today received a letter from the Indian Naval Ratings (Seamen's) Association expressing regret over the burning of a United States flag by Royal Indian Navy men last Monday during a street demonstration. The flag was torn down from the front of the Information Service headquarters and burned in the street. The letter said that association officials "deplore and condemn" the incident and that some of the ratings involved did not realize it was the American flag.

BEVIN BARES OFFER TO WIDEN RED PACT

Britain Sees No Need for War, Would Extend Treaty to 50 Years.

LONDON, Feb. 21 (A. P.)—British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, asserting "I cannot conceive of any circumstances under which Britain and the Soviet Union should go to war," told Commons today he had offered the Soviet Union a 20-year friendship pact with Russia to 50 years.

The cabinet minister, who at the recent session of the United Nations Security council had cried "lie" to Soviet charges against his

country, said he had made this offer to Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov at the December conference of the Big Three foreign ministers in Moscow:

"We have a treaty of friendship—and I mean friendship. If you want to change it from 20 years to 50 years I will advise my government to do it."

No Hint of Soviet Answer
Bevin did not disclose what the Russians thought of his offer.

In an hour-long statement highlighting the finish of a full dress Common debate on foreign policy—the first in three months—Bevin declared Britain is "troubled about what looks like a war of nerves" between Russia and Turkey and said that "I do not want Turkey converted into a satellite state."

In his review of the field of British foreign relations, Bevin reeled off these points:

1. "I would be quite willing" if the Soviet would join Britain and America in an international oil agreement which "would solve this conflict for oil as between great allies."

2. He advocated international control of Germany's industrial Ruhr and an agreement among the European nations on the use of transport facilities and industrial raw materials.

3. "I think we have removed fear" through the open—and often heated—discussions in the United Nations Security council.

In a review of the whole field of British foreign relations Bevin asserted:

"It has been said that we are drifting to war with Russia. But I cannot conceive any circumstances under which Britain and the Soviet Union should go to war. I cannot see what we should have to fight about."

Of his offer to extend the Russian treaty, Bevin said "I do not think I could do better than that." He added that if the treaty "can be amended to make it more explicit and changed in order to give confidence, I am willing also to look at that."

Today the Communist newspaper Pravda in Moscow had used the word "failure" to describe Bevin's accomplishments before the United Nations Security council in defending Britain against Soviet charges that presence of British troops in Indonesia, Greece and elsewhere menaced the peace of the world.

The Pravda comment was in connection with the Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King's statement that secret information had been divulged in Ottawa to a foreign power. The Russians, in an official statement last night, said they had obtained such information but that it was "insignificant," and Pravda claimed that Mackenzie King had made his declaration in order to minimize Bevin's "failures" at the Security council sessions.

In Ottawa an official reply was expected soon to the official Russian statement that Canada was fostering an "unbridled anti-Soviet campaign in conducting its investigation of the espionage case."

One Canadian source said a detailed report from Canada must await the findings of the two-man Royal commission investigating the leak of the secret data, including information on atomic energy and radar. An interim report, however, was expected by the end of the week.

In Commons Bevin asked Russia generally "to show the same interchange of discussion and opinion as is shown between ourselves and the State department in America."

He added that "it is sometimes suggested that we gang up against Russia. The difficulty about that position is this—America and us lay on the table our problems and we discuss them."

He said Britain and the United States have "arrived at agreements on telecommunications, on civil aviation, and we have arrived at whole host of settlements." He mentioned also the British-American oil agreement, adding:

"I would be quite willing if the Soviet would join us in the oil agreement as an international agreement, which if they came in, would solve this conflict for oil between great allies."

Bevin won cheers from all sides of the House with this declaration:

"I am not prepared to sacrifice the British empire, because I know if the British empire—all the greatest collection of free nations would go into the limbo of the past, and it would create a disaster."

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOUGHT BY BEVIN

London, Feb. 21 (A. P.)—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told Commons today he wanted "friendship with the Soviet Union for all time."

Bevin spoke for his predecessor, Anthony Eden, declared that he believed Russian was "sincere in wishing to collaborate with the United States and Britain" and in wanting the United Nations to succeed but that "she appears only to want it on her own terms."

Eden spoke of a decline in British-Russian relations and asserted that "I do not think the fault is in the main the fault of our Soviet ally."

Russia Says Canada Is Trying To Hide Bevin 'Failure' at UNO

Soviet Contends That Is Basis of Ottawa's Spy Charges—Admits Getting Some 'Obsolete' Secret Data.

anti-Soviet campaign."

The Moscow newspaper Pravda, organ of the Communist party, charged editorially that Canada made the statement to distract attention from the "political failure" of British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin at the United Nations Assembly meeting.

A Canadian spokesman commented in Ottawa:

"The Soviet statement started out as an admission of guilt sufficient to cause the withdrawal of its military attaché, and then proceeded to minimize the whole matter and sought to make political capital by imputing the motives to the Canadian Government."

The Canadian Government was under increasing pressure to lift the news blackout on the investigation into the alleged spy plot.

U. S. Holds Atom Secrets.

While the wordfest continued across the arctic wastes, a survey in Washington showed that the top secrets of the atomic bomb remained with the United States exclusively. These included the industrial process for mass production of the bomb material; the component parts of the completed bombs; and the precise information on pressures, radioactivity, heat and other characteristics of the explosion.

Pravda's lengthy editorial explained the Canadian spy statement with this assertion:

London, Feb. 21 (A. P.)—Russia said today that its representatives had obtained "insignificant . . . secret data" in Canada, and its press accused the Canadian Government of using the espionage expose for "an unbridled

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Bridges brought up Davies' statement in discussing the leaks of secret information in Canada. He said the trail leads to the United States and that an immediate investigation should be made "of the whole deplorable set-up which is verging on the border of treason."

Bridges added that if "people in high official places" fail to take action, then "in my judgment they should be up for treason."

British To Continue Draft

London, Feb. 21 (AP)—The British Government said today it would continue drafting men indefinitely but that faster demobilization would cut the forces to 2,000,000 on June 30 and 1,200,000 by next year.

U.S. Army Depot Ending Its Inventory In Britain

Thatcham, England, Feb. 21 (AP)—Virtually all the surplus property at this largest United States Army depot in Britain has been inventoried, packed and made ready for shipment and April 1 has been set for the closing of operations, Col. William S. Buchanan, depot commander, of Prescott, Ark., said today.

The depot houses three fourths of all army service forces surplus property in the United Kingdom, valued at \$140,000,000.

Final details of disposal will be worked out with representatives of the United States Foreign Liquidation Commission here and at other depots Monday, Colonel Buchanan said.

Supplies remaining in the United Kingdom, he reported, amount to 343,110 long tons, of which 147,404 tons will be turned over to the British "where it is and as is." Already 174,729 tons of British reciprocal aid material has been turned back to the British.

Irish Seek to Join U. S. Army

DUBLIN, Feb. 21 (AP)—American Legation officials said today they have received so many applications from Irishmen wanting to join the United States Army that it has been found necessary to prepare a specially printed reply pointing out that only American citizens can be enlisted overseas.

NEWSMEN TO TOUR SOVIET-HELD AREA

BERLIN, Feb. 21 (AP)—After months of negotiation United States correspondents prepared today to resume invitational tours of

the Soviet zone in Germany, having received assurances that there would be no discrimination against any of them.

Lt. Col. J. L. Williams, press relations officer at U. S. headquarters here, said Marshal Zhukov, Soviet military governor for Germany, was reported to have explained that elimination of several names of American newsmen and photographers from a list previously approved by the Russians was "a mistake" committed by a subordinate.

Williams said the second trip of United States correspondents into the Russian zone tentatively was scheduled for next Monday. Eight places were understood to be available, with photographers holding six of them.

The change in the Russian attitude came after American correspondents in Berlin had made representations that exclusion of any of their members would be a violation of freedom of the press.

Furtwaengler Denied Berlin Music Post

Berlin, Feb. 21 (AP)—Wilhelm Furtwaengler has been denied permission to resume his former position as conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure said today.

McClure said Furtwaengler was barred under a directive establishing de-Nazification standards in all zones of Germany.

The General said the conductor was a member of the Prussian State Council and held office in the Nazi music chamber.

Russians Want Nazis Punished As Desecrators

Destruction of Churches and Synagogues Brought Up at Nuernberg Trial

NUERNBERG, Feb. 21 (AP)—A Soviet general today demanded Allied punishment for twenty-two Nazi leaders because, "having no ideals or faith themselves, they sacrilegiously destroyed synagogues, churches and Moslem houses of worship."

General M. T. Raginsky, Red Army prosecutor at the international military tribunal, had submitted in evidence a letter from August Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland, to Pope Pius XII, describing German outrages against the Catholic Church in occupied Poland.

"The Hitlerite aggressors systematically mocked the religious feelings of the people," Raginsky told the court. "These blasphemous crimes were systematically perpetrated on the whole of the territory temporarily under German power."

"Soldiers and officers organized

bloody orgies in places of worship, kept dogs in churches, put on church vestments and made bunks for sleeping from icons."

Documented charges by the Soviet prosecution asserted that a Polish diocesan archive containing twelfth-century manuscripts was burned, and a German ammunition dump was established in an ancient Russian monastery at Istra.

80,000 VETERANS RETURNING IN APRIL

Frankfurt, Germany, Feb. 21 (A. P.)—United States Army Headquarters said tonight that 80,000 American troops would be shipped home for discharge during April.

Of the total, 15,000 will be re-deployed from headquarters of the United States forces in the European theater, which command will be deactivated by April. During the last twenty-four hours, 100 soldiers sailed from Europe for home.

They included the 3870th and 3862d Quartermaster Truck companies, the 434th Port Company; the 321st Ordnance Maintenance Company, the 770th Field Artillery Battalion and the 573d Anti-aircraft Automatic Weapon Battalion. All embarked at Le Havre.

Already on the seas are these units which sailed yesterday: the 774th and Sixty-ninth Field Artillery Battalions; the 147th, 1225th and 1261st Engineer Combat battalions; the 1109th Engineer Combat Group; the 315th Anti-aircraft Automatic Weapon Battalion; the 340th Quartermaster Depot Company; the 137th Evacuation Hospital and the 681st Quartermaster Company.

Reds Report Kuriles Theirs

Also Claim South Sakhalin as of Last Sept. 2

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Russians said today that the former Japanese territories of south-

ern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands now are integral parts of the Soviet Union and have been nationalized. A decree of the Supreme Soviet dated Feb. 2 said the nationalization was effective as of Sept. 20, 1945.

[It was disclosed recently that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill promised the Kuriles and southern Sakhalin to Russia at the Yalta Conference, on assurance that Russia would enter the war against Japan within three months after Germany was defeated.]

The Russian decree said the following were included in nationalization of the territories: Banks, railways, water transport, all other means of communication, enterprises with payrolls including more than ten persons, farms greater than 125 acres, hospitals, drug stores, schools, theaters, large hotels, buildings and houses of those who fled to Japan, and public utilities. The new areas are listed as part of the Khabarovsk area, with Toyohara as their center.

FINN WAR LEADER GETS PRISON TERM

HELSINKI, Feb. 21 (AP) A special "people's court" today found former President Risto Ryti guilty of leading Finland into war with Russia at the side of Germany, and sentenced him to serve 10 years in prison at hard labor.

Seven other Finnish government officials similarly convicted were given varying terms of imprisonment. With Ryti's sentence their total was 38 1-2 years.

Others sentenced were: Former Minister of Finance Vaino Tanner and former Premier Edwin Linkomies, each five years and six months.

Former Premier Jukka Rangell, six years.

Former Foreign Minister to Berlin T. M. Kivimäki, five years.

Former Foreign Minister Sir Henrik Ramsay, two years, six months.

Former Minister of Education Antti Kukkonen and former Second Minister of Finance Tyko Reinikka, each two years.

Tanner, a Finnish industrialist and a leading political figure of the time, was accused of failing to take advantage of an offer by Bri-

tain and the United States to mediate the war in the fall of 1941. Tanner, Ramsay, Ryti, Linkomies and Reinikka were charged also with ignoring a similar United States offer in March, 1943.

Finland Gives Ryti Ten-Year Term

Helsinki, Feb. 21 (AP)—Former President Risto Ryti was sentenced today to ten years at hard labor. A special tribunal convicted him of leading Finland into war with Russia.

Seven other defendants were sentenced to imprisonment as follows:

Former Minister of Finance Vaino Tanner and former Premier Edwin Linkomies, five years and six months each.

Former Premier Jukka Rangell, six years.

The former Minister to Berlin, Toivo Mikael Kivimäki, five years.

Former Foreign Minister Sir Henrik Ramsay, two years, six months.

Former Minister of Education Antti Kukkonen and the former Second Minister of Finance Tyko Reinikka, two years.

Blamed For Entry Into War

The defendants were accused of engineering Finland's second war with Russia in 1941 when their country was aligned with Germany.

Karl Fagerholm, Speaker of Parliament, told the nation two days ago that Finland faced "bad times" if Russia and Great Britain should be displeased by the verdict of the special tribunal. Russian and British members form the Allied Control Commission here.

Ryti, 57, a former governor of the Bank of Finland, was Premier from December, 1939, when Finland was fighting her first war with Russia, until December, 1940, when he became President. He was re-elected President in 1943, but handed over his office to Field Marshal Baron Carl Mannerheim in 1944.

DIXON FREED IN KILLING

Court-Martial Acquits MP Who Shot Russians On Train

Vienna, Feb. 21 (AP)—Sergeant Shirley B. Dixon, of Toledo, was acquitted after only 40 minutes' deliberation by a United States court-

martial today of all charges preferred against him when he killed a Russian officer and wounded another after he boarded an American military train between Salzburg and Vienna.

The train commander of the 736th Railroad Battalion was freed by the court after his attorneys attacked the testimony given by two Russian witnesses.

Opening Door, He Said

Questioned about the actual shooting, Dixon said he was opening the door of the car containing Capt. Vassily Klementiev, who died in the ensuing accident, and Lieut. Peter Salnikov, who was wounded.

"When he saw Klementiev make a dive for his gun," said Dixon, "I thought the captain intended to shoot me. There was absolutely no doubt in my mind, so I immediately drew my pistol and fired. My pistol was just clear of the holster when I fired."

Dixon said when the captain began to slump to the floor, he saw Salnikov "make a move."

Turned And Fired

"He was bringing his hand up as though he either had a weapon, or was drawing one," Dixon said, "so I immediately turned my pistol on him and fired."

Klementiev was shot through the mouth and died soon afterward. Salnikov was wounded in the chest and recovered sufficiently to appear as a witness yesterday.

Dixon denied under cross-examination that he had pushed or laid hands on the Russians and said he was "not angry, although I spoke in a loud voice because I had to be heard."

Robert Best In U.S. Custody

Vienna, Feb. 21 (AP)—Robert Best, under indictment in the United States for treason in connection with wartime broadcasts, was turned over to United States forces today by British security agents who arrested him ten days ago.

Best will be questioned by American intelligence officers before he is returned to the United States for trial, it was announced.

Regrets Salute Incident

MADRID, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Spanish Foreign Office sent regrets today to the American Embassy over the incident in which Falange students in forcing Carl Hartman of New York, an Associated Press reporter, to give their Falange salute during a demonstration Monday. W. Walton Butterworth, American Charge d'Affaires, had protested.

G. I. Brides Begin Gathering in Brussels

Brussels, Feb. 21 (A. P.)—The first shipload of continental G. I. brides is gathering here for rail transportation to Le Havre, where 454 will sail on the General Goethals March 5 for New York.

Official Army greeter is Capt. George D. Lenington of Harrisburg, who is working against time since he hopes to be redeployed soon. He rented the Bedford Hotel and installed layettes and cribs.

Polish Army Hunts 'Bandits'

BIALYSTOK, Poland, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Polish Eighteenth Division of about 6000 men has been deployed in the snow-covered forests near here in a campaign to drive away bandits from northeastern Poland. Gen. Gustav Paszkiewicz declared the raiding bands were national armed forces who had terrorized a wide section by killing peasants, burning villages, staging train hold-ups and robbing Government offices.

45,000 JEWISH ORPHANS

GENEVA, Switzerland, (AP)—The number of Jewish war orphans in Europe, it was estimated at a recent international conference of organizations interested in children's welfare.

British Open Fire on Cairo Mobs

One Egyptian was killed by a truck and several persons were wounded. Demonstrators shrieking at foreigners hurled stones at Shepheard's Hotel, injuring three or four persons standing on a terrace.

With Egyptian Army tanks and armored cars patrolling the streets tonight, Prime Minister Sidney Pasha banned demonstrations throughout the nation.

150,000 Throng Streets

During the day 150,000 persons had thronged the streets here during strikes called to support demands that British troops be evacuated from Egypt and that unity of the Nile Valley be achieved.

Egyptian Premier Pleads for Calm; Mobs Attack City's Foreign Churches

CAIRO, Feb. 21 (AP)—British soldiers fired with "salutary effect" today on Egyptian demonstrators who attacked churches and synagogues and spread anti-British disorders, it was announced officially tonight.

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"Some one obviously had to help Bevin to distract attention from his failures at the session of the Assembly. It is clear now that (Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King decided to aid Bevin. The latter, however, did not dare to defend Bevin directly but took upon himself another task—to distract attention from Bevin's political failure at the session of the Assembly."

The Russian government statement acknowledging some data had been first was

broadcast last night from Moscow.

"The Soviet military attaché in Canada received from acquaintances among Canadian citizens certain information of a secret character which, however, did not present a special interest to Soviet authorities," the Russian Government said, in a statement broadcast last night over the Moscow radio. The statement indicated the information concerned radar and atomic energy.

At the same time, the statement said, Russia deemed it "necessary to call attention to the campaign, hostile to the Soviet Union, which has started in the Canadian press and radio. . . . The position taken up by the Canadian Government is directed toward the encouragement of this campaign in the press and radio. It is not compatible with friendly relations between the two countries."

"One must recognize," the statement continued, "that the above-mentioned unbridled anti-Soviet campaign was part of the plan of the Canadian Government and is aimed at inflicting political harm to the Soviet Union."

The statement asserted that the Soviet military attaché in Ottawa was recalled as soon as "the above-mentioned activities of certain members" of his staff became known to the Russian Government, because of the "inadmissibility" of those activities. The statement said the Soviet Ambassador and other members of the embassy in Canada had "no connection whatsoever with the matter."

Russians "Amazed."

The Russian statement expressed "amazement" that the Canadian Government had published its statement telling of the leakage of secret information without first asking an explanation from the Soviet Government, "as is expected between countries maintaining normal relations."

The broadcast was the first of

ficial
Prime
announ

on Russia since
Mackenzie King
leakage last Fri-

day. A royal commission has been appointed to investigate the leakage, which some highly placed in-

formants said included information concerning atomic energy.

"It was ascertained," the Russian statement said, "that the data concerned such technical details as were not needed by the Soviet Order in view of the fact that in the U. S. S. R. higher technical achievements are in existence and which may be found in publications on radio-location and similar subjects as well as the well-known pamphlets of the American Smyth on atomic energy."

[Dr. Henry Dewolfe Smyth, Princeton University physicist and a consultant for the Manhattan Project which developed the atomic bomb, wrote a report which traces in minute detail the experiments which led to development of the bomb, but which omits formula figures.]

"In view of this," the statement added, "it would be ridiculous to assert that the communication of such insignificant secret data could create any danger whatsoever for the security of Canada."

CANADIAN EFFORT TO DEFEND BEVIN CHARGED BY REDS

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 — (AP) Pravda asserted today that Canadian Prime Minister MacKenzie King was only attempting to detract from the "failures" of British Foreign Secretary Bevin at the United Nations assembly when the Canadian announced secret information was leaking to a foreign embassy, later identified as Russia.

The Communist newspaper declared that "someone obviously had to help Bevin to distract attention from his failures at the session of the assembly."

"It is clear now that MacKenzie King decided to aid Bevin. The latter, however, did not dare to defend Bevin directly, but took upon himself another task—to distract attention from Bevin's political failure at the session of the assembly."

The editorial referred to Bevin's speeches before the United Nations Security Council on Indonesia and Greece, where the presence of British troops brought forth Soviet charges that the British were endangering world peace.

Pravda said Russia's position found "widespread response" in Greece and Indonesia, and in other countries where British military forces are present. Bevin's speeches, Pravda added, placed the British in a "difficult" position.

The editorial charged that the Canadian prime minister was launching an "unbridled anti-Soviet campaign," the same accusation contained in the official Soviet statement broadcast last night by Moscow and delivered to Leon Maynard, Canadian chargé d'affaires by Soviet Deputy Foreign Commissar Solomon A. Lozovsky.

"The statement of the Soviet government which is published today completely exposes the political implications of MacKenzie King's statement," Pravda declared. "MacKenzie King did everything to blow this up into a sensational event—this passing out of insignificant and secret information of little importance to individual employees of the staff of the Soviet military attaché in Canada."

Pravda said that the Canadian prime minister "did not take into account that his statement does not conform to normal relations between the two countries, and in no way corresponds with the interests of Canada."

TEXT OF EDITORIAL

The text of the Pravda editorial follows:

Canadian Prime Minister King made a statement Feb. 15 in which he asserted that secret information had been given to persons in Canada who had no right to such information. At the same time, Mr. King hinted that this information was passed on to some employees of a foreign mission. Simultaneously all Canadians learned that Mr. King made some hints about the Soviet Embassy in Canada and then all Canadian papers started blowing the trumpet, as well as the Canadian radio, all inspired by the Canadian Government.

Thus it appears that Mr. King's launching forth was aimed directly at the Soviet Union and appears as a weapon of an unbridled anti-Soviet campaign which followed in Canada and outside Canada.

The statement of the Soviet Government which was published today completely exposes the political implications of Mr. King's statement. Mr. King did everything to blow this up into a sensational event, this passing out of insignificant and secret information of little importance to individual employees of the staff of the Soviet military attaché in Canada.

However, from the statement of the Soviet Government which has been published, it is clear that the noise raised by Mr. King has nothing in common with the question of passing on the referred to information, which incidentally took place last year. It pursues entirely different political aims. Mr. King barged out to give aid to Mr. Bevin, who put the British Government into a difficult position with his speeches at the Assembly of the United Nations, which has just finished. That is why Mr. King timed his statement exactly to the moment when the session of the Assembly was closing.

Greece, Indonesia Cited

As is known, great attention was paid to the situation in Greece at the session, to events in Indonesia and the demands of Syria and the Levant.

In all these cases, the questions concerned the rights of little people, of the interests of national independence of the small countries. In all these cases the Soviet delegates were consistent with the defense of the principles of democracy and the independence of the smaller countries. It is also known that in all these cases, Mr. Bevin revealed himself to be in a very uneasy situation.

In one case Mr. Bevin defended the necessity of continuing the policy of occupation of Greece by British troops despite the fact that any reason for this had disappeared, but respect for the principles of democracy required taking into consideration the interests of the independent, free Greek people.

On the question of Indonesia, the position of Mr. Bevin was found in complete contradiction to the democratic rights of small peoples. The undesirability of admitting into Indonesia a commission of the United Nations which could cooperate in putting an end to the bloody events with the using of Japanese troops against the national liberation movement of the Indonesians, and which could have cooperated in the establishment of peace in Indonesia, may be explained through the fear of publicity and of the endeavor to rule in the Netherlands colonies without control.

The position of Mr. Bevin on the question of Syria and Lebanon led to this: That the Security Council could not adopt any kind of decision. The British Minister also defended the presence of British occupation forces in Syria and Lebanon, disregarding their demands for the withdrawal of foreign troops, thereby violating the principles of democracy and independence for small countries.

Aid For Bevin Charged

Such a position of Mr. Bevin could not have but been met by opposition at the sessions of the Assembly in the speeches of the Soviet delegates, which found widespread response in Greece, Indonesia, Syria, Lebanon and in Egypt and other countries.

Someone obviously had to help Mr. Bevin to distract attention from his failures at the session of the Assembly. It is clear now that Mr. King decided to aid Mr. Bevin. However, he did not dare to defend Mr. Bevin directly but took upon himself another task—that of detracting attention from Mr. Bevin's political failure at the session of the Assembly. Everyone knows what means were employed for this by Mr. King, and those who now lead the unbridled campaign against the Soviet Union remind one of the worst methods of master reactionaries.

The Canadian Prime Minister did not take into account that his statement does not conform to normal relations between two countries and in no way corresponds with the interests of Canada.

The Canadian Government tried to render political harm to the Soviet Union by instigating an unbridled anti-Soviet campaign. But Mr. King may gain only the opposite results by his statement. Instigators of the anti-Soviet campaign are now exposing themselves for the first time. They will be exposed now as defenders of such an affair, which has nothing in common with the interests of democracy and the development of normal relations between states.

Britain, Canada Assailed Anew By Russians

Moscow, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Communist newspaper Pravda today charged British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin with a "political failure" at the United Nations meeting in London. It was clear that Canadian Prime Minister MacKenzie King now was trying to distract attention from this setback.

Pravda was referring to King's announcement last Friday that secret information was leaking out to a foreign mission, later identified in Ottawa as the Soviet Embassy.

"Someone obviously had to help Bevin," declared Pravda, "to distract attention from his failures at the session of the assembly. It is clear now that King decided to aid Bevin. King, however, did not dare to defend Bevin directly, but took upon himself another task—to detract attention from Bevin's political failure at the session of the assembly."

Reds Deliver Statement

The editorial followed delivery of the official Soviet statement to Leon Maynard, Canadian chargé d'affaires, by Deputy Foreign Commissar Solomon A. Lozovsky.

The statement, broadcast by Moscow radio last night, denied that Soviet representatives had sought to secure information in Canada, but added that some members of the staff of the Russian military attaché had received some information from Canadians which was obsolete.

Maynard said he relayed the statement to Ottawa immediately after receiving it last night. Shortly after midnight he went to the home of British Minister Frank Roberts and as a member of the British Commonwealth reported the matter to him. Canada at present has no Ambassador in Russia and the new British Ambassador, Sir Maurice Peterson, has not yet arrived.

Canada To Reply Soon To Russ Blast

Ottawa, Feb. 21 (AP)—A Canadian spokesman declared today the Russians were trying to make "political capital" out of the Canadian espionage case and indicated that Canada would reply soon to Moscow's charges that she has been carrying on "an unbridled anti-Soviet campaign."

The spokesman intimated, however, that the Canadian reply would be brief, for the Government does not wish to prejudice the investigation now under way here. When this investigation is completed, he said, Canada may issue a point-by-point reply to Russia.

Red Admission Noted

Commenting on the Russian assertion that Canada, in handling its "spy" investigation, was encouraging an anti-Soviet campaign, the spokesman declared:

"The Soviet statement started out as an admission of guilt sufficient to cause the withdrawal of its military attaché and then proceeded to minimize the whole matter and sought to make political capital by imputing motives to the Canadian Government."

Scientists Ask Word

He said that Canada had received no advance notice of the Russian statement and that the Government's knowledge of it was limited to press accounts of its broadcasting by the Moscow radio last night. Moscow dispatches said an official text had been handed to the Canadian chargé d'affaires in the Russian capital and it was expected to reach Ottawa today.

The Canadian Government meanwhile was put under increasing pressure to end its secrecy over the investigation into the alleged spy plot.

The Ottawa branch of the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers last night passed a resolution declaring the lack of official news had "led to the present flood of

speculation concerning an alleged spy ring said to involve, among others, some Canadian scientists."

"Mistrust And Hysteria"

Laboratory workers and other custodians of scientific data have been reported to be among a score or more of persons rounded up and held incommunicado by investigating authorities.

The scientists' resolution demanded that the Government issue a statement immediately to dispel "an atmosphere of mistrust and hysteria."

Russia Minimizes Data

Demands for an end of the news blackout also were made by some Canadian newspapers.

DAVIES STATEMENT ON RED ESPIONAGE ASSAILED IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—(AP) A statement by former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies that Russia had a "moral right" to try to obtain atomic bomb secrets through espionage evoked criticism on both sides of Congress today.

Senator Bridge (R-N.H.) told the Senate he was "amazed" at Davies' remarks and Rep. Boren (R-Okla.) wrote Secretary of State Byrnes that Davies' philosophy indicated "preferential thinking for Russia's interests as contrary to interest of the United States."

Boren told Byrnes that if the former envoy to Moscow holds any official connection with the State department he should be promptly dismissed.

(A State department spokesman said Davies had no official post with the department. He is, however, chairman of the War Relief Control board set up by President Roosevelt to prevent overlapping in foreign relief allocations.)

FEB 23 1946

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A joint communiqué issued by the general headquarters of the British Army Middle East Command and the Mediterranean Middle East Command of the Royal Air Force asserted it was necessary for British soldiers to open fire to safeguard the lives of British personnel.

All Saints Protestant Cathedral and St. Joseph's Catholic Church were among the targets of the crowd's violence, the official announcement said. The residence of Bishop L. H. Gwynne was ransacked.

RAF Personnel Office Attacked

The statement said the most serious event of the day occurred when a "mob" attacked the Royal Air Force base personnel office and welfare stores, both of which suffered heavy damage and had some parts burned out.

The communiqué asserted that the demonstrations resolved themselves during the morning into "attacks against British military and civil institutions." Egyptian police and the Egyptian Army experienced difficulty in maintaining control, the statement added, as "rowdier elements" began to prevail.

The demonstrators looted and set fire to British institutes and service clubs, the communiqué said.

Situation Improves

As the day wore on, the statement said, the Egyptian Army and police "restored some measure of order" by "firmer action" and by late afternoon the situation had improved considerably.

The Prime Minister, in a broadcast to the nation, pledged that his Government would resign if it failed to achieve Egypt's national demands—evacuation of the British troops and unity with the Sudan.

However, he warned that the "Government will not hesitate to take any measure to destroy those who are playing with fire and who are trying to destroy in days what is struggling nation has gained in years."

Sidky Pasha said this morning's peaceful demonstration was turned into a riot by "hands which are no longer hidden," but he did not disclose the identity of the "hands."

The tanks and armored cars, and approximately 100 trucks of police, were under orders not to use force in attempting to break up the demonstrations, marked by shouts of, "Revolt and Revenge" and "Down with England, Down with the Conqueror!"

[Reuters dispatch from London reported similar disturbances in Alexandria, with crowds beating Europeans in the streets and wounding some.]

Repelled By Gunfire

The attack on the British Kasr El Nil barracks in downtown Cairo was repelled by gunfire which ob-

servers said cut down several of the demonstrators. The students launched their assault after two trucks bearing British Army markings ploughed through a crowd of demonstrators in a near-by street, killing one Egyptian and injuring several. The crowds had attempted to halt the trucks.

One British officer was wounded attempting to enter the barracks, and the crowd tried to prevent firemen from extinguishing a blaze which had started when the demonstrators threw lighted torches into the barracks.

Egyptian Army tanks and armored cars which came into the barracks area did not try to disperse the crowds, but Egyptian police sought to quiet them with admonitions to wait and see what results will be achieved in the forthcoming negotiations with the British for revision of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

Some Egyptian soldiers, however, cleared Ismailia Square, where demonstrators had started smashing windows of foreign-owned stores. In one instance the demonstrators set fire to a Royal Air Force store in downtown Cairo, and guards opened fire, wounding three Egyptians.

RIOTERS IN CAIRO STORM CATHEDRAL; BRITISH ATTACKED

150,000 Roam Streets in 'Down With England!' Demonstration.

Cairo, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Swarms of demonstrators shouting "Down with England!" attacked the All Saints Anglican Cathedral, attempted to invade a British Army barracks, burned military stores and touched off riots, disorders and gunfire in Egypt today.

Responding to a call of student and union leaders for a general one-day strike in Egypt's principal cities as a demonstration of their determination to have British troops withdraw from all the Nile Valley, from 100,000 to 150,000 persons roamed the streets and squares of Cairo. The city's shops and factories were closed.

The crowd attacking the Cathedral in Cairo looted the Bishop's house and set fire to the Cathedral Hall. Another throng set fire to an R. A. F. storehouse in downtown Cairo, and guards who opened fire wounded three.

A group of about 100 students and workers attacked the British Kasr el Nil barracks and were driven off by gunfire.

The attack came after two trucks bearing British Army markings had ploughed through a crowd of demonstrators in a nearby street. At least one Egyptian was killed and several were injured by the trucks.

An Associated Press employee watching the attack on the barracks said that demonstrators near him were cut down by gunfire from the barracks. The crowd tried to prevent firemen from extinguishing a blaze.

Premier Sidky Pasha called a conference of police and other

security officials as the disorders increased.

A crowd of 70,000 persons jammed Abdin Palace Square today after widespread strikes closed Cairo's shops and factories.

Under the watchful guard of two Egyptian army tanks, twenty armored cars and six truckloads of soldiers stationed in the square as a precautionary measure, the demonstrators shouted "evacuation of British troops or bloodshed" and "down with England, down with the conqueror."

Strike Shuts Shops.

A large number of police were scattered throughout the city and foreign establishments were heavily guarded following a call for a general strike by student and labor union leaders. The strike call resulted in the shuttering of shops and factories and the halting of streetcar service.

Several Egyptians were wounded in the attack on the barracks. A British officer was injured attempting to enter the barracks. The demonstrators also halted an American-owned automobile, but released it and the Egyptian driver after battering the vehicle with sticks and stones.

In many parts of the city, demonstrators shouted: "You dirty Englishmen" at foreigners in the streets.

Egyptian army tanks and armored cars, which earlier had been stationed in Abdin Palace Square, arrived at the R. A. F. barracks area, but made no attempt to disperse the demonstrators.

The crowd took up the cry of "revolt and revenge." Egyptian police sought to quiet the demonstrators by telling them to wait and see what the Government did in the negotiations for a revision of the British-Egyptian treaty. Another group of demonstrators

started a fire at the entrance of the Cecil Hotel, after sighting a British officer on the balcony.

Lighted torches were thrown by the rioters into the Kasr El Nil barracks, which are the biggest in the city. British troops replied with machine guns. There were no signs of the mob dispersing.

A special correspondent for Reuters, who witnessed the battle, said that every car passing through the square near the barracks was attacked and the area was one mass of swaying bodies pushing at the barracks gates, which British troops had succeeded in slamming shut.

Military trucks, one of them loaded with ammunition, were set on fire. Smoke billowed over the fighting throng. Exploding shells from the burning vehicle caused the crowd to break from the gates and seek safety while continuing to hurl missiles at the barracks.

Sees Affront to Jews

JERUSALEM, Feb. 21 (P).—Dr. Bernard Joseph, acting head of the Jewish Agency's political department, declared today that a British decision to use German prisoners of war for work in Palestine was a "deliberate and studied insult" to Jews. He said it could only be intended to humiliate the Jews "by compelling them to suffer Nazis in their midst."

Joseph said the Palestine government, in reply to his protest, indicated that it had "already notified" military authorities it cannot agree to the employment of such labor. He said the decision to import prisoners "raises serious doubts as to who is running this country—the government or the British Army."

Police Mobile Attacked In Palestine

Jerusalem, Feb. 21.—Armed attackers struck along Palestine's coastal belt between Jaffa and Tel Aviv tonight concentrating on police mobile headquarters, and injuring at least one assistant superintendent of police.

The armed men used grenades and dynamite. It was believed that their attack was directed at what is known as tagart forts, sturdy concrete police billets which are scattered throughout Palestine. An exchange of shots was heard following some explosions.

Inquiry on Palestine Sought

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (P).—A resolution calling for a Congressional investigation of the Palestine situation was introduced in the House of Representatives to-

day by Representative Augustus B. Bannet, Republican, of New York. The resolution was supported by Representative Thomas J. Lane, Democrat, of Massachusetts, and is expected to be introduced in the Senate Tuesday. The measure calls for a joint House-Senate six-man committee to be sent to the Holy Land to investigate conditions there and report its findings to Congress. The investigation would be independent of the fact-finding procedure now being undertaken by the Anglo-American committee of inquiry.

CHINESE STUDENTS URGE FIRM STAND AGAINST RUSSIANS

CHUNGKING, Feb. 21—(AP) A tempest of protest over Soviet occupation of Manchuria swung to Chungking's student quarter today where two strikes were in progress and a 10,000 was called for tomorrow.

Students at Chungking university and at Central Engineering college left their classrooms last night in protest against what their leaders styled "Soviet activities in Manchuria."

The number involved was not disclosed, but a committee purporting to represent 10,000 was at work on slogans and placards.

Student leaders plan to present a petition demanding the government take a firm stand on the Manchurian question.

The Manchurian Guild (club) at Hankow, in east central China, adopted a resolution demanding the government make public Chinese-Soviet negotiations and to press for immediate withdrawal of Russian troops from Manchuria.

The government remained officially aloof from the uproar of students and the press.

One responsible official said, however, he hoped to see China's 5,000 mile common frontier with the Soviet Union "as unarmed and peaceful as the border between the United States and Canada" and that the government was awaiting evidence that Russia "wanted the same thing."

The central executive committee of Chiang Kai-Shek's Kuomintang party in plenary session March 1 will hear a report on conditions in Manchuria from Gen. Hsiang Shih-hui, director of the generalissimo's

headquarters in Manchuria, the Chungking press reported. (An Associated Press dispatch quoting from Peiping "reliable Chinese sources" said one Australian and eight U.S. correspondents

were being taken on a conducted tour of Mukden after being held incommunicado for two days by Soviet authorities in that Manchurian city.)

(It said they would be taken to Changchun, capital of Manchuria, and to Harbin before returning to Chinese lines. Among the correspondents was Spencer Davis of the Associated Press.)

China Students Cry 'Protect Manchuria'

CHUNGKING, Feb. 21 (P).—A committee representing 10,000 Chungking students today demanded that China "protect Manchuria with blood and tears."

The committee called upon all students to demonstrate against Soviet activities in Manchuria and announced that 10,000 Chungking students would march in a protest parade tomorrow.

Meantime, a responsible official said the Chinese Government is anxious to turn the 5,000-mile common frontier with Russia into "a border as unarmed and peaceful as that between the United States and Canada." He added that his Government still is awaiting evidences of a similar ambition from Moscow.

Letter To Stalin Drafted

The student committee drafted a letter of protest to Stalin; a second "comforting" the people of Manchuria, and a third exhorting the nation to rise in protest against the secret Yalta agreement which gave Russia a share in Manchurian affairs.

The Chungking municipal political council simultaneously petitioned the Chinese Government to adopt a strong Manchurian policy.

The Yalta agreement, made official by the parallel Sino-Soviet treaty, gives Russia continued control of important Port Arthur, declares Dairen a free port, and gives Russia joint control with China of certain Manchurian railroads.

Reports Of Clashes Confirmed

[A Peiping dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Olen

Clements said reliable Chinese sources there confirmed reports of renewed Government Communist clashes in Manchuria and charged that Russian troops fought with Communists near Liaoyang Monday.

[The Chinese said they saw pictures of Russian bodies beside those of Chinese Communists. Some 300 rounds of light artillery were fired at Government troops, two of whom were wounded.]

[Chinese also said the Russians were heavily reinforcing the garrison at Dairen with "several tens of thousands" of troops.]

Changchun Reports

[A Chinese source in Changchun, the Manchurian capital, reported having seen Communist 8th Army soldiers armed with Russian tommy guns. The report was not confirmed by any other source, but Chungking reports yesterday said Communists in Manchuria were equipped with Russian tanks and guns.]

Student leaders said the marchers would shout "Withdraw from Manchuria" and "Return war booty seized in Manchuria."

There have been persistent unconfirmed reports that Russian forces in Manchuria were stripping industries and sending the heavy machinery and other materials to Siberia.

Students Strike In Protest

Students of the Central Engineering College and Chungking University last night started a strike in protest against "Soviet activities in Manchuria."

[In Peiping, 2,000 Chinese who massed before executive headquarters of China's Armistice Commission demanding withdrawal of Communists from their near-by villages disbanded last night without seeing any of the commissioners.]

FREEDOM FOR PRESS SUPPORTED IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, Feb. 21 (P).—Minister of Information K. C. Wu expressed "complete agreement" today with the views of Kent Cooper, executive director of The Associated Press, on world-wide press freedom and declared that within 10 days China's newspapers would be as unrestricted as those in the United States.

Mr. Wu read from a copy of Mr. Cooper's letter to Edward R. Stettinius Jr., head of the United States delegation to the United Nations Assembly in London, published in the Chinese press on Feb. 10, praising the delegations stand in behalf of a free flow of news.

"I am in complete agreement," Mr. Wu said, "and I believe I may

say the Chinese Government feels the same way."

Mr. Wu said the Chinese would give complete support to any program which would extend throughout the world "the peoples' right to know."

Mr. Wu said that a free press should be an important part of the new China, and the Government already had recognized the necessity for abolishing censorship and eliminating barriers to news-gathering and a free world exchange of information.

Reds Detained U. S. Reporters

Held Them Incommunicado for Two Days in Mukden Hotel, Chinese Report.

Peiping, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Reliable Chinese informants reported today that eight American and one Australian correspondents were held incommunicado at the Yamato Hotel in Mukden for two days by Soviet authorities. They had entered that Manchurian city only this week after months of denials of pleas to visit the region.

The same officials said that the correspondents now are being taken on a conducted tour of Mukden and later likely would be taken on a sponsored tour of Changchun, capital of Manchuria, and to Harbin before being permitted to return to the lines of Chinese Government forces. Tending to confirm the report was the sudden cancellation Wednesday, without official explanation, of a scheduled Marine flight to Chihnsien to pick up the correspondents' stories to fly them to a communications center.

Marines in Tientsin said that they were informed the special plane was canceled because the correspondents' stories had not arrived in Chihnsien, as scheduled.

[The American and Australian newspaper men were permitted to enter Manchuria only this week. Chinese authorities had told them the Russians would not consent to their visiting Manchuria. Moscow, however, said it had no objections. To date, none of their copy has been received.]

Second Group on Way. There was a possibility that news might be received from

Mukden today, the Chinese said, as another group of correspondents left Tientsin for Chihnsien in the hope of joining the others in Mukden.

The correspondents reported in technical custody in Mukden are

Spencer Davis of the Associated Press; Reynolds Packard, United Press; Charlotte Elmer, International News Service; William McGaffin, Chicago Daily News; John Dowling, Chicago Sun, stepson of Broadway star Eddie Dowling; Henry Lieberman, New York Times; Phil Potter, Baltimore Sun; Robert Martin, New York Post, and Australian Henry

Keyes of Sydney, representing the London Express. The group which flew in today includes Photographer Julian Wilson of the Associated Press; William G. Time magazine; Keith Wheeler, Chicago Times; Joe Hearst, Chicago Tribune, and George M. Columbia Broadcasting

Far Reg. Charous far 000 pe norther relief a Some of the fighting large ar is and prevented cultivation of rice in others. Already, 148 persons have died of starvation at Lingling, former American air-base town south of Hengyang. Chinese relief authorities planned to rush rice and flour to the famine areas.

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Hirohito to Talk On Air Tomorrow

Tokyo, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Emperor Hirohito's voice, heard by Japanese radio listeners only once—when he broadcast the surrender rescript—will be carried again tomorrow over a nationwide hookup.

The program: His transcribed conversation with an electric-plant foreman during the Em-

peror's unprecedented tour of war-damaged industrial areas on Tuesday.

The Empress, following Hirohito's example, tomorrow will visit several public places in Tokyo, including a relief foundation and an institution for war sufferers.

Western-Pacific Redeployment Plans

Manila, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Lieut. Gen. Wilhelm D. Styer, army commander in the western Pacific, today announced that men with 40 points, or with 24 months' service as of next June 30, would be sent home as soon as 7,500 with a greater number of points clear Philippines and Okinawa ports.

Officers with 65 points or 42 months' service will also be sent home, the announcement added.

Movement of the newly eligible group will probably start in early March.

Manila Reds To Convene

Manila, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—The Communist party will hold its fifth national convention here February 24 to formulate plans which the Communists say will "insure victory against collaborators and Fascists."

TELEPHONE STRIKE IS VOTED BY UNION TO START MARCH 7

17 Affiliates Order Walkout, Other Groups to Respect Picket Lines.

COAL WAGE DISPUTE LOOMS

as Lewis Calls Policy Committee.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
A strike was called last night by 150,000 of the nation's telephone workers and 15,000 Pacific coast dock workers voted in favor of striking.

A new wage dispute in the coal industry appeared possible, and the

General Motors automobile tieup continued deadlocked.

The Federation of Telephone Workers voted last night at 6 a. m. in all time bells on March 1 by the Independent National Federation of Telephone Workers.

Longshoremen Vote Strike

The C. I. O. International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's union announced the west coast dock workers voted to strike "on or before April 1" in support of wage and working condition demands.

The telephone federation's executive board, meeting in Memphis, Tenn., voted unanimously for a strike of 17 union affiliates claiming 150,000 communications workers.

President Joseph A. Beirne of the federation indicated the telephone strike, if begun, would have far-reaching effects because "the other 33 affiliated unions will respect picket lines to be established by the striking unions."

He said, however, the federation would continue talks with company and Federal officials in efforts to settle the dispute.

Mine Dispute Looms

A possible coal wage dispute appeared as John L. Lewis called a March 11 meeting of his A. F. L. United Mine Workers policy committee. Lewis may seek wage boosts for the 500,000 United Miners through this committee, which has authority to reopen the miners' contract with the soft coal operators.

These were yesterday's developments:

1—In calling the U. M. W. A. policy committee to meet in Washington, Lewis made no announcement of intentions except to point out that the committee "makes all decisions affecting wage matters." The present U. M. W. A. contract expires April 1. Either side chooses to terminate it.

2—After a seven-hour conference between representatives of striking C. I. O. Auto Workers and General Motors corporation, a reliable source hinted strongly that the issue of union seniority remained foremost among unsettled factors obstructing settlement of the 93-year old strike of 175,000 production workers. There was no confirmation of the report from either disputant, or any change reported in an earlier union statement that "we are as far apart as ever" on wages and seniority.

3—Lancaster transit workers accepted a 12 cents an hour wage boost in ending their strike against the Conestoga Transportation company and the A. F. L. Central Labor union called off its general sympathy strike. The 220 striking bus and trolley operators originally demanded 20 cents an hour increase.

4—Edgar L. Warren, director of the Federal Conciliation service, agreed to seek settlement of a wage dispute involving 250,000 tele-

phone workers who have threatened to strike. Warren telegraphed his offer to Joseph A. Beirne, president of the National Federation of Telephone Workers. He asked Beirne to confer with him in Washington after the NFW president returns to Washington from the union's strategy meeting in Memphis, Tenn. Beirne had asked governor intervention, promising no strike would be called "until after we have talked with you."

5—Heads of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, whose 300,000 members are taking a vote for a strike in support of a 25 per cent wage increase demand, conferred with President Truman. Alvaney Johnston, head of the Engineers, told reporters there was a good "probability" the brotherhoods would exhaust machinery set up by the national railway act before walking out. Consideration of the dispute by an emergency board would delay strike action 60 days.

New Deadline Set

6—Representatives of 3,400 independent union employees of the Duquesne Light company, who conducted a 19 hour strike earlier this month affecting 1,500,000 persons in the Pittsburgh area, set Feb. 26 as the date for a new strike. The union, however, said negotiations would continue until then on demands for a 37 per cent pay boost—20 per cent now with the remainder to be negotiated later.

7—An estimated 750,000 Detroiters were without milk supplies when a strike of C. I. O. dairy workers for a 20 cents hourly wage boost spread to 14 plants. Howard F. Simmons, secretary-manager of the Michigan Milk Products association, estimated 75 per cent of the city's entire milk supply had been dumped down the drains as an alternative to spoilage. The union, however, agreed to deliveries to hospitals and carry-home sales to persons calling at the plants.

8—At San Francisco, the C. I. O. International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's union reported Pacific Coast dock workers had voted 13,979 to 1,120 to strike "on or before April 1" in their quest for higher wages and more desirable working conditions. The union and employers have been negotiating a 1946 contract in which the longshoremen ask \$1.50 an hour instead of the prevailing \$1.15.

Meanwhile, the number of strike idle in the nation remained around 970,000 as the 175-man wage policy committee of the C. I. O. Steelworkers and the union's executive board met in Pittsburgh for approval of new steel contracts and possible discussion of the situation in fabricating plants.

At least 254,000 steelworkers still

are on strike, most of them employed in fabricating plants which have not agreed to the 18-12 cents wage boost the basic steel companies granted.

Nationwide Walkout Will Silence Phones

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 21—(A. P.) A nationwide telephone strike, effective at 6 a. m. (in each time belt) Thursday, March 7, was ordered tonight by the executive board of the National Federation of Telephone Workers.

Joseph A. Beirne, president of the independent labor organization, said the 17 affiliated unions in a position to conduct a legal strike "will leave work at the time directed." He added: "The other 33 affiliated unions will respect picket lines to be established by the striking unions."

Will Hit All States

The union head said the strike would be participated in directly by 150,000 workers and affect by picketing the other 100,000 employees in the far-flung American Telephone and Telegraph company system. All states will feel the effect of the walk-out, he said.

Asserting the nine-man executive board would be required to sanction all agreements reached by the separate unions, Beirne added that "no individual settlements will be made."

Beirne added: "If the government wants to intervene, they will contact us. Meanwhile, we are preparing for a strike."

Carleton W. Werkau, secretary of the organization, was named national strike strategy director with headquarters tentatively in Washington. The board also includes Oscar Jager, of New York (Federation of Long Line Workers) and Mrs. Mildred Beahm, of Washington (Washington Telephone Traffic Union).

No Emergency Service

Beirne said the federation "absolutely" would allow no emergency service "because it could allow supervisory personnel to scab on our job."

"We would expect our members to respect our picket lines even if they didn't see them," Beirne told newsmen in a press conference following the assembly adjournment.

"As long as one picket remains on a line anywhere in the country we will consider the industry picketed and strike-bound."

Dealing with the subject of injunctions against picketing, the youthful union leader said "the forceful removal of such pickets will not in the minds of the strikers constitute an actual removal of those lines."

Beirne said the federation had received assurances from the Nation-

al Association of Broadcasting Engineers and Technicians that "they will not cross our picket lines."

He asserted that the national news service will be hampered because "we will not permit maintenance men to serve them."

No decision has been reached by the strike strategy board, the union official declared, on whether the federation's membership would return to work in the event of government seizure.

The union demands a flat \$10 weekly increase, a 65 cent hourly minimum wage and a return to the 40-hour week.

The American Telephone and Telegraph company has offered a \$5 weekly wage boost to operators and \$3 to \$6 weekly increases to other employees.

Union Security Discussed In 7-Hour Session

DETROIT, Feb. 21—(A. P.) The C. I. O. United Auto Workers reported tonight that a seven-hour negotiating session with General Motors brought it nearer to an understanding on union security.

At the same time, a reliable source hinted strongly that the question of union seniority (promotion preference on seniority basis) stood out as one of the prime factors barring settlement of the 93-day old strike of 175,000 production workers.

In a statement an hour after the conference broke up, Vice President Walter P. Reuther of the U. A. W., said "no progress was made on the questions of transfers or promotions, or on other important non-economic issues."

"All of these issues," the union statement went on, "have been continuously before the negotiating conference. No new issues have been injected."

General Motors issued no statement on today's proceedings.

In a press conference at conclusion of the talks, Special Federal Mediator James F. Dewey said a "basic agreement" had been reached on the problem of maintenance of membership but that a few angles remained to be ironed out.

Dewey, who called both sides back to the conference table again tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. (EST), told newsmen three new issues, which he did not discuss, were injected today. However, Reuther's subsequent statement did not agree on this angle.

Lewis Calls Coal Mine Leaders To Parley

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—John L. Lewis and his district presidents today called a meeting on March 11 of the United Mine Workers' policy committee which has authority to reopen the union's contract with soft-coal operators.

The present contract expires April 1, provided either side gives notice to that effect within 30 days prior to that date.

The policy meeting will be held in Washington.

Statement Issued

Lewis made no announcement of his intentions, but authorized the following statement after a day and a half of conferences with the 30 district presidents:

"The sessions of the district president of the United Mine Workers' America meeting today unanimously voted to convene the policy committee of the UMWA, which makes all decisions affecting wage matters to meet in Washington March 1 at 10 A.M.

"An official circular will be sent immediately to all local unions and affiliates of the UMWA notifying them of the reaffirmation of the mine workers with the AFL."

On 54-Hour Week

Lewis led his miners back into the American Federation of Labor at Miami January 25.

The soft coal miners now are working a 54-hour week, although their basic contract calls for a 35-hour work week.

A cutback from the 54-hour week to a five-day work week of nine hours daily would mean a cut in pay from \$63.50 to \$50.

Of the nine hours now spent in the mines each day, the miners actually work only seven. This pay makes allowance for underground travel time.

New Power Strike Set In Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21 (AP)—A power strike today was set to begin at 12.01 A.M., February 26, in the Pittsburgh industrial area, but ne-

gotiations for a settlement of an employees' wage dispute are to continue until the deadline.

The work stoppage—a renewal of a strike suspended February 12 after it lasted 19 hours—was ordered by the Independent Association of Employees of the Duquesne Light Company, serving an 817-square-mile area in which 1,500,000 people live.

The union, seeking a wage increase of 37 per cent, announced the negotiations would continue. It declared the employees are willing to accept a 20 per cent increase now and negotiate the other 17 per cent. The company has offered 7½ per cent.

Last week's brief strike by the 3,400 employees curtailed transportation and electrical service to industrial establishments and business buildings, but was only slightly felt by homes in the area.

G. M. Conferees Still at Odds

Negotiations to Continue With Company President Taking Active Part.

Detroit, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—The C. I. O. United Automobile Workers and the General Motors Corporation still were far apart on the issue of wages and promotion preference, top union officials said today as negotiations looking to a settlement of the ninety-three-day strike were resumed.

The U. A. W.-C. I. O. officials gave out a telegram addressed to all General Motors locals throughout the country urging them to "hold your line and disregard rumors."

"Ignore all headlines and rumors reporting settlement of strike issues," the telegram read. "No such settlement reached yet. We made some progress Wednesday on one basic point. On wages and Paragraph 63, (promotion preference on seniority basis) we are as far apart as we were ten days ago."

James F. Dewey, Special Federal Mediator, intimated that today's session might continue straight through until some decision was reached.

Asked if any of the issues in dispute had been settled during the morning talks, Dewey said:

"I have no comment on that or anything else at this time. I can only say we're going to get back together again this afternoon."

C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors, was absent from the morning conference, a spokesman saying he had been attending an administration meeting. The spokesman said Wilson would be present at the resumption of the negotiations this afternoon.

Milk Floods Detroit Drains As Dairymen's Strike Spreads

Detroit, Feb. 21 (AP)—CIO-United Dairy Workers, enforcing their demand for a 20-cent, hourly wage rise, today walked out of ten more milk production plants and an estimated 750,000 Detroiters went without their regular milk supply.

Officials met this afternoon at the State Labor Mediation office in an effort to end the tieup. Ballard said the meeting was scheduled for this morning, but at that time no company representatives showed up.

A creamery representative declared, "We are telling the union people to order their men back to work, as the strike is unauthorized. After they return we will talk about wages."

Altogether fourteen plants are tied up by the strike, and Howard F. Simmons, secretary-manager of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, said thousands of gallons of milk were dumped by farmers who could find no place to deliver their supply today.

Milk Dumped Down Drains

"Farmers could not divert the milk to . . . processing plants as these concerns have been closed because of a milk shortage," Simmons said. "Fluid milk is very scarce and although normally the farmers can barely meet the city's needs, there was nothing to do but throw the milk away."

Simmons estimated 75 per cent of the city's entire supply had been dumped down the drains.

Meanwhile, union and company officials agreed on a distribution plan by which families calling at strike-closed plants will receive two quarts of milk daily and deliveries will be made to hospitals and schools.

The city health department will take care of families unable to go to the dairies.

Only 12 Dairies Operating

Russell L. Ballard, president of UDW Local 83, said the only dairies operating were seven which had signed union contracts providing for wage increases and five others which are under contract with an AFL union.

Ballard and creamery company

pany preserved its right to manage."

The union sought "compulsory arbitration" and a "perpetual contract," the statement said, adding that "the new contract contains neither of these dangerous proposals."

Taxi Caravan Stages Parade At White House

Ex-G.I.s Seek Truman's Aid to Get Chicago Licenses; Kelly Sees Early Action

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP).—War veterans demanding Chicago taxi licenses paraded around the White House and the Capitol today, and later Chicago's mayor, Edward J. Kelly, said the council may help them soon.

Questioned at a luncheon in the speakers' dining room in the Capitol, Mayor Kelly told a reporter: "I have hopes that we'll be able to help them at the next meeting." The council will meet in a week or ten days, he said.

But Arthur Dickholtz, vice-president of the hackers' organization, said: "That's old stuff. We've had promises for eight months. We want action."

Mr. Dickholtz told a reporter he would request permission to appear before the council meeting to "give the veterans' side of the story." He added that "all they've heard is the politicians' side."

The 148-cab caravan of former service men arrived here late yesterday after a three-day drive from Chicago. Drivers said they would stay until assured of being licensed by the city to operate their taxis.

From Fort Sims, an unused Army camp where they are bivouacked, twenty-five of the black and cream-colored cabs followed a police escort in a noon-time parade that circled the White House and the Capitol. Another unit of cabs paraded along main avenues. Some carried placards reading, "We want cab licenses," "President Truman, we ask your support," and "We want the right to engage in free enterprise."

Leaders of the caravan had an appointment late in the day with Wendell Berge, chief of the Justice Department's anti-trust division, to ask for help against what they

Transit Pact Ends Lancaster Strikes

Settlement Brings Order to End General Walkout

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 21 (AP).—A sixteen-day transit tieup and American Federation of Labor general strike ended today with union-management approval of a 12-cent hourly pay boost for bus and trolley operators.

The 220 transit workers at a closed session ratified the pact reached by representatives of the Conestoga Transportation Company and Local 1,241, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees.

Later the A. F. of L.-Central Labor Union, which issued the general strike call three days ago to its 12,000 members, rescinded its "no work" order which had resulted in only a partial shutdown of Lancaster's industries.

Company and union leaders declared transit service will resume tomorrow. Picketing halted immediately and business establishments reopened.

In a statement, the company said it "believes the new contract is fair to the public, its employees and itself."

"The public is assured of a non-interrupted service for at least a year. The employees received wage and pension increases. The com-

call "a monopoly" in Chicago's taxi business. A Chicago ordinance limits the number of cabs there to 3,000, most of them owned by two companies.

Mayor Kelly, upon his arrival early today, said his visit had "nothing to do" with the trek of the cab-driving war veterans. He testified before a Senate committee on the St. Lawrence seaway project.

Bowles Reveals Price-Increase Plea Of Ford

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP).—Former OPA Chief Chester Bowles released details today of what he again termed an "outrageous request" by the Ford Motor Company for a 55 per cent increase in Ford new-car prices.

The new Economic Stabilization Director disclosed in a statement some details of the company's application and noted that Henry Ford 2d had said he did not ask for the 55 per cent increase after OPA ceilings were established only recently.

"No one said that he did," Bowles declared. "The point is that in July, 1945, the Ford company made a formal application to OPA for a 55 per cent increase above the 1942 Ford ceiling prices."

Young Ford made his statement in a telegram to the House Banking Committee.

Wants To Clear Confusion

Bowles said that, while he sees "no point in a long drawn-out controversy over Mr. Ford's application," the confusion following Mr. Ford's statement of yesterday requires further clarification.

Ford telegraphed the committee after Bowles had told it of the company's application and the committee chairman had invited Ford to appear.

Ford said Bowles had implied that the company applied secretly for an increase of 55 per cent. He added that the company had made no request for a price increase since OPA announced the ceilings and had filed its cost estimates before OPA announced on what basis it would figure ceilings.

Files Copy Of Request

In his statement today, Bowles said:

"So that there will be no possibility of further confusion, I am filing a copy of the Ford application for the 55 per cent increase with the House Banking and Currency Committee."

Bowles cited these figures as illustrative of the increase he said the Ford company requested:

Super de luxe two-door, 1942 ceiling, \$895, requested 1945 ceiling, \$1,388.20, increase, 55.1 per cent; super de luxe four-door, \$930 and \$1,429.29, 53.5 per cent; super de luxe sedan coupe, \$920 and \$1,396.91, 51.8 per cent; super de luxe convertible club coupe, \$1,090 and \$1,713.97, 57.24 per cent; super de luxe station wagon, \$1,125 and \$1,744.49, 55.06 per cent; de luxe two-door, \$850 and \$1,339.33, 57.56 per cent; de luxe four-door, \$885 and \$1,378.11, 55.7 per cent; de luxe coupe, \$815 and \$1,277.56, 56.75 per cent.

55.32 P.C. Average

Bowles said the exact average increase sought by Ford amounted to 55.32 per cent.

"Let me again emphasize," Bowles said, "that this outrageous request illustrates rather clearly what the public would be paying for Ford cars today if price controls were not in effect."

Bowles again noted that Ford in a statement a few weeks ago said he had encountered difficulty in getting parts because price controls over them were too strict.

Discusses Parts

"The fact is that, depending on the company, 75 to 90 per cent of all materials and parts going into a passenger car are not subject to any OPA price controls whatsoever," Bowles stated.

He added that if Ford has "any special price ceiling difficulties with suppliers of the small fraction of automobile parts and materials still under price control, I would like to know the names of the manufacturers so that we can investigate promptly and make any adjustments indicated on the basis of the facts."

Kaiser Enters Aluminum, Gets Two War Plants

Will Use Metals in Autos; Wins Leases on Basis of U. S. Anti-Trust Policy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP).—Henry J. Kaiser entered the aluminum field today, leasing two

huge government-owned plants to produce the lightweight metal for automobiles.

The War Assets Corporation turned down bids from the Reynolds Metals Company, which it said might have yielded a greater return to the government for the first four years, in order to put Kaiser firms into the field with Reynolds and the Aluminum Corporation of America.

"These leases will place a third producer in the primary aluminum industry in continuation of the policies of the War Assets Corporation to promote competition in aluminum," the announcement said.

It noted that "the Kaiser companies propose to use aluminum extensively in the production of automobiles, a field which had hitherto made very limited use of aluminum." This, it added, will promote the market for aluminum and make it easier to dispose of other government aluminum plants.

Senator O'Mahoney said the Aluminum Company of America, largest pre-war producer, had co-operated in Congressional and governmental efforts to introduce competition in aluminum.

The Trentwood aluminum rolling mill, which cost \$47,630,000 and can process 288,000,000 pounds of aluminum a year, was leased to the Kaiser-Fraser Corporation. The \$22,270,000 Mead aluminum reduction plant, with an annual capacity of 218,784,000 pounds, went to Kaiser Cargo, Inc. Both plants are at Spokane, Wash.

The leases are for five years, with option to buy. They are subject to the approval of the Attorney General, but this was generally regarded as certain.

For the Trentwood plant, Kaiser-Fraser is to pay a yearly rental amounting to 5 per cent of gross aluminum sales or fixed amount, whichever is greater. These amounts are \$250,000 for the first year, \$660,000 for the second, \$1,366,000 for the third, \$2,000,000 for the fourth and \$2,667,000 for the fifth. The rental for the Mead plant will be \$208,000 for the first year, \$260,000 for the second, \$486,000 for the third, \$728,000 for the fourth and \$1,248,000 for the fifth.

TRUMAN SILENCES

HINT OF SHAKE-UP IN CABINET POSTS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 — (AP) President Truman today firmly snuffed out reports, which have flared since the big strikes started, that Secretary of Labor Schweikert, possibly would be replaced.

Schweikert, and Secretary of Agriculture Anderson too, will remain where they are, Mr. Truman told his news conference—just as long as they care to stay.

The statement was made in connection with reports that Schweikert or Anderson, both westerners, might be shifted to the vacant post of Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Truman said, incidentally, that he has not yet decided on a successor to Harold Ickes.

The denial was well, however, for it had been rumored that Schweikert might be shifted to another post, or ousted entirely, to make way for the appointment of Dr. John R. Steelman, Presidential labor advisor, or someone else as Secretary of Labor.

It also ruled out the possibility that Schweikert, a former judge, might be named to the Supreme court to succeed Justice William O. Douglas if the latter would swap his \$20,000 a year lifetime seat on the court for the \$15,000 salary and relative insecurity of the cabinet.

The President confirmed that he had discussed the Interior post with Douglas but gave not the slightest indication that Douglas had agreed to accept it and the general opinion at the Capital was that Douglas was out of the picture.

The latest word among senators and Capital attaches was that Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) was likely to become secretary with Oscar Chapman as undersecretary. Chapman conferred with the President this afternoon and told reporters afterwards the talk was "very satisfactory."

Senators who told newsmen of the prospective O'Mahoney-Chapman setup on the understanding that their names would not be used stressed the view that both men could expect ready confirmation from the Senate and that no disapproval would be likely from Ickes. Chapman was a supporter of Henry A. Wallace for the vice presidency.

As for the nomination of Edwin

W. Pauley to be Undersecretary of the Navy, which gave rise to Ickes' resignation, the President once more said flatly that he will not withdraw it. He added that when he gets behind a man he usually stays behind him.

Pauley himself told a reporter that he wants his name to go to a vote in the Senate because he feels confident of being confirmed. Notwithstanding this, however, one influential senator still voiced privately the expectation that Pauley will withdraw.

ATOM SECRET SAFE, M'MAHON ASSERTS

Senator Hears from Byrnes No Americans Involved in Canadian 'Leak.'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—(AP) Confidence that American military secrets are safe was expressed by President Truman today while Secretary of State Byrnes renewed similar assurances.

The Senate Atomic Energy committee heard from Byrnes behind locked doors. Afterwards Chairman McMahon (D-Conn.) issued this statement:

"Secretary Byrnes repeated to the Atomic Energy committee today his previous press conference statement that the State department has suppressed no prosecutions; that, on the contrary, the Canadian authorities were advised by him three weeks ago that this government had no request to make of the Canadian government as to their investigations."

McMahon told reporters he assumes that the absence of information in the State department that any Americans are involved in the Canadian affair applies to all other departments too. McMahon said he thought the State department would have been informed if any other government bureau knew of American implications.

Hears Experts in Secret

The committee earlier heard in secret session from James McInerney, chief of the espionage section of the Justice department's criminal division, and Maj. Gen. Leslie G. Groves, director of the atomic bomb project. No word was

available as to what they discussed.

The President told his news conference that United States security measures always have been adequate and he considers they still are.

Mr. Truman's comment came amid a barrage of questions prompted by disclosure that Russia had obtained data on atomic energy and radio location in Canada.

It followed by two days Secretary of State Byrnes' declaration that, as far as he knows, the "know-how" of atomic bomb production remains an exclusive United States secret.

Knew of Leaks

In response to a question, Mr. Truman disclosed that he first learned of the Canadian leaks from Prime Minister Mackenzie King before his November conference with Canada's premier and Prime Minister Clement Attlee of Britain.

The President said atomic energy—not spies—was discussed at that conference.

Mr. Truman refused to be drawn into a statement at this time on current Russian-American relations despite repeated questions.

He declined to elaborate his statement at a news conference several weeks ago that he does not share the unholy fear of Russia felt by some people.

Mr. Truman said he did not know whether Winston Churchill would discuss relations with Russia in his speech March 5 at Westminster college, Fulton, Mo., where Britain's wartime premier will be introduced by the President.

In response to a question, he said he has no plans for recommending a loan to Russia in a message to Congress. Asked whether that answer precludes such a loan, he said tersely that it does not.

Mr. Truman said he had asked five persons to serve on a civilian board which will appraise the results of the atomic bomb experiments in the Pacific, but he would not identify them pending their acceptances.

BYRNES CONFERS ON ATOM SECRETS

Washington, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes was summoned today to a locked-door conference with the Senate committee which is seeking ways to safeguard atomic bomb secrets.

Byrnes went unaccompanied to the Senate conference room used by the Senate Atomic Energy Committee a few hours after President Truman had expressed confidence that security measures

are ample to protect the atomic secrets.

Committee members would not talk about the reason for Byrnes' appearance. One Senator indicated, however, that the matter of atomic secrecy would be discussed in relation to the recent leaks of information in Canada.

The afternoon conference convened without notice after the committee had conferred behind closed doors during the morning with Major-Gen. Leslie R. Groves, the Army's atomic bomb chief, and James McInerney, chief of the espionage section of the criminal division of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Truman told his news conference that security measures have been adequate in the past and he thinks they still are.

Nonmilitary Board Urged For Atom Survey

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—Senator McMahon (D., Conn.) said he had proposed to President Truman the appointment of a board of non-military experts to check results of the forthcoming atom-bomb tests against warships.

McMahon, head of the Senate Atomic Committee, said he had suggested that outstanding scientists and engineers make up the commission, with the President releasing such portions of its report as desirable.

Under present plans of the joint Navy-Army task force conducting the tests, an evaluation board would be set up under the joint chiefs of staff. This would consist of

two navy officers, two army officers, two civilian scientists and one representative of the Manhattan Project, the Army group that developed the atom bomb.

Atom Bomb Will Not Dry Up Or Drain Sea, Admiral Says

Philadelphia, Feb. 21 (AP)—For the particular benefit of worried letter writers, Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy itemized tonight "some of the things the (atom) bomb will not do."

The commander of "Operation Crossroads," specifying that he is "not an atomic playboy" satisfying a whim by conducting the Bikini atoll tests, said he had been getting questions in "fan mail."

"The bomb will not kill half the fish in the sea, and poison the other

half, so they will kill all the people who eat fish hereafter," he asserted in an address before the Philadelphia chapter of the Red Cross.

No New Mountains

"It will not start a chain reaction in the water, converting it all to gas and letting all the ships on all the oceans drop to the bottom. It will not blow out the bottom of the sea, letting all the water run down the hole. It will not cause an earthquake or push up new mountain ranges. It will not cause a tidal wave. It will not destroy gravity."

The first test, involving an explosion in the air above an anchored fleet in Bikini atoll lagoon, has been set for May 15. The second with the blast near the water will occur about four to six weeks later, depending on the time needed for rearranging target ships and

installing additional instruments, Blandy said.

Replying to some statements that the tests are unnecessary because the two combat drops of the bomb in Japan already have shown results, Blandy asserted:

"Ships are constructed quite differently from buildings, and besides the scientists concerned do not claim to know just what effect the bomb will have on them. For instance, they cannot accurately predict just how much pressure will be transmitted from the air burst through the water to the holds of the ships; nor the height and duration of waves from the surface shot. We must learn these things from the test."

He said it was the business of the Army and the Navy "to learn more about the destructive power of this new weapon, both in order to be ready to use it, and to defend against it, in case we should be forced to do either."

TRUMAN AVERS HE WILL BACK PAULEY TO END

Flatly Answers No When Asked if He Plans to Withdraw Appointment.

NO ICKES SUCCESSOR YET

President Indicates Douglas Will Not Get Interior Post—No Cabinet Shifts Planned.

Washington, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—President Truman said today he intended to back Edwin W. Pauley to the limit in his fight for confirmation as Under-Secretary of the Navy.

The President told a news conference that he usually backed any man he was for, when asked whether the suggestion of Senator Stewart (D-Menn.) that Pauley should withdraw would change his attitude.

A reporter, repeating a question that has been asked of the President at two previous news conferences, wanted to know whether Mr. Truman intended to withdraw Pauley's nomination. The President gave a flat no.

"Does that mean that Pauley will have your full support if he insists on fighting it out?" a reporter pressed.

The President replied when he gets behind a man usually stays behind him. Pauley, meanwhile, brushed aside demands that he ask Mr. Truman to withdraw his nomination.

Ickes's Successor Not Chosen.

President Truman said he was not ready to announce a successor to Harold L. Ickes as Secretary of the Interior and spoke reports that a Cabinet shift is in the making. He said he had discussed the Interior post with Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, but left it up in the air whether Douglas would get it or even whether he had been offered the job.

At one point he appeared to have ruled out Douglas because he said he did not want to have two Cabinet members from Washington State. Lewis B.

Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labor, is from that State.

But he made this comment when asked whether Gov. Mon C. Wallgren of Washington, a former Senate colleague, is under consideration for Ickes's place. Mr. Truman said Wallgren would make a good Secretary of the Interior, but you can't have two Cabinet members from the great State of Washington.

"That would seem to bar Douglas too," a reporter observed.

Draw your own conclusion, the President replied.

When another newspaper man suggested that Douglas gave his legal residence as Connecticut, the President corrected to say that Douglas is from Walla Walla, Wash.

Commenting on another report that Schwellenbach might be appointed to the Supreme Court if Douglas went to Interior, the President said emphatically that Schwellenbach is going to stay where he is.

He added that Clinton P. Anderson, another mentioned for Ickes's post, will remain as Secretary of Agriculture. That is definite, Mr. Truman said, as long as they want to stay.

General Enters Political Fray; Hits 'Ill-Will'

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Ray E. Porter, in a sharp departure from military custom, directed his personal criticism today at recent attacks on President Truman and "men who so recently led our armed forces to victory."

Porter is chief of the Special Planning Division of the War Department general staff and served as a division commander in North Africa and western Europe.

Normally, general officers on active duty make it a point to keep hands off controversial political topics, but Porter was outspoken in condemning what he described as "an alarmingly effective effort throughout our nation to cultivate ill will against everyone and to destroy our confidence in each other."

Mentions No Names

He mentioned no names, but his remarks recalled the recent clash between Harold L. Ickes and Mr. Truman, the demand for the ouster of Gen. Omar Bradley as veterans' administrator, and the criticism of the officers responsible for the bloody Rapido River attack in Italy.

"It is my impression," said Porter, "that those individuals who would sacrifice the interests of our people to their own temporary and most trivial advantages have joined in a diabolic scheme with those groups who would destroy our constitutional government because they hate it."

Question Of The President

"When men of such prominence as to compel attention boast of their readiness to denounce the integrity of the President of the United States; when the character and ability of the men who so recently led our armed forces are assailed without discrimination... I become genuinely alarmed."

Porter incorporated these remarks in an address he made late yesterday to representatives of 36 leading women's organizations that constitute an advisory council to the women's interests section of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations.

Porter devoted the bulk of his speech to an appeal for universal military training.

HOME-FRONT Foe SMASHED BY FBI

Big War Stocks Of Weapons And Explosives Uncovered

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation disclosed today that the smashing of America's wartime fifth column uncovered huge stocks of weapons and explosives, thousands of short-wave radios and photographs of Panama Canal defenses and other vital installations.

The FBI itself used the words "fifth column" in making available to a reporter these figures to show how dangerous aliens were hobbled and their weapons of sabotage and espionage taken from them.

From January 8, 1942, to the present, FBI agents have recovered from the homes and businesses of these aliens 307,506 rounds of ammunition and 4,626 firearms and related items.

4,200 Cameras Seized

In addition to supplies of buckshot, shell caps and reloading devices, the FBI seized 2,340 sticks of dynamite, over 2,800 dynamite caps, 3,787 feet of dynamite fuse and over 1,700 pieces of other explosives.

More than 3,000 contraband short-wave radio receiving sets were uncovered along with more than 4,200 cameras and all kinds of photographic equipment.

Other contraband articles nabbed from enemy aliens included code books, hydrographic, navigation and aeronautical maps of all sections of the United States coasts and Panama.

16,062 Enemy Aliens Arrested

Since the beginning of World War II, 16,062 enemy aliens have been arrested in the United States and its possessions, including 7,043 Germans and 5,428 Japanese.

Since January 8, 1942, the FBI has searched 25,881 homes and businesses of enemy aliens for contraband articles.

The FBI snapped the spine of the Japanese and German fifth columns on December 7 and 8, 1941. Swinging into action a few minutes after the Pearl Harbor attack, FBI agents arrested more than 1,000 Japanese—the core of Nippon's fifth-column movement.

Investigations Paid Off

The next day—December 8—the FBI began rounding up German and Italian aliens who were dangerous to the nation's security.

But this was not the beginning—nor the end—of the FBI's counter-espionage activities against America's home-front enemies. In the summer of 1939 the late President Roosevelt in a confidential memorandum to Government agencies had designated the FBI as the primary agency to handle national security matters. The FBI then began investigating the background and activities of aliens.

With Pearl Harbor these investigations paid off. The most dangerous enemy aliens had been spotted, their activities kept under constant surveillance. These activities blanketed the nation and its possessions—from Texas to New York city and from Puerto Rico to the Middle West and San Francisco.

But within two days after Pearl Harbor hundreds were behind bars. Under presidential proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, Axis aliens were directed to turn over to law-enforcement agencies by January 8, 1942, certain prohibited articles, such as weapons, explosives and short-wave sets.

On the latter date, the FBI began spot-checking homes and businesses to determine if they were complying.

A German alien who occasion-

ally wore a Nazi uniform was employed at \$100 a week in a Middle West firm manufacturing delicate defense instruments. He was arrested.

Wallace Terms Seaway Aid to Foreign Trade

Says St. Lawrence Project Would Cut Freight Rates, Not 'Cripple' Railroads

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace declared today a St. Lawrence seaway would increase foreign trade, cut transportation costs and "not cripple the railroads."

Testifying before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee considering legislation to authorize the seaway and "its attendant power project, Mr. Wallace said that, "given full production and employment," this nation's foreign trade should total \$20,000,000,000 by 1950.

That, he said, would be approximately three times the 1940 total.

"It can hardly be doubted," he declared, "that opening of the seaway would contribute both to the achievement of a larger volume of trade and our ability to handle it."

He estimated that on a seaway traffic volume of 4,600,000 tons for seventeen specific commodities, freight savings would range between \$14,000,000 and \$17,000,000.

"And," he added, "on the basis of a total American seaway traffic of 10,000,000 tons yearly the savings in freight charges might total \$36,000,000."

Mr. Wallace said this figure was "several times" the annual cost of maintenance and amortization of the transportation phases of the project.

Even if all the traffic generated by the seaway represented a direct diversion from the railroads, the total ton miles lost to the roads would not, he asserted, exceed "1 or 2 per cent of the total ton miles they would be called upon to handle."

"Moreover," he said, "it can

stated with assurance that not all this traffic will consist of tonnage diverted from other forms of transportation. Some is bound to

be new business that would not have moved at all in the absence of low-cost water transportation.

The committee, told yesterday by Army engineers that the total seaway cost to this nation would

be slightly in excess of \$342,000,000, heard from Mayor Edward Kelly of Chicago, that, if for no other reason, the seaway should be opened in the interest of national defense.

Mayor Edward Jeffries of Detroit, said that while Detroit had solved its problem of production, it had not solved the problem of transportation.

VETERANS DEMAND SHARP REDUCTION IN IMMIGRATION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 — (AP) The American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars today strongly recommended to Congress sharp reductions in immigration quotas for the next decade.

Spokesmen for the two organizations maintained it is money before the House Immigration committee that any increase in U. S. population, even though small, would only accentuate unemployment and shortages of goods in the postwar years.

John C. Williamson, assistant legislative representative of the VFW, contended quotas should be abolished entirely for the next 10 years.

"Why intensify our problems by permitting in the critical post-war years a continual flow of immigrants across our borders?" he said.

"In all fairness we should insist that for at least 10 years the citizens of France, England, Germany, Italy and the other nations may not seek within our shores the civilization they could create in their own homelands."

The spokesmen for the American Legion were Jeremiah J. Toomey, Andover, Mass., Legion national committee, and James F. O'Neill, Manchester, Mass., vice chairman of the Americanism committee.

O'Neill, saying he had adopted a Yugoslav war orphan, favored a bill before the committee by Rep. Gossett (D-Tex.) which would approximately cut in half the present immigration quota of 153,000 a year.

but keep a minimum of 100 for any single nation.

By this means, O'Neill said, provisions would be made for immigration of war orphans. But he shared the view of other witnesses that any immigration should be "selective" so only persons "in sympathy with our form of government" should be admitted.

Gossett's bill also would bar from migration anyone having served the armed forces of any former enemy nation unless that person could prove he served against the United States unwillingly.

Toomey was asked if it wasn't his opinion anyone having "borne arms against the United States" shouldn't be barred from immigration to the United States regardless of the circumstances of his service.

"No I wouldn't go that far," Toomey replied. "You know everybody should have pride in his own country. I'd rather tap him on the back and call him a good citizen."

TRUMAN RETAINS TRAINING STAND

House Unit Move To Sidetrack Legislation Attacked

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—President Truman called impractical today a House Military Committee move to sidetrack universal military training legislation in favor of a campaign to outlaw peacetime conscription throughout the world. The President expressed his views at a news conference when asked for his opinion about the proposal gaining strength in the committee.

He already has urged Congress to enact legislation requiring every able-bodied male youth to take one year of military training, and the committee has been holding hearings on the legislation since last November.

Host Of Witnesses Heard

The President gave no reasons for his belief it would not be practical to try to outlaw universal training everywhere, and in the absence of an explanation, House Republican Leader Martin, of Massachusetts, said he would continue his fight for an international ban.

Martin is author of a resolution urging the President to do everything in his power to bring about

such a ban has strong support in the Military Committee, which will hold public hearings on it next Wednesday and Thursday.

The committee heard a host of witnesses today in opposition to universal training itself, and many of them endorsed the Martin proposal.

Prohibitionist Speaks

Some committee members want to hear the views of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State. They may seek to reopen hearings next week despite the announcement by Chairman Martin (D., Ky.) that they are "now closed."

Today's witnesses included a group of high school and college students, a Texas minister, and spokesmen for church and educational groups.

The minister, Sam Morris, of San Antonio, an ardent prohibitionist, urged the committee to make certain that intoxicating liquor will not be available to youths if universal training is adopted.

If necessary, he said, Congress should ban traffic in beer, wine and whisky within a radius of 50 miles of every army camp.

Students Against Proposal

Mrs. Harper Sibley, of Rochester, N.Y., speaking for the United Council of Church Women, said universal training would jeopardize efforts at world peace.

Similar views were expressed by John Deshner, of San Antonio, representing the National Conference of Methodist Fellowship, and Donald C. New York, speaking for the Northern Baptist Convention.

A group of student, various colleges also made appeals against the training program.

The solitary advocate for the President's proposal was Norman K. Holshouser, 17, identified himself as a training employee in the Federal Bureau of Investigation and said he voiced the views of youthful fellow employees.

Church Groups Hit Training Bill

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP) — The House Military Committee today heard spokesmen for student and church groups oppose legislation for a universal military training program and then split over the issue of holding closed hearings.

Despite an announcement by Chairman Martin (D., Ky.) that the hearings "are now closed," committee members said they would seek later to reopen them.

Representative Elston (R., Ohio)

said he believed Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Secretary of State James Byrnes should testify before the committee halts the hearings which started November 8. Several other members said there were many groups still seeking to be heard in opposition.

Only One in Favor

Today's witnesses, all except one opposing the training proposal advocated by President Truman, included:

Mrs. Harper Sibley, Rochester, N.Y., of the United Council of Church Women; the Rev. Sam Morris, San Antonio, Texas; John Desha, San Antonio, of the National Conference of Methodist Youth Fellowship; Robert Tesdell, of the United Christain Youth Movement; Donald Cloward, New York, of the Northern Baptist Convention; Representative Jerry Voorhis (D., Cal.) and Norman K. Holshouser, of Washington.

In addition, a dozen student representing colleges and high schools throughout the country were introduced by Miss Hilda Hill, of Louisville, Miss., a senior at Mississippi State College for Women.

Youth, 17, Speaks

The only advocate for training was Holshouser, 17-year-old employe of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who told the committee he spoke for a group of fellow workers.

May earlier had announced there would be no action on the training legislation until the committee considers a resolution to seek an international agreement to outlaw peacetime conscription.

Senate Okays Porter For OPA Post

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Senate today, by unanimous consent, confirmed Ray A. Porter the new chief of price controls.

Only a half dozen minutes of discussion were required for action. Porter has been chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

Majority Leader Barkley (D., Ky.) said speed was necessary because Chester Bowles is leaving OPA to become stabilization director.

Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) expressed hope that accent would be placed on the necessity of getting

production of goods that have been scarce.

He suggested a "flexible pricing system."

Hope For "Improvement"

Senator Reed (R., Kan.) told the Senate he expects "definite improvement" in OPA.

Wherry and Reed have been among the most frequent critics of OPA's handling of price controls.

The Senate Banking Committee had recommended confirmation a short time before, after a brief hearing.

Porter told the senators, each of whom seemed to have some special cause for OPA to undertake, that "every effort will be made to speed consideration" of cases in which there are complaints that OPA causes business men to lose money.

FCC Position

President Truman was asked at his morning news conference about appointment of a successor to Porter on the Federal Communications Commission. He replied that he would not make the appointment immediately, but did not elaborate.

At the Banking Committee session, Senator Taft (R., Ohio) told Porter that complaints were "coming in here every day" about delay in OPA's granting price relief.

He said that in Ohio there are 200 or 300 plants concerned with steel on steel products which lay off workers because they lose money in waiting for approval of price increases.

Taft said Porter should "go in there and get steel straightened out."

"That's my purpose," said Porter.

Milk Problems

Senator McFarland (D., Ariz.) broke in to say: "I don't want Senator Taft to get in ahead of me with his steel. There are milk problems in Arizona. Milk ought to come ahead of steel."

McFarland said: "The cows are getting milked but the milk isn't being delivered because of OPA price ceilings."

Senator Murdock (D., Utah) called for priority on sugar beets. "That's the sweetest problem of them all," he said.

Porter said he hoped that in the near future the OPA "can make more sense than heretofore" in the apparel field.

OPA GIVES REPORT ON PRICE BOOSTS UNDER NEW POLICY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—(AP)

The prospect of greater production and reduced costs will be taken into full account in granting price increases to offset wage boosts, OPA said tonight.

The agency, in a statement of policy on price aspects of the new stabilization formula, said there is no requirement that the "full amount of an approval wage increase, or any part of it, must necessarily or automatically be reflected in ceiling price increases."

The extent of price hikes for any particular industry will depend not only on the wage increase, but on such additional factors as declining costs and increasing profits as volume grows, better labor and return of normal operating conditions.

"If price increases reflected existing abnormalities, they would be much higher than needed for sound and rapid transition, and their cumulative effect could well destroy stabilization," the statement said.

The new wage-price policy requires OPA to grant price increases in the case of approved pay boosts, sufficient to assure a rate of profit over the next 12 months that will approximate an industry's profit rate in 1936-39.

As an example of different results in different cases, OPA assumed approval of 15 per cent wage increases in three industries, all operating at near-normal volume.

It said that while in all of these industries wage costs might amount to one-third of their prices, "nevertheless, the prices of their products would not be advanced five per cent automatically."

In industry A, OPA explained, ceilings may not be raised at all because, even after paying higher wage rates, it will still earn profits as high or higher than it earned during the 1936-39 base period.

In industry B, prices might be advanced two or three per cent because its earnings position might be such to enable it to absorb only part of the wage increase.

In industry C—which OPA predicted would be the least typical of the cases—it might be necessary to advance ceilings by the full five per cent, because without the wage increase the industry would not earn profits during the next 12 months comparable to those of 1936-39.

PRESIDENT SEES WORK SPEEDUP

Believes Post-war Peak Can Be Attained Soon.

Washington, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—President Truman expressed the belief today that production and distribution will hit its post-war peak before long if everybody works and co-operates.

He told his news conference that he had hoped last fall that restoration of full civilian production would have been achieved by now.

Asked what he thought of present economic conditions, he said he always was optimistic and he still is. He said that an order reconstituting the Office of Economic Stabilization would be issued soon. He attributed delay in its issuance to the necessity of working out details.

This order is a part of the new program under which he shook up his top stabilization command and established a new wage-price policy.

The President, in response to a question, said he had nothing to report on the strike of the C. I. O. auto workers against General Motors.

Mr. Truman reported that he had not yet decided on the personnel of a three-member council provided in the maximum employment bill which he signed yesterday.

Meanwhile the Government opened the way today for settlements in scores of labor disputes left hanging for a week by pay provisions of the new wage-price policy.

Stabilization Administrator John C. Collet postponed until March 15 the effective date of the rule that wage increases must be approved in advance by the National Wage Stabilization Board.

White House officials said that many employers had balked at signing wage agreements before the Federal approval machinery was ready because of fear that they thus might forfeit permanently their right to make the wage boost the basis for claiming a price increase.

GARDENERS ASKED TO HELP SUPPLY

OWN FOOD NEEDS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—(AP)—The government tonight asked Victory gardeners to carry on in peacetime and farmers to plant 3,200,000 acres more of grain and food crops this year than the goal previously set.

The double-barrelled appeal is designed to help further in relieving the world food shortages.

President Truman issued the call for Victory gardens to be continued after a conference with Secretary of Agriculture Anderson. The secretary has appointed Paul C. Stark of Louisiana, Mo., to direct the national garden program in the Agriculture department.

The President issued this statement:

"During the war period, gardening further demonstrated its value to our people in many ways. The splendid response to the appeal for more home-produced food was an important factor in making it possible during the war for the people of this country to be better fed than before the war while supplying the best-fed fighting forces in the world and providing essential food supplies to our allies. The threat of starvation in many parts of the world and the urgent need for food from this country emphasize the importance of continued effort to add to our total food supply this year.

"A continuing program of gardening will be of great benefit to our people. In addition to the contribution gardens make to better nutrition, their value in providing outdoor physical exercise, recreation, and relaxation for the strain of modern life is widely recognized. The Department of Agriculture through a long-time garden program can do much to encourage more attractive home surroundings and improved community development, and can provide a large body of citizens with much needed assistance in home gardening."

GOVERNMENT ASKS BIG CROP EXPANSION

Anderson Tells Farmers to Increase Grain and Other Acreage by 3,200,000

VICTORY GARDENS URGED

Truman Says Continuation of the War Program Will Be Important to Country

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Secretary Anderson called upon farmers today to plant 3,200,000 acres more of grain and other food crops this year than the goal previously set, and President Truman asked victory gardeners to carry on in peacetime.

The double-barrelled appeal is designed to help further in relieving the world food shortages.

Mr. Anderson specifically requested increases of 1,000,000 acres of wheat, 1,000,000 acres of corn in the Midwestern Corn Belt, 1,110,000 acres of soybeans and 100,000 acres in smooth dry edible peas.

The Secretary recommended also increased acreages of corn and grain sorghums outside the Corn Belt.

The Secretary's emphasis upon larger acreages of grains reflects a shortage of grain for livestock feeds and of wheat for export needs.

The new goals consequently become 69,875,000 acres for wheat, compared with 68,781,000 planted last year; more than 97,760,000 for corn, compared with 92,867,000 last year; 10,700,000 for soybeans, compared with 10,873,000, and dried peas, 588,000 acres, compared with 528,000.

The requested increases will not raise the total acreage goal of all crops by the amount specified. Mr. Anderson said that the revisions would require some reductions in acreages of hay, rotation pasture, and oats, and greater utilization of land which otherwise might be left to summer fallow.

"Inevitably, this will mean a heavy strain on the soil and a delay in farmers' reconversion toward a peacetime pattern of soil management," the Secretary said.

Secretary Stresses Need

"But the situation calls for a continued all-out production effort. Increases requested in crop acreages should not be accomplished, however, at the expense of flaxseed, sugar beets or dried beans."

Since winter wheat has already been planted, any increases in this year's wheat acreage will have to be made in the spring wheat area, largely in the four States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Minnesota.

The increase requested in soybeans was said to recognize the fact that the world supply of food

fats and vegetable oils is much smaller than had been expected. Soybean oil is used in making food fats.

Because of livestock feed shortages, Mr. Anderson asked farmers to cut turkey production about 10 per cent below last year. He requested also that, in order to conserve feed grains, farmers maintain marketings of beef cattle at or above previously announced goal levels, that they market heavy hogs promptly, and that they market other hogs at lighter weights.

Mr. Anderson also asked rice growers to exceed their goals if at all practicable.

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Value of Gardening Cited

The President issued this statement:

"During the war period gardening further demonstrated its value to our people in many ways. The splendid response to the appeal for more home-produced food was an important factor in making it possible during the war for the people of this country to be better fed than before the war while supplying the best-fed fighting forces in the world and providing essential food supplies to our allies. The threat of starvation in many parts of the world and the urgent need for food from this country emphasize the importance of continued effort to add to our total food supply this year.

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Surplus Probe Told Of 4,000 Idle Trucks

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—Brig.

Gen. T. M. Osborne reported today that there are "4,000 to 5,000" new trucks standing idle in India, but he disclaimed army responsibility for them.

Osborne was asked by members of the House Expenditures Committee about reports that "miles and miles" of surplus trucks are being junked.

The officer, attached to headquarters of the Army Service Forces, said the Army had the trucks sent to India for relay to China over the Ledo road. The trucks were to be transferred to China under lend-lease procedure, he said, but this was prevented when such transactions were halted at the end of the war.

Called FEA Property

"The trucks are now the property of the Foreign Economic Administration and will have to be disposed of by it," Osborne declared.

Representative Whittington (D., Miss.), who was questioning the witness, replied that: "I guess we'll have to go after the FEA and these other Government agencies, then, get to the bottom of this."

Whittington and other committee members are considering legislation to overhaul the Surplus Property Disposal Act. They have asserted frequently at hearings that both the Army and Navy are hoarding and "dumping" excess goods.

Army Denies Wanton Ruin

Under Secretary of War Kenneth C. Royall told the committee the Army is prepared to "meet head-on" charges of wanton destruction of property.

Instead of destroying surplus goods that might have civilian or military uses, he said, "if anything, it is spending too much money and too many man-hours to protect property of a doubtful value."

The War Department has authorized General MacArthur to ship back civilian type goods from the Pacific theater now that the shipping situation has eased, Royall disclosed. Until recently, he said, it had been necessary to pursue a policy of "bringing the boys back and leaving the property there."

Admits Some Mistakes

Royall conceded in a statement prepared for the committee that, "naturally, there have been cases of improper destruction. There always will be some men in any large organization who will overlook regulations or, perhaps, ignore regulations."

He said the War Department investigated all complaints and found "most are grossly exaggerated."

He cited the case of one witness who said he saw a case of typewriters thrown overboard from a ship. The investigation, Royall asserted, showed that what actually went into the water was a packing case stenciled "Typewriters" but actually containing only shipboard sweepings.

HOUSE APPROVES FEDERAL OUTLAY IN LUNCH PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—The House voted today to make the Federal aid school lunch program permanent but specified that Negro and white children shall benefit alike from the \$50,000,000 annual government outlay.

The anti-discrimination provision, sponsored by Rep. Powell (D-N.Y.), a Negro, cost the lunch plan some southern votes on the final 275-101 rollcall.

As it goes to the Senate the measure is stripped of a proviso, which had been approved by the House Agriculture committee, to authorize the U. S. Office of Education to spend \$15,000,000 additionally per year to supervise the lunch program and help plan children's diets.

Chairman Flannagan (D-Va.) of the Agriculture committee told the House that without Office of Education participation the program will "be nothing more than what we've done during the past ten years."

Congress has been appropriating sums annually to help states furnish lunches for school children. However, there never was any basic legislation and continuation of the program has been a question year by year.

The bill provides for dollar-for-dollar state participation at first with accelerated state payments to a point where the states will be paying 80 per cent of the lunch costs by 1950. If states take full advantage of available Federal funds the program will grow from \$100,000,000 in 1947 to \$250,000,000 in 1950, Flannagan said.

As is the case where school lunch plans now have Federal aid, children will be required to pay for the meals if they can afford it. Non-profit private schools, orphanages and foster homes would share equally in the plan with public schools.

Distribution of the \$50,000,000 Federal appropriation is placed on a population-income formula. The Agriculture committee said it will provide \$7,769,200 for the northeast, \$11,082,300 for the south, \$8,209,900 for the midwest, \$6,003,100 for the southwest and \$2,185,500 for the far west. Some \$12,500,000 will be used

by the Agriculture department to buy surplus foods and the rest of the fund will go for other purposes.

MORE FUNDS ASKED FOR FOOD SUBSIDY

Washington, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation asked the Senate Banking Committee today to approve an additional \$150,000,000 in meat and flour subsidy payments between now and June 30.

Presenting the request, John Goodloe, RFC general counsel, mentioned as a factor in the meat situation the 16-cents-an-hour wage increase recommended by a presidential fact-finding board for packing-house workers.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) commented:

"That's the first frank suggestion I've heard that the Government was to subsidize this wage increase."

Goodloe said he was not suggesting that and Senator Barkley (D-Ky.) commented that Taft's remark was "not correct." The RFC official added that increased slaughtering is another factor.

The last Congress authorized \$590,000,000 in meat subsidies and \$190,000,000 in flour subsidies during this fiscal year ending June 30.

Goodloe said that at current rates of payments, \$125,000,000 additional for meat and \$25,000,000 additional for flour will be needed.

The subsidies came in during the war as a means of compensating processors for increased costs while holding down prices to consumers. The cost of all food subsidies is currently about \$1,500,000,000 a year.

Further Price Decrease Set on U. S.-Owned Wool

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP).—The Agriculture Department announced today another decrease in the price of government-owned domestically produced wool. The reduction is designed to bring prices of such wool into line with those of foreign wools and thereby encourage greater consumption by domestic manufacturers.

The cuts are not to exceed 2 cents a clean pound for 1944, 1945 and 1946 wool, and 5 cents a clean

pound for 1943 wool held by the Commodity Credit Corp. for the government.

Today's action follows an initial reduction announced last November, which averaged 7 cents a pound, grease basis.

Truman May Attend Meeting of UNRRA

Washington, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—

Herbert M. Lehman, UNRRA's director-general, says President Truman has been invited to attend the fourth meeting of the UNRRA Council at Atlantic City, N. J., March 15. The President promised to attend the meeting if at all possible, Lehman added.

Truman's Trip To Missouri

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP).—President Truman decided today to go by train instead of flying when he visits Fulton, Mo., March 5 for Winston Churchill's speech there.

The White House said Mr. Truman and the former British Prime Minister will leave Washington the afternoon of March 4 by train for Jefferson City, Mo.

From there they will go by automobile to Fulton's Westminster College, where the President will introduce Churchill for a foreign affairs speech.

After the college ceremony, they will motor back to Jefferson City and board their train for Columbus, Ohio, where Mr. Truman will address a special meeting of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ March 6.

The President will speak for about twenty minutes at the Columbus meeting on "The Place of Religion in An American Democracy," the White House said. This speech will be broadcast from 1 to

1:30 P.M., Eastern Standard time.

Mr. Churchill will accompany the President as far as Columbus, and continue on to Washington by train. The President plans to fly to Washington from Columbus.

Agrees to Build Low-cost Homes in Conjunction With Government.

Washington, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—

Andrew J. Higgins, New Orleans manufacturer who yesterday said he was about ready to abandon a low-cost building program be-

cause of lethargy in Washington, said today that he was ready to co-operate with Government agencies.

After a conference with Wilson Wyatt, Federal housing expediter, Higgins issued a statement saying that he was "100 per cent for him" and was ready to work with him and other Government agencies, including the RFC.

Higgins had complained that he had received no encouragement from Wyatt and that the War Assets Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, wanted "outlandish" terms for use of the Higgins plant at New Orleans.

He said during last night's conference that if he failed to get Governmental approval for his

program he would build plants elsewhere and turn out housing units.

Wyatt said that he was tremendously interested and that technical housing experts would see Higgins at once.

Higgins had asserted that the Government wanted 8 per cent on total sales as rental for the New Orleans plant and at that rate the plant would become a roost for bats.

Higgins and M. I. Diggs, California architect, told Wyatt of their plans for making housing units of low-carbon steel panels covered with porcelain enamel to provide fireproof, permanent homes that would cost \$4.25 per 1,000 square feet less than present types of construction.

Discharge Score Cut For Woman Marines

Washington, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—The discharge score for women Marines will be reduced from seventeen to sixteen on March 1, making about 1,250 more eligible for release.

The Marine Corps announced this today and said that up to February 15, 11,073 Marines had been released, leaving about 5,500 on duty.

ASSURES GI'S ON JOBS

Civil Service Chief Says 500,000 Positions Will Be Open Soon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP).—With half a million civil service jobs soon to be open for competition, veterans received assurance

today that their preference rights would be guarded.

"We are determined to see that provisions of the law regarding preference for veterans are strictly adhered to by the letter and the spirit of the regulations," Arthur Fleming, Civil Service Commissioner, declared.

This promise came in the face of a forecast of shrinking Government payrolls. Mr. Fleming, speaking before an American Legion national employment conference, said that Government employment is expected to drop to 1,600,000 by June 30, 1947. The total on V-J Day was 2,900,000, is 2,400,000 today and by June 30 is estimated to be 2,000,000.

Charles R. Anderson, chief of the Veterans Service Section, said that 500,000 positions now held by persons with temporary war service appointments will be opened for competition.

Signal Corps to Center Training at Ft. Monmouth

Consolidation Starts March 1 to Aid Demobilization

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP).—Army Signal Corps training activities will be consolidated at Fort Monmouth, N. J., coincident with reactivation of the enlisted men's school of the Eastern Signal Corps schools, the War Department said today.

The consolidation, which will begin about March 1 and require four months, was ordered in the interest of economy and efficiency and to aid the demobilization program, Major General Harry C. Ingles, chief signal officer, said.

The Central Signal Corps Training School, at Camp Crowder, Mo., will be deactivated, but nearly all of the 2,000 students there will complete their training before the deactivation. It is planned to expand the enlisted men's school at Fort Monmouth to a maximum capacity of 4,500 trainees by June 1, General Ingles said. The consolidation will bring together all Signal Corps training except the photographers' school, which will remain at Aetoria, Queens, in New York City.

12 ARMY POSTS URGED AS U. S. CEMETERIES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP).—The Quartermaster General has recommended that national ceme-

teries be established at twelve Army posts for burial of bodies which may be returned from overseas.

War Department officials said today that the proposal depended on Congressional action on legislation permitting removal of bodies of soldiers, sailors and marines from their graves overseas.

The posts are Camp Banks, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Logan, Col.; Fort Lawton, Wash.; Fort Douglas, Utah; Fort George Wright, Wash.; Fort Lincoln, N. D., and Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Baha'i Religious Order Restored In Germany

Chicago, Feb. 21 (AP).—The National Baha'i Assembly, a religious order, announced today the Allied military government had restored to the group full rights to pursue its faith in Germany. The announcement said the order was one of the first officially condemned in Germany by the Nazi party.

Millions And Billions Confuse Lord Halifax

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 21 (AP).—Should you occasionally confuse the billions and the millions of international finance, don't feel badly. The British Ambassador has the same trouble.

"I've always been bad on sums," the Earl of Halifax apologized at a press conference here today when he found himself all wrapped up in the billions and millions of the proposed \$3,750,000,000 credit to Britain.

"Let's see, what did I say, millions or billions? Yes, with the \$640,000,000 credit to apply on lend-lease, that will be about \$4,400,000,000," he computed.

'Boston Loves You, 5,000 Tell Curley

Brass Band and Happy Mob Greet Convicted Mayor

BOSTON, Feb. 21 (AP).—Mayor James M. Curley, free in bond after sentence by a Washington court of six to eighteen months on mail fraud charges, came home tonight to a brass band and a crowd that twenty-two policemen

30.27 — 1185

couldn't keep from tumbling against him with yells of "Boston loves you, Curley."

The city's fourth-term Mayor and Massachusetts Representative stepped off the train at South Station into a cheering mob that pushed carnations and yellow jonquills at his wife and daughter, Mary, and jammed him into a vise of shoulders that bounced him all the way down the track level to his car, backed to the station door.

The seventy-one-year-old veteran Massachusetts politician, who said he was on his way to a diabetes specialist, was swirled against his wife and daughter and his sons, George and Leo, by shouting thousands, who cheered "atta-boy, Jim" and "you'll make it, Jim," as his party was crammed

through lines of supporters and grinning 5 o'clock commuters.

The band played "The Isle of Capri," and policemen pleaded "stop pushing in back."

Police Sergeant Andrew Hagerty said: "There's at least 5,000 people here. I said to Mr. Curley, 'let me bring your car to a special door.'"

DEWEY BLAMES HOUSING DELAY ON GOVERNMENT

Asserts Temporary Homes Program for Veterans Is Being Stymied.

CAN'T GET WAR BARRACKS

State Approves Projects in Five Cities, Including 100 Units for Rye Occupancy.

Albany, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Gov. Dewey charged today that the State's \$35,000,000 temporary housing program for war veterans was being stymied by Federal Government delay in releasing available military installations.

Announcing approval of new emergency housing projects in five cities, Dewey said: "The timing on all of these and the speed with which they can be converted depend on the Federal Government."

The Federal housing authorities are becoming slower and slower in releasing surplus military barracks and other facilities needed in the State program, he said.

Cities for which Dewey and the State Emergency Housing Board approved new projects are Elmira, Batavia, Corning, Cortland and Rye. Military barracks moved from contiguous camps will be used.

Dewey declared that Federal tardiness in making barracks available already had forced postponement of the start of these projects several weeks. He said the State was pressing for their release but for some reason it is finding continuing and increasing delays.

Cites New Obstacles.

Dewey also asserted that State Housing Commissioner Herman Stichman was finding increasing obstacles being put in his path in Washington. The new projects will provide about 500 apartments at an estimated cost of approximately \$1,500. Included are 100 units at Rye consisting possibly of forty-five apartments to be made available through reconversion of the St. Benedict home and fifty-five through reconversion of barracks to be moved from Farmingdale. If the housing board decides reconversion of the home is not feasible, Dewey said, relocated barracks will be used to provide the entire 100 apartments. The cost will depend on which course is followed.

Meanwhile Edward J. Neary, director of the State Division of Veterans Affairs, said today that a veterans' guidance counselor would be assigned to the Fox Hills and Manhattan Beach housing programs, full time if necessary.

The projects, expected to be ready for veterans in the metropolitan area within a few weeks, are at present scheduled only for part-time counselor service.

The service will be extended to veterans' housing centers at Fort Tilden, Fort Niagara and Syracuse Army Air Base as they become ready for occupancy, he added.

12,731 Veterans Getting Home

[By the Associated Press]

Sixteen transports, carrying 12,731 service personnel, are scheduled to arrive today at six American ports. One vessel with 412 war brides and babies is due at New York. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—United States Army hospital ship Wisteria, from Cherbourg: 546 patients and 61 miscellaneous troops.

George Washington, from Le Havre: 5,972 troops, including 630th Field Artillery Battalion, 38th Station Hospital, 20th Base Post Office, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery of 111th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group, 3,158th Signal Service Company, 453d Amphibious Truck Company, 954th Ordnance Base Depot, 3,510th Quartermaster Truck Company, Headquarters and Headquarters Company of 3d Tank Destroyer Group, Detachment of the 196th Engineer Company, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery of 224th Field Artillery Group, 243d Field Artillery Battalion, 102d Port Company, 759th Field Artillery Battalion, 40th Amphibious Truck Battalion.

Algonquin, from Naples: 412 war brides and babies.

Miscellaneous on:

Fort Orange, from Antwerp: 10.

Cartago, from Marseille: 1.

Newbury Victory, from Casablanca, originally due yesterday at Norfolk, Va.: 28.

Norfolk And Frisco

At Norfolk—Mary Austin, from Leghorn, originally due yesterday: 1.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous on:

Alamance, from Pearl Harbor: 171 navy and Marines.

Dublin, from Tokyo: 229 navy and Marines.

Griggs, from Noumea: 537 navy, 1,600 army.

Norman Lykes, from Shanghai: 12 army.

Sea Pike, 2,111 army.

Chetpatchet, from Yokosuka: 5 navy.

Clove Hitch, from Manila: 14 navy.

Other Pacific Ports

At Los Angeles—A. S. Bondia, from Pearl Harbor: 15 miscellaneous personnel.

At San Diego—LST 221, from Pacific forward area, originally due yesterday: 45.

At Seattle—Fairmount Victory, from Yokohama: 1,373 miscellaneous troops.

London, Feb. 21—(AP)—Laborite MP Richard Stokes told the house of commons at a secret session in 1944 that the British had "wasted 300,000,000 pounds (\$1,200,000,000) on building tanks, without producing a model equal to the best German tanks."

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In a speech never published until it appeared in today's "picture post", Stokes declared the Churchill coalition government had resorted to "deliberate deception" in telling the British fighting man he had better equipment than the enemy.

"The deception practiced on our men and on the public is a disgrace," Stokes said, and he declared, quoting from Churchill's speeches in praise of British arms, "this policy comes from the top."

The "picture post" prefaced Stokes' speech with the editorial note:

"Mr. Churchill has released to the American press speeches he made in secret sessions of the house of commons during the war. but secret sessions were held for other purposes than the display of Mr. Churchill's eloquence. a number took place because of grave disquiet over problems vital to the conduct of the war. it is right that not only Mr. Churchill's opinions, but those of his critics should be heard. we begin this series with such critical speeches

with one by mr. richard stokes, m.p.,--a devastating examination of brita tank position a few days before d day."

CHREAGHS second 2230 EDL th 805

london, feb. 21-(ap)-melbourne radio reported today the discovery in south australia of a deposit of about four tons of uranium - chief source of atomic energy.

the broadvast said the discovery was announced by thomas playford, premier of south australia.

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ADD LON (XL COMMOONS) XXX Disaster (J.W. Williams)

HE SAID THAT WHILE IN MOSCOW HE APPEALED TO GENERALISSIMO STALIN TO "LET'S NOT THROW ANY SAND IN THE GEARS OF THE DIPLOMATIC MACHINE. LET'S TRY AND MAKE IT RUN SMOOTHLY AND IN THE END WE WILL SOLVE THOSE DIFFICULTIES IN THE COURSE OF TIME."

GOING OVER EUROPEAN AND MIDDLE EAST PROBLEMS AT LENGTH, BEVIN SUMMED UP THAT "I AM MORE CONCERNED WITH THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY OF EUROPE THAN I AM IN GEOGRAPHY. I AM MORE CONCERNED AT SEEING THE STANDARD OF LIFE OF THE COMMON PEOPLE RAISED THAN I AM OF THE GRANDIOSE DEVELOPMENT OF ANY OTHER SOCIETY."

TA700PES

ADD LON (RUSSIAN ESPIONAGE) XXX CANADA
"IT CANNOT BE ACCEPTED AS COINCIDENCE THAT THE STATEMENT OF MR. MACKENZIE KING WAS TIMED FOR THE MOMENT OF THE ENDING OF

THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY, WHERE STATEMENTS OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION WERE MADE IN DEFENSE OF THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF SMALL COUNTRIES.

"APPARENTLY THE STATEMENT OF MR. MACKENZIE KING AND THE ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN WHICH DEVELOPED IN CONNECTION WITH THIS IN CANADA PRESENTS SOMETHING IN THE NATURE OF AN ANSWER TO THE UNPLEASANTNESS CAUSED TO THE FRIENDS OF MR. MACKENZIE KING BY THE SOVIET DELEGATE AT THE SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY."

THE LONDON DAILY MAIL, COMMENTING ON THE RUSSIAN STATEMENT IN AN EDITORIAL CAPTIONED FEB 2 19.

AT THE SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY."

THE LONDON DAILY MAIL, COMMENTING ON THE RUSSIAN STATEMENT IN AN EDITORIAL CAPTIONED "THE RIDDLE OF RUSSIA," SAID "RUSSIA'S EXTRAORDINARY ADMISSION THAT HER AGENTS OBTAINED SECRET INFORMATION FROM CANADIAN CITIZENS IS EQUALLED BY HER NO LESS EXTRAORDINARY DEFENSE."

"WHAT SHE SAYS IN EFFECT IS: 'YES, WE DID GET HOLD OF THESE SECRETS, BUT WE WERE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THEY WERE NOT VERY GOOD SECRETS--IN FACT WE KNEW MORE ABOUT THEM THAN THE CANADIANS.'

"TO ADD TO THE FANTASY, THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT HAS ATTACKED THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IN HARSH TERMS BECAUSE THE CANADIANS ACCUSED THEM OF SOMETHING THEY HAVE NOW ADMITTED."

UNDATED BRITISH (180)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BRITISH EMPIRE UPON WHICH THE SUN NEVER SETS WAS BESIEGED WITH

TROUBLES TODAY IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVAL SEAMEN SEIZED A FLOTILLA OF FIGHTING SHIPS OFF BOMBAY, TURNED THE GUNS ON THE CITY AND FOUGHT BACK AT BESIEGING BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS. A FLAG OFFICER CALLED IT "A STATE OF OPEN MUTINY."

EGYPT WAS ANOTHER SORE SPOT. DEMONSTRATORS, DEMANDING THAT THE BRITISH LEAVE THE VALLEY OF THE NILE, ATTEMPTED TO INVADE A BRITISH ARMY BARRACKS, BURNED MILITARY STORES, ATTACKED AN ANGLICAN CHURCH AND TOUCHED OFF RIOTS. STUDENTS AND UNION LEADERS CALLED FOR AN EARLY STRIKE.

BRITISH TROOPS IN INDONESIA WERE MACHINEGUNNED SOUTH OF BATAVIA.

IN PALESTINE, THE ACTING HEAD OF THE JEWISH AGENCY POLITICAL DEPARTMENT ASSERTED THAT A BRITISH DECISION TO USE GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR FOR WORK THERE WAS "A DELIBERATE AND STUDIED INSULT."

THE RUSSIANS TOOK ANOTHER CUT AT GREAT BRITAIN AND ITS BLUNT FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN. THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER PRAVDA, COMMENTING ON RUSSIAN ADMISSION OF FERRETING OUT SECRET INFORMATION IN CANADA, ASSERTED THAT PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING OF CANADA HAD EXPOSED THE PLOT IN AN EFFORT TO DISTRACT ATTENTION FROM "THE FAILURE" OF BEVIN AT THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY.

001246PES

LONDON, FEB. 21-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT GENERALISS STALIN RECEIVED PREMIER AHMED QAVAM ES SALTANEH OF IRAN TODAY. FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYASHASLAV MOLOTOV WAS PRESENT.

LONDON, FEB. 21-(AP)-A PRACTICE ATTACK BY RAF BOMBERS ON THE FORMER GERMAN NAVAL BASE OF HELGOLAND, SCHEDULED FOR TONIGHT, WAS POSTPONED UNTIL MARCH 7 BECAUSE OF BAD WEATHER.

001251PES

^{ADD THE} ~~REST~~ ^(SURPLUS PROPERTY) INCLUDES 5,000 TONS SHIPPED BACK TO THE UNITED STATES, 4,330 TONS SHIPPED TO THE CONTINENT FOR OCCUPATION FORCES, AND 10,954 TONS EARMARKED FOR MAINTENANCE STOCK TO SUPPLY TROOPS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM UNTIL JULY.

THE TRANSFER TO BRITAIN SHOULD BE COMPLETE BY THE END OF MARCH, COL. BUCHANAN SAID. PERSONNEL OF SERVICE FORCES IN BRITAIN WILL BE REDUCED TO 4,200 BY MARCH 1, TO 3,000 BY APRIL 1, TO 1,500 BY MAY 1, TO 600 BY JUNE 1 AND TO 15 BY JULY 1, WHEN ALL OTHER DEPOTS ARE CLOSED.

F 323 6

A FEW LOW-POINT MEN WILL BE SENT TO THE CONTINENT BUT THE BULK OF THE MEN, WITH 45 TO 50 POINTS, WILL GO HOME.

NO SURPLUS PROPERTY USEABLE INDUSTRIALLY HAS BEEN DESTROYED, BUCHANAN REPORTED. THE SURPLUS STOCK INCLUDES ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT SUCH AS 40 LOCOMOTIVES, CRANES, PONTOON BRIDGES, WIRE, CHEMICAL WARFARE EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.

PARIS, FEB. 21-(AP)-LEADERS OF THE FRENCH CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TODAY DECIDED THAT A NATIONAL REFERENDUM ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FOURTH REPUBLIC, CURRENTLY BEING FRAMED IN THE ASSEMBLY, WILL BE HELD ON MAY 12. GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION WILL BE HELD JUNE 9.

DECISION ON THESE DATES WAS MADE AT A MEETING BETWEEN VINCENT AURIOL, PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE ASSEMBLY, AND OFFICERS OF THE THREE MAIN PARTIES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

W. WALTON BUTTERWORTH, U.S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRS, HAD PROTESTED.
THE LETTER OF REGRET, SIGNED BY SPANISH UNDERSECRETARY TOMAS
SUNER, SAID: **PRO MARIO (HARTMAN) XXY PROTESTED**
"I AM VERY SORRY ABOUT WHAT YOU TELL ME AND I REQUEST THAT YOU
TRANSMIT TO MR. HARTMAN MY REGRETS FOR WHAT HAS OCCURRED. AS I HAVE
NO DETAILS WHATEVER ON THE FACTS REFERRED TO BY MR. HARTMAN,
THIS MINISTRY WILL SEEK TO COLLECT INFORMATION ABOUT THEM WITH THE
OBJECT OF ASKING THE PERTINENT AUTHORITIES TO ADOPT THE MEASURES
WHICH THE CASE REQUIRES."
EZ1049AES

Herford, Germany, Feb. 21*(AP)- Rescue workers dug through debris
today in an effort to reach hundreds of German miners and three British
technicians trapped by an explosion in the Grimberg pit near Kamen.

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IN
The 24 hours, the squads were able to bring out only 52 men
live and nine dead. the workings employed 498.

The director of coal production in the Ruhr said he had established
that some of the 437 men still in the pit were alive. Their shouts were
heard today but the rescuers still could not reach them.

The trapped men are in a shaft 900 yards deep. It may be days
before rescuers can reach them, authorities said. The cause of the
explosion at noon yesterday still was undetermined. The mine produced 2,
tons of coal daily and was considered "one of the safest" in the Ruhr. I
not subject to gaseous formations.

3024-1189
FRANKFURT, GERMANY, FEB. 21-(AP)-CARLTON B. VEYAND, A 30-YEAR-OLD
VETERAN, SAYS HE HAS WRITTEN TO EVERY SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVE
CHALLENGING THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF THE U.S. ARMY TO FORBID
MARRIAGES BETWEEN AMERICANS AND GERMAN GIRLS.

VEYAND'S HOME IS 144 SCOTIA ROAD, RIDGEWOOD VILLAGE, LACKAWANNA,
N.Y. NOW A CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE OF THE AMERICAN-CONTROLLED RADIO AT
FRANKFURT, HE DEMANDED THAT THE LAWMAKERS INVESTIGATE AND ORDER A
REVISION OF THE EDICT.
FEB 23 1946

HE SAID HE ALSO HAD WRITTEN TO MORE THAN 50 UNITED STATES
NEWSPAPERS ASKING A PUBLIC POLL ON UNITED STATES OPINION ON THE
ISSUE.

VEYAND, WHO DECLARED IT IS HIS INTENTION TO "MARRY THE WOMAN I
LOVE," SAID HE ALSO WROTE TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN LAST DECEMBER, BUT
HAD RECEIVED NO DIRECT ANSWER. HE SAID, HOWEVER, HE RECEIVED
FROM THE ARMY A COPY OF THE THEATER DIRECTIVE FORBIDDING THE MARRIAGE
OF AMERICAN CIVILIANS AND GERMAN GIRLS.

VEYAND ASSENTED THE DIRECTIVE IS AN "IMPAIRMENT OF THE
INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF ALL CITIZENS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION" AND
TOLD THE CONGRESSMEN:

"THE FACT THAT THE GIRL OF MY CHOICE IS OF GERMAN BIRTH CANNOT
AND MUST NOT, IF JUSTICE IS TO PREVAIL, BE OF ANY CONSEQUENCE."

VEYAND IS THE FIFTH FORMER GI TO PROTEST THE ORDER PUBLICLY IN
THE LAST FEW WEEKS. HE WAS IN THE ARMY FOUR YEARS AND SPENT 30
MONTHS OVERSEAS AS A RADIO OPERATOR WITH THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE. HE
WAS DISCHARGED LAST DECEMBER AND GOT THE CIVILIAN JOB.

"INsofar AS THE MARRIAGE BAN IN GERMANY DEALS WITH CIVILIANS,
IT IS A DIRECT VIOLATION OF LIBERTY AND JUSTICE AS SET FORTH IN THE

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE." THE TYPEWRITTEN LETTER SET FORTH.

HE SAID HE FELT THAT AS AN AMERICAN HE SHOULD NOT BE DENIED "THE MOST ESSENTIAL THING IN MY LIFE MERELY BECAUSE EXTERNAL STRIFE HAS BEEN VISITED UPON MY GENERATION."

"MRS. ROOSEVELT, WHEN IN FRANKFURT, ADVISED AGAINST OVERSEAS MARRIAGES BECAUSE SOLDIERS OFTEN MARRIED THROUGH LONELINESS," THE LETTER SAID. "THAT IS TRUE, BUT THERE ARE MANY GUYS WHO ARE SINCERE AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH GERMAN GIRLS IS GENUINE. THE ARMY SHOULD CONSIDER EACH CASE AND IF THERE ARE GROUNDS FOR OBJECTION, THEN IT COULD BE EXPLAINED TO THE INDIVIDUALS."

JS108PES

THE CHANGE IN THE RUSSIAN ATTITUDE CAME AFTER AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS IN BERLIN HAD MADE REPRESENTATIONS THAT EXCLUSION OF ANY OF THEIR MEMBERS WOULD BE A VIOLATION OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. THIS ISSUE HAD ITS INCEPTION SIX WEEKS AGO AFTER THE FIRST AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS RETURNED FROM A CONDUCTED TOUR OF THE SOVIET ZONE. *ADD Berlin (Newsmen) & Press*

WHEN THE LIST OF CORRESPONDENTS' RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SECOND TOUR WAS SUBMITTED, THE RUSSIAN PRESS RELATIONS DEPARTMENT CROSSED OFF SEVERAL NAMES, INCLUDING THAT OF ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER JIM PRINGLE, WHOM THEY PREVIOUSLY HAD APPROVED.

THE RUSSIANS TOLD WILLIAMS THAT PRINGLE WAS BANNED BECAUSE RUSSIANS "OBJECTED" TO STATEMENTS IN A STORY WRITTEN BY ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT RICHARD KASISCHKE ON THE FIRST TRIP. THEY GAVE NO REASON FOR ELIMINATING THE OTHER NAMES.

THE RUSSIANS BASED THEIR OBJECTION TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ON A SINGLE PARAGRAPH IN ONE STORY OF A TOTAL OF 6,600 CAPTIONED WORDS FILED BY KASISCHKE. THIS SINGLE PARAGRAPH WAS TRANSCRIBED FROM A BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION VERSION WHICH TOOK THE PARAGRAPH OUT OF THE CONTEXT OF THE STORY. THE PARAGRAPH DESCRIBED THE GERMANS' REACTION TO SOVIET OCCUPATION RULE.

IN PROTEST AGAINST THIS RETROACTIVE CENSORSHIP BY THE RUSSIANS-- WHO HAD PROMISED FULL FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION--THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENTS AGAIN SUBMITTED THEIR ENTIRE LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SECOND TOUR INCLUDING PRINGLE AND THE OTHER MEN WHOSE NAMES

HAD BEEN STRICKEN OFF BY THE RUSSIANS. FRED RAMAGA OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS PHOTOS, SAM WAAGENAAR OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, HENRY WALES OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE AND CURT REISS, THEN ACCREDITED BY THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE ASSOCIATION.

ALTHOUGH THE RUSSIANS GAVE NO FULL EXPLANATION OF THEIR DISCRIMINATIONS, BERLIN CORRESPONDENTS TOOK THE STAND THAT ANY BAN WAS A VIOLATION OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND THAT IF ANY ONE WAS BANNED NONE SHOULD GO.

TA710PES

MOSCOW, Feb. 21-(AP)--A soviet scientist said in a speech today that ar-

menians all over the world were demanding/turkish territories historically

inhabited by the armenians "should be returned to the armenian people."

the address reviving agitation in russia for the return of kars and

ardahan provinces adjoining soviet ~~armenia~~ armenia, was made by prof. a. k.

dsibeligov, corresponding member of the armenian academy of science, to an

audience of 500, mostly armenians, at the moscow polytechnic museum.

"the soviet armenia republic has received pleas from armenians all over

the world, who want to return to their homeland," the professor said, "but

we cannot accept them all. there is not enough territory. turkey still

holds one-half the territory the belongs to the armenian people."

the professor said the armenians were demanding not only the dist-

riets of kars, ardahan and surmali, which they occupied in 1914, but also

additional territory they inhabited prior to the pogroms.

WARSAW, FEB. 21 --- (AP) SPECIAL COURTS HAVE SENTENCED 10 MEN AND A WOMAN FOR COLLABORATION WITH NAZIS DURING THE OCCUPATION OF POLAND.

THE GROUP, CONVICTED YESTERDAY, INCLUDED FORMER GERMAN POLICE SERGEANT HEINRICH KOSTLER, WHO ADMITTED KILLING 800 PERSONS DURING LIQUIDATION OF THE GHETTO IN CZESTOCHOWA.

ALLENS 01100 AW 255A

FEB 23 1946

Budapest, Feb. 20--(delayed)--(ap)--British and American diplomatic spokesmen said today they had been informed by the Russians that clearance for an Anglo-American committee investigating Jewish problems to enter Hungary could not be granted until Marshal Voroshilov returned from Moscow.

FEB 23 1946

The British mission spokesman said that the group, consisting of three Americans and one ~~British~~ Briton, had informed the British mission that unless clearance ~~was~~ was granted by Feb. 21 the committee would not attempt to enter Hungary.

3024-1191

The committee desired to visit Hungary between Feb. 22 and Feb. 28. When Marshal Voroshilov will arrive is problematical. American sources said last week that the marshal was due to return late last week or early this week. It is almost impossible to learn anything direct from the Russians here.

The committee is a sub-committee of the Palestine inquiry group. It desired to enter Hungary to learn how many Jews would want to migrate to Palestine.

FEB 23 1946

LISBON, PORTUGAL, FEB. 21-(AP)-A SPANISH MONARCHIST SPOKESMAN SAID LAST NIGHT THAT GENERALISSIMO FRANCO IS REINFORCING HIS ARMY WITH TROOPS FROM MOROCCO AND IS INCREASING HIS GARRISONS ON THE FRENCH BORDER.

"TROUBLESOME DAYS SEEM INEVITABLE SINCE FRANCE HAS ALLOWED GIRAL'S (JOSE PEREIRA GIRAL, PREMIER OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE) GOVERNMENT TO FUNCTION THERE," THIS SPOKESMAN SAID.

PA1157PES

JERUSALEM, FEB. 21-(AP)-- MOBILE POLICE PATROLS SOUGHT WITHOUT IMMEDIATE SUCCESS TODAY THE ~~EXACT~~ SOURCE OF THREE LOUD EXPLOSIONS WHICH LAST NIGHT ROUSED THE ALL-JEWISH CITY OF TEL AVIV, 50 MILES SOUTH OF HAIFA ON THE PALESTINE COAST.

THE PATROLS FOUND NO EVIDENCE OF DAMAGE ANYWHERE IN THE CITY, AND THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF THE SOURCE OF A FLURRY OF RIFLE SHOTS WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE EXPLOSIONS.

IT WAS THE THIRD TIME IN AS MANY WEEKS THAT TEL AVIV
HAD BEEN THE SCENE OF MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSIONS, THE CAUSE OF WHICH NEVER
HAS BEEN EXPLAINED.

AFL PALMERS 00735 JA-616A

FEB 23 1946

BY MAX BOYD

SAN EL HAGAR, EGYPT, FEB 21-(AP)-THE GENERAL WHO COMMANDED THE ARCHERS OF KING PSUSSENE SOME 3,000 YEARS AGO WAS DECLARED BY PROF. PIERRE MONTET TODAY TO HAVE BEEN BURIED IN A STOLEN GRAVE.

PROF. MONTET SAID WHEN UN DJEBAU EN DJEBET, WHOSE SIX-FOOT SKELETON WAS UNCOVERED IN A TWO-TON GRANITE SARCOPHAGUS HERE FEB. 13, WAS HIDDEN IN A CHAMBER WHICH PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN OCCUPIED BY THE BODY OF A PRIEST NAMED AMENHOTIP, THIRD PROPHET OF THE PHARAOHS' GOD AMON.

THE PROFESSOR TOLD CORRESPONDENTS VISITING THE ROYAL TOMB IN THE LOWER NILE VALLEY THAT THE GENERAL HIMSELF WAS A PRIEST OF CONSON, GOD OF EGYPTIAN THEBES. IN ADDITION TO HIS DUTIES OF FIGHTING FOR SLIGHT KING PSUSSENE.

MONTET SAID THIEVES ENTERED THE KING'S TOMB AFTER SUSPENDED DIGGING OPERATIONS IN 1940 BECAUSE OF THE WAR, BUT DID NOT LOCATE ITS VALUABLES. THE INTRUDERS BEGAN TWO TUNNELS IN AN EFFORT TO FIND THE HIDDEN ROOM, BUT DUG IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.

THE HIDING PLACE FINALLY WAS FOUND THROUGH THE CALCULATIONS OF A. LEZINE, A PARIS ARCHITECT. OUTSIDE MEASUREMENTS OF THE TOMB AND FOUNDINGS WHICH PRODUCED A HOLLOW NOTE GAVE HIM THE CLUE.

AMONG THE TREASURES UNCOVERED WITH THE BADLY DISINTEGRATED MUMMY WAS A LARGE SCARAB OR BEETLE-SHAPED STONE SYMBOLIZING THE GENERAL'S HEART. THE BACK OF IT WAS INSCRIBED WITH A PRAYER ASKING THE HEART NOT TO BETRAY HIM WHEN WEIGHED ON THE SCALES OF IMMORTALITY.

OTHER CHAMBERS OF THE TOMB HAVE PROVED DISAPPOINTING BECAUSE GOLD AND OTHER TREASURES HAD BEEN REMOVED BY UNKNOWN PERSONS, PERHAPS CENTURIES AGO.

ARCHEOLOGISTS ARE STILL SEEKING ANSWERS TO SUCH RIDDLES AS: WHERE ARE THE REMAINS OF PSUSSENE'S MOTHER, WHOSE PLACE WAS OCCUPIED BY ANOTHER? WHAT HAPPENED TO OUM KHEFEN MOUT, BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A HIGH COUNSELLOR, WHOSE GRANITE SARCOPHAGUS WAS FOUND EMPTY?

EZ1055AES

A215 ADD CAIRO (EGYPTIAN) X X EGYPTIANS (CORTIS)

STILL ANOTHER GROUP STARTED A FIRE IN THE ENTRANCE TO THE CECIL HOTEL AFTER THEY SAW A BRITISH OFFICER ON THE BALCONY.

LATE TODAY ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO SET FIRE TO THE ALL SAINTS CATHEDRAL, AND THE BISHOP'S HOUSE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN LOOTED.

MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY STAFF VISITING SCENES OF ATTACK ON BRITISH PROPERTY FOUND PADS SOAKED WITH PARAFFIN AT THE OAKEN DOORS OF THE CHURCH. INSIDE THEY DISCOVERED KNIVES ON THE FLOOR WHICH HAD BEEN

HURLED THROUGH THE WINDOWS. CATHEDRAL CHAIRS WERE SMASHED. AN AMERICAN-OWNED AUTOMOBILE WAS HALTED, BUT LATER RELEASED WITH ITS EGYPTIAN DRIVER AFTER THE CAR HAD BEEN BATTERED WITH STICKS AND STONES.

THE STRIKE CALL HAD RESULTED IN CLOSING OF SHOPS AND FACTORIES AND HALTING OF STREET CAR SERVICE.

PREMIER ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA CONFERRED DURING THE DAY WITH POLICE AND OTHER SECURITY OFFICIALS.

THE WAFDIST NEWSPAPER "AL BALAGH" WAS REPORTED CONFISCATED BY EGYPTIAN AUTHORITIES BECAUSE IT CONTAINED AN ARTICLE CALCULATED TO INCITE DISORDERS, AND A BAN PLACED ON BROADCASTS ABOUT THE DEMONSTRATIONS BY THE EGYPTIAN STATE BROADCASTING SYSTEM.

QQ340PES

TEHRAN, FEB. 21-(AP)-AN IRANIAN PARLIAMENT MEETING BROKE UP IN DISORDER TODAY AFTER YAMIN ESEANDIARY, RIGHTIST DEPUTY, READ TELEGRAMS FROM THE NORTHERN PROVINCE OF MAZANDERAN CHARGING THAT THE LEFTIST "TUDEH" PARTY MEMBERS HAD EXTORTED MONEY FROM LANDOWNERS.

CRIES OF "THIEVES" WERE EXCHANGED BETWEEN FACTIONS IN THE HOUSE AND EVEN THE IRANIAN PRESS REPRESENTATIVES JOINED IN THE MELEE.

THE EVENING PAPER "ETTELAAT" REPORTED THAT 35 "DEMOCRATS" WERE KILLED IN A GLASH WITH "PATRIOTS" AT THE NORTHEAST TOWN OF ZENJAN.

NIGHT LEAD INDONESIAN

FEB 23 1946

BATAVIA, JAVA, FEB. 21-(AP)-PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR OF THE

UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC TODAY CALLED A MEETING OF LEADERS OF ALL

POLITICAL PARTIES AT JOBJAKARTA FEB. 26 FOR TO CONSIDER POSSIBLE

REORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO GIVE ALL PARTIES REPRESENTATION.

THE CALL WAS ISSUED AFTER SJAHRIR RETURNED TO BATAVIA FROM

A CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT SOEKARNO.

THE SAME GROUP OF LEADERS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED, WILL MEET WITH SOEKARNO

THE INDONESIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE AT SOERABAYA FEB. 28.

MEANWHILE, SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR, SPECIAL BRITISH ENVOY

ASSIGNED TO HELP NEGOTIATE A SETTLEMENT OF INDONESIAN NATIONALIST DEMANDS

FOR INDEPENDENCE, FLEW TO SOERABAJA FOR A FIRST HAND STUDY OF THE SITUATION
IN EAST JAVA.

A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE REPORTED INCREASED INDONESIAN PATROL
ACTIVITY AND CONSIDERABLE SMALL ARMS FIRE IN THE VICINITY OF SEMARANG,
CENTRAL JAVA TOWN, LAST NIGHT, BUT THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES.

THE DUTCH NEWS AGENCY ANETA REPORTED HANADONESE TROOPS OF THE
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES ARMY STATIONED AT MANADO, IN NORTHEAST CELEBES,
HAD TAKEN OVER CONTROL OF THAT CITY.

UN 1040A PURDUES 01645 RFW

FIRST LEAD INDONESIAN

BATAVIA, FEB. 21---(R)---A COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT SAID
INDONESIAN TROOPS IN THE NETHERLANDS-INDIES ARMY MUTINED AT MANADO IN
NORTHEASTERN CELEBES AND THEIR HINGLEADERS HAVE TAKEN OVER ALL MILITARY
AND CIVIL AUTHORITY IN THE CITY.

ALL DUTCH MEN AND WOMEN IN MANADO WERE TAKEN INTO PROTECT-
IVE CUSTODY BY THE MUTINEERS, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

NO REPORTS OF DISORDERLY BEHAVIOR WERE RECEIVED HERE

HOWEVER, THE MUTINEERS WERE SAID TO HAVE COMPLAINED OF INEQUALITIES IN
PAY AND FOOD RATIONS AS BETWEEN THE INDONESIANS AND EUROPEANS.

SIR ARCHIBALD X X X FIRST GRAF

BATAVIA, FEB. 21---(AP)---SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK HERR, SPECIAL
BRITISH ENVOY ASSIGNED TO NEGOTIATE FOR SETTLEMENT OF INDONESIAN
NATIONALIST DEMANDS FOR INDEPENDENCE, FLEW TO SOERABAJA TODAY FOR
A FIRST HAND STUDY OF THE SITUATION IN EAST JAVA.

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INDONESIAN NATIONALIST
PATROL ACTIVITY AND CONSIDERABLE SMALL ARMS FIRE IN THE VICINITY OF
SEMARANG LAST NIGHT, BUT THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES.

IN BATAVIA, MILITARY PROPERTY AND FOOD STUFFS WERE TAKEN IN
A SEARCH OF FOUR HOTELS, AND THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, AND SEVERAL INDONESIANS
TAKEN INTO CUSTODY DURING THE SEARCH WERE BEING QUESTIONED.

30.24-1193
FEB 23 1946

FEB 23 1946

the dutch news agency aneta said manadonese troops of the
netherlands indies armies stationed at manado, in northeast celebes,
had taken over control of that city.

FEB 23 1946

ant aw 755a

BY HAROLD K. MILKS

CHUNGKING, FEB. 21 (AP)—A RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL SAID TODAY THAT THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT IS AMBITIOUS TO MAKE THE 5,000 MILES OF ITS RUSSIAN BORDER "AS UNARMED AND PEACEFUL AS THAT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA" BUT "WE ARE STILL WAITING FOR A RUSSIAN EXPRESSION. A ONE-SIDED FRIENDSHIP IS IMPOSSIBLE."

HE SAID THE SINO-RUSSIAN PROBLEM DISTINCTLY IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PHASES: DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP BASED UPON MUTUAL RESPECT, AND SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION WHETHER CHINESE COMMUNISTS ARE CONTROLLED FROM, OR LINKED WITH MOSCOW.

HE DESCRIBED THE SIGNING OF THE SINO-SOVIET TREATY AND THE RECOGNITION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF OUTER MONGOLIA AS GESTURES DESIGNED TO IMPROVE FRIENDSHIP WITH RUSSIA.

OF THE SECOND PHASE OF THE PROBLEM, HE SAID: "BEFORE OUR PROBLEMS WITH RUSSIA ARE COMPLETELY RESOLVED, WE MUST DETERMINE DEFINITELY WHETHER THERE IS ANY CONTROL OR LINK BETWEEN MOSCOW AND THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY. THE CHINESE PEOPLE CANNOT TOLERATE DEVELOPMENT OF A FIFTH COLUMN OR A FOREIGN CONTROLLED POLITICAL GROUP WITHIN THE COUNTRY, REGARDLESS OF ITS SOURCE. IF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS ARE INDEPENDENT, THEY NATURALLY WILL BE ACCEPTED AS AN ACTIVE OPPOSITION PARTY WITHIN THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT."

CHINESE COMMUNIST LEADERS DISCLAIM ANY DIRECT CONNECTION WITH MOSCOW, ASSERTING THE PARTY IS COMMUNIST IN NAME AND THEORY BUT WITHOUT LINK WITH OR OBLIGATION TO ANY FOREIGN POWER. THERE HAVE BEEN FREQUENT REPORTS HOWEVER THAT THE COMMUNISTS RECEIVED ARMS AND OTHER ASSISTANCE FROM RUSSIA.

DS703APS

BY HAROLD K. MILKS

CHUNGKING, FEB. 21 (AP)—THE MORNING HORSEBACK RIDES THAT GENERAL MARSHALL USED TO TAKE WHEN HE WAS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE U.S. ARMY ARE ONLY A MEMORY NOW THAT HE IS SPECIAL ENVOY TO CHINA.

INSTEAD, THE GENERAL KEEPS FIT WITH A DAILY 45-MINUTE POUNDING AT THE HANDS OF A STURDY MASSEUR PLUS AN OCCASIONAL CLIMB UP THE 130 STEPS LEADING TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY.

OTHERWISE THERE IS LITTLE CHANGE IN MARSHALL'S DAILY ROUTINE FROM WARTIME WASHINGTON—EXCEPT THAT HERE HE IS ABLE TO SLEEP A LITTLE LATER IN THE MORNING AND BURNS LESS MIDNIGHT OIL.

HERE IS THE WAY AN AVERAGE DAY GOES FOR THE MAN WHO WAS SENT TO CHINA TO BRING INTERNAL PEACE TO THE NATION:

HE ARISES AT 7:30 A.M. AND HAS HIS MASSAGE; FOLLOWED BY BREAKFAST AND 45 MINUTES OF CATCHING UP ON THE NEWS BY READING WORLD AND CHINESE PRESS DISPATCHES AND ARMY INFORMATION BULLETINS.

THE GENERAL, WHO DOES MOST OF HIS WORK IN HIS COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE OVERLOOKING THE YANGTZE, STARTS HIS OFFICIAL BUSINESS PROMPTLY AT 9:30, READING CABLEGRAMS AND HANDLING CORRESPONDENCE. LATER HE MAKES HIS DAILY VISIT TO THE EMBASSY AND MEETS CHINESE WITH WHOM HE CONFERES FREQUENTLY ON THE VARIOUS PHASES OF CHINA'S PROBLEMS.

LUNCH AT 12:15 P.M. IS ALWAYS IN CHINESE STYLE. MARSHALL, WHO SERVED TWO YEARS AT TIENTSIN A SCORE OF YEARS AGO, LIKES CHINESE FOOD AND HAS A COOK WHO IS AN EXPERT AT PREPARING IT.

THE HOUR AFTER LUNCH IS USUALLY DEVOTED TO READING. MARSHALL TAKES HIS LIGHT LITERATURE ALONG WITH THE HEAVY, AND HAS GONE THROUGH MORE THAN HALF OF THE 200 BOOKS IN THE FOUR ARMY SPECIAL SERVICE KITS HE BROUGHT WITH HIM.

A SHORT NAP DURING THE AFTERNOON IS A MUST ON THE GENERAL'S PROGRAM. THEN THE AFTERNOON IS FILLED WITH BUSINESS APPOINTMENTS.

DINNER AT 7 P.M. IS IN THE AMERICAN STYLE, WITH ONE OR MORE GUESTS USUALLY PRESENT. MARSHALL LIKES COMPANY, BUT PREFERS SMALL GROUPS.

SOMETIMES THERE ARE FAIRLY-LATE OFFICIAL FUNCTIONS WHICH HE MUST ATTEND, BUT WHEN HE CAN DO SO THE GENERAL USUALLY ENDS HIS DAY WITH A MOTION PICTURE AND IS READY FOR BED BY ABOUT 10 P.M.

WITH THIS ROUTINE, MARSHALL'S HEALTH IS EXCELLENT; IN FACT FRIENDS SAY HE APPEARS IN BETTER CONDITION THAN WHEN HE LEFT WASHINGTON.

EW740PCS

THE SUPREME NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL, CHINA'S HIGHEST MILITARY AUTHORITY, HAS ADOPTED A MODIFICATION OF WAR-TIME REGULATIONS FOR NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN CHINA TO BECOME EFFECTIVE WITHIN A MONTH.

WU SAID. "IT WILL REQUIRE ONLY A REGISTRATION OF NEWSPAPERS," HE ADDED, "WITH NO MORE RESTRICTIONS THAN EXIST TODAY IN YOUR COUNTRY."

(MILKS)

THE MINISTER SAID THE GOVERNMENT STILL WAS CONSIDERING ONE PROBLEM, THE LACK OF RESPONSIBILITY OR SLANDER LAWS IN CHINA.

EW817PCS NM

GEN. CHOU EN-LAI, TOP NEGOTIATOR OF CHINA'S COMMUNISTS, RETURNED FROM HIS HEADQUARTERS AT YENAN AND HELD A SEPARATE CONFERENCE WITH GENERAL MARSHALL, SPECIAL U.S. ENVOY TO CHINA.

CHOU THEN MET WITH GEN. DHANG CHIN-CHUNG, THE GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE, TO DISCUSS INVOLVED QUESTIONS OF REORGANIZING CHINA'S PEACETIME ARMY. MARSHALL IS ADVISER TO THE CHOU-CHANG COMMITTEE.

GG-RA402PCS NM

Add Chungking (Chinese) x 88 28 1946 Press

SHANGHAI, FEB. 21 (AP)—THE TWO TOP DEFENDANTS IN THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF 18 JAPANESE ACCUSED OF THE HORROR CREMATION OF THREE AMERICAN FLIERS REAFFIRMED TODAY THEIR BELIEF IN THE DIVINITY OF THE EMPEROR.

MAJ. GEN. MASATAKA KABURAGI, FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF OF JAPANESE 54TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS AT HANKOW, AND COL. KAWAJI FUKUMOTO, COMMANDER OF THE JAPANESE GENDARMERIE IN THE HANKOW AREA, WERE RECALLED BY THE DEFENSE. THEY TESTIFIED THEY CONSIDERED AN IMPERIAL RESCRIPT CONCERNING OBEDIENCE TO SUPERIORS AS AN ORDER FROM THE EMPEROR, WHOM THEY CONSIDER DIVINE.

THEY PREVIOUSLY HAD TESTIFIED THAT THEY ACTED ON ORDERS OF THREE SUPERIOR OFFICERS, NOW EITHER DEAD OR AT LARGE, IN CARRYING OUT THE HUMILIATION PARADE, STRANGULATION AND CREMATION OF THE THREE AMERICANS ON DEC. 16, 1944, AT HANKOW.

30.24-1195

FEB 23 1946

BOMBAY. SECOND ADD SECOND LEAD INDIAN X X X TRUCE.
GODFREY. FLAG OFFICER OF THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY, ALSO BROADCAST THIS WARNING OVER THE BOMBAY RADIO:

"A STATE OF OPEN MUTINY PREVAILS IN WHICH RATINGS (SEAMEN) APPEAR TO HAVE COMPLETELY LOST CONTROL OF THEIR SENSES.

"TO CONTINUE THIS STRUGGLE IS THE HEIGHT OF FOLLY, WHEN YOU TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE OVERWHELMING FORCES AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT AT THIS TIME, WHICH WILL BE USED TO THEIR UTMOST, EVEN IF IT MEANS THE DESTRUCTION OF THE NAVY OF WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN SO PROUD."

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS WERE CALLED INTO THE CITY TO COPE WITH THE SITUATION AFTER THE OUTBREAK AT CASTLE BARRACKS, WHICH DEVELOPED INTO A LONG RANGE GUN BATTLE BETWEEN THE BARRICADED SEAMEN AND SOLDIERS OUTSIDE.

BOMBAY THIRD ADD SECOND (CORRECT) LEAD INDIAN (A77)
X X X SOLDIERS OUTSIDE.

THE ACTION BROKE OUT AROUND 9 A.M. THE CRACKLE OF RIFLE FIRE AND AN OCCASIONAL BURST FROM A LEWIS GUN RESOUNDED ACROSS THE BEND IN THE HARBOR AS STRIKERS AT THE CASTLE BARRACKS AND THE FORT BARRACKS, IN DOWNTOWN BOMBAY NOT FAR FROM THE WATERFRONT, WERE HELD UNDER SIEGE.

HOWEVER, ALL FIRING IN THE BARRACKS AREA WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ENDED AT 4 P.M. AT 4:30 P.M. SQUADS OF CITY POLICE MOVED TO THE WATERFRONT AND BEGAN DIRECTING SPECTATORS BACK. THE FEB 23 1946 NOT EXPLAIN.

REUTERS SAID THE STRIKERS SENT RADIO MESSAGES FROM THE HARBOR FLEET TO SHORE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY APPEALING FOR SUPPORT AND REINFORCEMENT. THE AGENCY SAID GODFREY'S OWN FLAGSHIP, THE 1,250-TON SLOOP NARBADA, WAS REPORTED TO BE THE COMMAND SHIP OF THE TOTAL OF 20 VESSELS HELD BY THE STRIKERS.

A LARGE DETACHMENT OF ROYAL INDIAN AIR FORCE MEN PARADED IN THE CITY.

MOSCOW (450)
TOKYO FEB. 21-(AP)--JAPAN HAS ASKED WASHINGTON REPEATEDLY FOR ALLIED AID IN REPATRIATING 2,640,000 JAPANESE FROM RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED MANCHURIA, NORTHERN KOREA, THE KURILES AND SOUTHERN SAKHALIN, AUTHORITY SAID TODAY. WELL-INFORMED JAPANESE SAID THERE HAS BEEN NO REPLY.

THE LATEST REQUEST WAS FORWARDED TO WASHINGTON BY ALLIED HEAD-QUARTERS HERE ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO, AMERICAN OFFICERS ASSERTED. A FEW JAPANESE HAVE RETURNED FROM NORTHERN KOREA AND THE KURILES, BUT THE TOKYO PRESS DESCRIBED THEM AS "ESCAPED PERSONS." THEIR STORIES GAVE NO INDICATION OF ANY UNDUE HARDSHIPS. THEY SAID LIVING CONDITIONS IN THE SOVIET-OCCUPIED AREAS WERE RELATIVELY GOOD, FOOD WAS SUFFICIENT, AND INTERNMENT WAS ONLY LIMITED.

THERE IS VIRTUALLY NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE HERE ABOUT THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH 1,200,000 JAPANESE CIVILIANS AND 700,000 JAPANESE SERVICEMEN (GOVERNMENT FIGURES) ARE REMAINING IN RUSSIAN-CONTROLLED MANCHURIA. RELATIVES ARE GROWING INCREASINGLY ANXIOUS. GENERAL MACARTHUR WAS DESCRIBED BY HEADQUARTERS AS "VERY SYMPATHETIC" TOWARD NUMEROUS PETITIONS FOR RETURN OF THESE STRANDED JAPANESE NATIONALS BUT THERE IS NO ACTION HE CAN TAKE.

SEVERAL WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS PLEADED DIRECTLY WITH MRS. MACARTHUR. SHE ALSO INFORMED THE MATTER WAS ONE FOR THE SOVIET ADMINISTRATION.

IN CHUNGKING, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE MANCHURIAN GUILD ASSERTED YESTERDAY THAT SOME 200,000 JAPANESE AND KOREANS IN MANCHURIA WERE BEING "INDOCTRINATED" BY THE RUSSIANS.

WITHIN JAPAN, INTEREST WAS CENTERED IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT ORDERS CONTROLLING MONEY AND FOOD.

A FINANCE MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THE PEOPLE DISLIKE THE DRASTIC ORDERS BUT ARE "ACCEPTING THEM UNPROTESTINGLY BECAUSE THEY REALIZE THE STEPS ARE NECESSARY TO STAVE OFF ECONOMY-WRECKLING INFLATION."

AMERICAN CIVILIAN ECONOMISTS ATTACHED TO MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS SAY THE STEPS SHOULD EFFECTIVELY HOLD THE LINE, PROVIDED LOOPHOLES ARE PLUGGED.

THE FIRST INDICATION OF LOOPHOLE-PLUGGING CAME TODAY. TOKYO NEWS-PAPERS HINTED THAT THE FINANCE MINISTRY WOULD CALL IN 5-YEN NOTES FOR EXCHANGE BETWEEN FEB. 25 AND MARCH 2. THE ORIGINAL SEMI-FREEZE CALLED IN ONLY TEN-YEN NOTES AND LARGER, BUT MANY PERSONS IMMEDIATELY BEGAN CONVERTING LARGE BILLS INTO FIVES AND ONES. SOME EVEN GAVE A TEN FOR A FIVE.

ASOFX

JAPANESE AUTHORITIES CONCEDE THAT THE MEASURES WILL WORK TO THE ADVANTAGE OF THE FARMERS, PARTICULARLY THOSE WITH WAREHOUSES FULL OF RICE. WHATEVER THEY ARE HOLDING OVER THE QUOTA ALLOTMENT--A FIGURE YET TO BE FIXED--WILL BE EXPROPRIATED AND PAID FOR IN NEW YEN.

CONSEQUENTLY, THE FARMERS WILL, AT FIRST, HAVE MORE SPENDING MONEY THAN SALARIED WORKERS, WHO CAN COLLECT ONLY 500 YEN (\$33) PER MONTH WITH THE REST OF HIS WAGE FROZEN IN A CHECK.

OFFICIAL ESTIMATES ARE THAT JAPAN WILL HAVE 5,800,000 JOBLESS BY THE END OF MARCH. OF THESE, 5,000,000 WILL BE MOBILIZED FOR FARMING, COAL MINING, SHIP-BUILDING, MANUFACTURE OF ROLLING STOCK, AND HARBOR AND HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

ANOTHER STEP IN THE PEACE-TIME CONVERSION OF JAPAN WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY COMMERCE MINISTER SANKURO OGASAWARA, WHO PROMISED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD PAY STATE COMPENSATION TOTALING POSSIBLY 15,000,000,000 YEN (\$1,000,000,000) TO WAR-RAVAGED INDUSTRIES IN JAPAN.

BY MURLIN SPENCER

TOKYO, FEB. 21-(AP)--EIGHT JAPANESE WOMEN, PARTICIPATING IN THE FIRST POLITICAL CAMPAIGN BROADCAST IN JAPAN'S HISTORY, COMMENTED TODAY THAT IF WOMEN HAD HAD THE RIGHT TO VOTE "PERHAPS WE WOULD NOT HAVE HAD TO FIGHT THIS WAR."

PREPARING FOR THE GENERAL ELECTIONS OF MARCH 31, WHEN THE WOMEN IN JAPAN WILL VOTE FOR THE FIRST TIME, THE "WOMEN IN POLITICS" BROADCAST EMPHASIZED ONE POINT---THAT THE WOMEN ARE "VERY HAPPY" THEY WILL BE ALLOWED TO VOTE.

THE PROGRAM PRESENTED A CROSS-SECTION OF THE NATION'S WOMANHOOD, INCLUDING A WOMAN MEDICAL STUDENT, GEISHA, HOUSEWIFE, FARMER'S WIFE, AND HOTEL WAITRESS.

THE WOMEN SCOFFED AT THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE NEW WOMEN'S RIGHTS WOULD CAUSE DISCORD IN THE HOME.

ONE WOMAN SAID POLITICS UP UNTIL NOW HAD BEEN TOO FORMAL, AND "THEY WERE FOR THE BUREAUCRATS AND ZAIBATSU (JAPAN'S MONEYED GROUPS) WITH NO BENEFITS FOR US." THE OTHER WOMEN JOINED IN A CHORUS OF "YES" WHEN SHE DECLARED, "NOW WE MUST GET RID OF THEM."

THE WOMEN POINTED TO A NEED FOR DEVELOPING POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS AMONG JAPAN'S WOMANHOOD THROUGH EDUCATION.

THE GEISHA SAID HER AREA HAD DECIDED ON A PROGRAM FOR ADVANCEMENT OF CHARACTER OF THE NEWLY LIBERATED GEISHAS. IN REPLY, ANOTHER WOMAN SAID, "THE MEN WILL PROBABLY BE STIMULATED BY YOU TO BECOME BETTER." EW1045PCS

SEOUL, KOREA, FEB. 21-(AP)--A REQUEST HAS BEEN MADE TO WASHINGTON THAT AMERICAN MOVIES BE SHIPPED TO KOREA AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. MAJ. GEN. ARCHER L. LERCH, THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF KOREA, SAID TODAY.

SEOUL, KOREA, FEB. 21-(AP)--ROBERT MCLEAN, PRESIDENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, NORMAN CHANDLER, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER OF THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, AND BENJAMIN MC KELWAY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE WASHINGTON STAR, ARRIVED TODAY FOR AN OVERNIGHT STAY.

THEY WERE TO CONFER WITH KOREAN PUBLISHERS AND EDITORS LATER TODAY AND BE DINNER GUESTS OF LT. GEN. JOHN R. HODGE, AMERICAN COMMANDER, LATER TONIGHT.

B922ACS NM

PEARL HARBOR, FEB. 21-(AP)--THREE MARINE SERGEANTS AND THREE CORPORALS WERE REDUCED TO PRIVATES TODAY BECAUSE THEY CIRCULATED A PETITION WHICH DISAPPROVED OF MARINE CORPS DISCHARGE POLICY AND DEMANDED MORE INFORMATION ON LEATHERNECK DEMOBILIZATION PLANS.

ANNOUNCING THIS AS "THE FINAL ACTION CONTEMPLATED" IN THE WEEK-OLD CASE, LT. GEN. ROY S. GEIGER, PACIFIC FLEET MARINE COMMANDER, SAID THE DEMOTIONS WERE NOT PUNISHMENT FOR THE SIX MEN.

"THE INDIVIDUALS CONCERNED HAVE DEMONSTRATED THEIR UNFITNESS TO BE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS," HE DECLARED. "THEY FAILED TO DISPLAY THE QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP, JUDGMENT, LOYALTY AND FIDELITY WHICH ARE REQUISITES OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS."

THE SIX MARINES WERE DEMOTED ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF A BOARD CONVENED BY MAJ. GEN. J.T. MOORE, COMMANDER OF THE AIR FLEET OF THE PACIFIC MARINE FORCE AND IN CHARGE OF THE EWA AIR STATION IN NORTHWEST OAHU, WHERE THE SIX MEN WERE STATIONED.

THE BOARD RULED THAT THE MARINES PARTICIPATED IN THE PROTEST "IN VIOLATION OF NAVY REGULATIONS," THAT THEY ACTED WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OR CONSENT OF THEIR COMMANDING OFFICER AND THAT THEY MADE NO PREVIOUS EFFORT TO OBTAIN THE INFORMATION THEY DESIRED THROUGH OFFICIAL CHANNELS.

THE FINALITY OF GENERAL GEIGER'S STATEMENT INDICATED NO ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN AGAINST ANY OF THE REMAINDER OF THE 500 MARINES WHICH THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE LEADERS AT OAHU DECLARED HAD SIGNED THE PROTEST.

THREE OF THE MEN WHO HAD BEEN CONFINED WERE RELEASED AS SOON AS THEY WERE NOTIFIED OF THEIR LOSS OF RANK. THIS TRIO WAS LISTED AS T/SGT.

JASON P. SHAEFFER OF HARRISBURG, PA., SGT. GEORGE M. DARR OF NEW YORK CITY AND SGT. HARRY H. COOLEY OF NEW ORLEANS. THE OTHER THREE MEN DEMOTED--CPL. WILLIAM A. HAMILTON OF INDIANAPOLIS, CPL. DALE L. HILL OF WICHITA, KAS., AND CPL. WALTER S. MULLARKY OF ST. LOUIS, MO., HAD NOT BEEN HELD.

RALPH VOSSHRINK, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF MARINE COOKS AND STEWARDS (CIO) SAID HE PLANNED TO ASK CIO UNIONS IN THE OAHU AREA TO CONSIDER A 24-HOUR WORK STOPPAGE IN PROTEST AGAINST THE ACTION AGAINST THE MARINES. HF&WW1239APS NM

Willemstad, Curacao, Feb. 21--(ap)--Eduardo Aunos, whose name appeared in the United States "blue book" on argentina, declared last night he had resigned as Spanish ambassador to Brazil. The Brazilian foreign minister, Neves de Fontoura, requested the Spanish government to "interrupt" Aunos' trip from Spain to Brazil after the blue book was

MEXICO CITY, FEB. 21-(AP)--EXCELSIOR, MEXICO CITY MORNING NEWSPAPER, TODAY QUOTED A FORMER MEXICAN CONSULAR INSPECTOR IN EUROPE AS SAYING THAT THE ARGENTINE EMBASSY IN MADRID SOLD ARGENTINE PASSPORTS TO NAZIS DESTINED FOR AMERICA THROUGH SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE PORTS. THE FORMER INSPECTOR, MAURICIO FRESCO, SAID HE OBTAINED THIS INFORMATION PRIVATELY AND AS A MEXICAN OFFICIAL, AND THAT IT "CONFIRMS" THE INDICTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES' STATE DEPARTMENT'S "BLUE BOOK" THAT "THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT HAS A THOROUGHLY FASCIST IDEOLOGY."

EXCELSIOR ALSO QUOTED FRESCO AS SAYING THAT HE WAS OFFERED 5,000,000 PESOS (\$1,000,000) TO "ARRANGE" FOR THE ISSUANCE OF MEXICAN PASSPORTS TO NAZIS.

IN BERLIN, HE SAID, "A NUMBER OF BLANK MEXICAN PASSPORTS WERE TAKEN FROM THE SAFE OF OUR LEGATION," AND "MUST HAVE BEEN USED BY NAZIS WHO DID NOT WISH TO COME TO MEXICO BUT WHICH WERE USEFUL IN

30.29-1197

ENTERING SOME OTHER COUNTRY."

IN JAN OF 1945, FRESCO ASSERTED, THE MEXICAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN LISBON ASKED THE AMERICAN STAFF THERE "NOT TO VIA TRANSIT PASSPORTS FOR MEXICO UNLESS APPROVED BY THE MEXICAN CONSULATE."

HE ADDED THAT HE COULD EXPAND THIS INFORMATION, CITING PERSONS WHO PROBABLY WOULD BE CONDEMNED TO DEATH IN SPAIN.

DVV1149ACS

bermuda, feb. 21-(ap)-crawford walsh, seven, eldest son of capt.

will mason walsh, usn, died at a dispensary here yesterday afternoon

of skull fracture, caused by a heavy block, which swung against his head when the supporting rope snapped.

the accident occurred aboard the navy transport, "merak", which was carrying young walsh, his mother, two brothers and sister to join capt. walsh at his station in trinidad.

the "merak" which had embarked from norfolk, put in at the u.s. navy base in bermuda to unload its cargo and young crawford was watching the operations when the block struck his head. he died an hour later at the dispensary.

capt. walsh arrived here from trinidad by ~~sea~~ plane today, and the family will continue their journey to trinidad with the body of their son when the merak sails tomorrow.

FEB 23 1946

FEB 23 1946

WASHINGTON, FEB. 21-(AP)-THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A TASK GROUP, LED BY THE GIANT AIRCRAFT CARRIER MIDWAY, WILL GO INTO THE SUB ARCTIC NEAR GREENLAND NEXT MONTH TO TEST THE SHIP AND ITS PLANES. THE TEST, NAVY OFFICIALS SAID, IS DESIGNED TO SUBJECT THE SHIP, AIRCRAFT AND SPECIAL EQUIPMENT TO THE "MOST SEVERE AND COLDEST WEATHER WE CAN FIND."

THE ACCOMPANYING THE MIDWAY WILL BE THREE DESTROYERS AND A TANKER. THE TEST WILL BE A PRELUDE TO A SECOND AND MUCH LARGER EXPERIMENT NEXT WINTER WHEN A GROUP CONSISTING OF ALL TYPES OF NAVAL CRAFT WILL GO INTO THE ARCTIC.

THE REAR ADM. JOHN S. CASSADY OF SPENCER, IND., COMMANDER OF THE GREENLAND EXPEDITION, AND CAPT. H.S. DUCKWORTH, OF CORONADO, CALIF., SKIPPER OF THE MIDWAY, EXPLAINED THE PROJECT AT A NEWS CONFERENCE.

THE MIDWAY, MANNED BY ABOUT 2,500 OFFICERS AND MEN, WILL CARRY ABOUT 58 PLANES, A LITTLE LESS THAN HALF HER NORMAL COMPLEMENT. FOR PURPOSES OF SPECIAL TESTS, THE NEW F.R.-1 JET-PROPELLED PLANES WILL BE FLOWN FROM THE DECK. A HELICOPTER WILL BE ABOARD, PRIMARILY FOR USE IN AIR-SEA RESCUE IN THE EVENT PILOTS ARE FORCED DOWN IN THE FRIGID WATERS. IN THIS CONNECTION, THE DESTROYERS WILL CARRY BASKETS ATTACHED TO CRANES, SO EACH AVIATOR WILL BE EQUIPPED WITH A PILOT FROM THE WATER. DESIGNED TO KEEP THEM WARM AND AFLOAT IN ICY WATER, THE NAVY IS INTERESTED IN LEARNING WHETHER PLANES CAN BE KEPT IN CONSTANT OPERATION FROM CARRIER DECKS WHICH ARE ICED BY SPRAY. THE CARRIER WILL TAKE WITH HER SNOW PLOWS TO CLEAR THE HUGE FLIGHT DECK. THE EXPEDITION WILL OPERATE IN AN AREA ABOUT 500 MILES IN DIAMETER BETWEEN GREENLAND, LABRADOR AND HUDSON STRAIT. IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS, CASSADY SAID THAT THE NORTH ATLANTIC IS SELECTED BECAUSE THE CARRIER MIDWAY IS STATIONED IN THE ATLANTIC.

NO FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES WILL ACCOMPANY THE GROUP, CASSADY SAID IN ANSWER TO ANOTHER QUESTION. THE DESTROYERS ACCOMPANYING THE CARRIER WILL BE THE VOGELSANG, WARE AND STORMS.

FR1243PES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, FEB. 21-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAID THE
CARIBBEAN CONFERENCE TODAY UNITED STATES POLICY IN THAT REGION WILL BE
AT THE PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF "POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, EDUCATIONAL
AND SOCIAL MATTERS."

THE STATE DEPARTMENT MADE PUBLIC HIS LETTER HERE, REPORTING THAT
IT WAS READ TO THE OPENING SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE AT ST. JOSEPH
IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, A MEETING BRINGING TOGETHER DELEGATES OF 15
CARIBBEAN TERRITORIES TO WORK OUT COMMON PROBLEMS.

MR. TRUMAN SAID U.S. POLICY WILL BE GUIDED TOO BY THESE BASIC
TENTS:

1. TO SUPPORT THE WORK OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMISSION TO THE END THAT
PROBLEMS OF THE REGION MAY BE APPROACHED AS A WHOLE AND NOT
PIECEMEAL.

2. TO ASSIST BY APPROPRIATE ACTION, IN CARRYING OUT THE ECONOMIC
OBJECTIVES RECOMMENDED AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE HELD
AT BARBADOS IN MARCH, 1944.

3. TO SUPPORT ANY SUITABLE PLAN WHICH WOULD BRING THE NON-SELF-
GOVERNING TERRITORIES OF THE CARIBBEAN REGION INTO CLOSER COOPERATION
WITH EACH OTHER TO IMPROVE STANDARDS OF LIVING.

MR. TRUMAN WROTE THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT "LOOKS FORWARD
TO AN INCREASING MEASURE OF SELF GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE OF THE
VIRGIN ISLAND OF THE UNITED STATES."

"WITH RESPECT TO PUERTO RICO," HE SAID, "IT HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED
TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES THAT IT PROVIDE A MEANS BY WHICH
THE PEOPLE OF PUERTO RICO MIGHT CHOOSE THEIR FORM OF GOVERNMENT, AN
ULTIMATE STATUS WITH RESPECT TO THE UNITED STATES."

THE TERRITORIES REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE INCLUDE:

GREAT BRITAIN -- BAHAMAS, BARBADOS, JAMAICA, TRINIDAD, BRITISH
GUINEA, BRITISH HONDURAS, LEEWARD ISLANDS AND THE WINWARD ISLAND.

NETHERLANDS -- CURACAO AND DUTCH GUINEA.

FRANCE -- MARTINIQUE, GUADELOPE AND FRENCH GUIN

UNITED STATES -- PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

CONFERENCE CONCLUSIONS WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE CARIBBEAN COM-
MISSION, MADE UP OF THE FOUR GOVERNMENTS, WHICH IN TURN WILL SUBMIT
THEM TO BRITAIN, FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS AND THE UNITED STATES.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY,
THURSDAY, FEB. 21)

HAMILTON FIELD, CALIF., FEB. 21-(AP)-A LEGAL WRANGLE OVER ADMITTING
THE DEPOSITION OF A STATE DEPARTMENT PASSPORT OFFICIAL TODAY SLOWED
DOWN THE WAR SPY CONSPIRACY COURT MARTIAL OF HANDSOME STAFF SGT. FRANK
HIRT.

MAJ. RICHARD P. WHITAKER (CORRECT) APPOINTED TO DEFEND THE AMERICAN-
BORN SOLDIER WHO SPENT 17 YEARS IN GERMANY AND, THE PROSECUTION
CHARGES, "BECAME A NAZI STORM TROOPER, REPEATEDLY OBJECTED TO THE
DEPOSITION OF ASHLEY JOHNSON NICHOLAS, CHIEF ASSISTANT TO THE PASSPORT
DIVISION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

COL. HERET. FITCH, PRESIDENT OF THE COURT, FINALLY
PERMITTED READING OF PORTIONS OF THE NICHOLAS DEPOSITION, WHICH
RECITED LENGTHILY THE HISTORY OF HIRT'S NEGOTIATIONS FOR PASSPORTS WHEN
HE VISITED AMERICA IN 1928, IN 1935 AND AGAIN IN 1941, WHEN THE
PROSECUTION CHARGES HE CAME AFTER TRAINING AS AN ESPIONAGE AGENT,
SUPPLIED WITH MONEY AND DIRECTIONS FOR FURNISHING MILITARY INFORMATION
TO GERMANY.

NICHOLAS, WHO WAS A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF REVIEW IN HIRT'S
PASSPORT CASE, RELATED IN THE DEPOSITION THAT HIRT CLAIMED AMERICAN
CITIZENSHIP BY BIRTH BUT SAID HE HAD LIVED IN GERMANY SINCE 1926
WITH HIS GRANDPARENTS IN DUSSELDORF, AND HAD REMAINED THERE IN
LATER YEARS TO TAKE CARE OF HIS GRANDMOTHER AND HELP WITH THE FAMILY
BUSINESS AFTER HIS GRANDFATHER DIED. HIRT ALSO INSISTED HE HAD BEEN
ADVISED TO LEAVE GERMANY "BECAUSE OF POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES" AND HAD
GONE TO SWITZERLAND IN 1941 EN ROUTE TO AMERICA.

NEW YORK, FEB. 21-(AP)-LT. GEN. WALTER BEDELL SMITH, NEWLY APPOINTED
AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, SAID TONIGHT IN A DISCUSSION OF AMERICAN-
SOVIET RELATIONS "IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT OUR NATIONAL TEMPERATURES
REMAIN AT NORMAL."

"BOTH NATIONS WANT NOTHING SO MUCH AS PEACE AND SECURITY," SMITH
SAID IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP. "WE HAVE OUR OWN SECURITY REQUIREMENTS
AND WE UNDERSTAND AND APPRECIATE THE DESIRE FOR SECURITY ON THE
PART OF THE SOVIET UNION."

"IF NATIONAL INTERESTS CONFLICT, WE MUST ENDEAVOR TO ADJUST THEM
TO THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF WORLD SECURITY WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS
ORGANIZATION WAS CREATED TO ESTABLISH AND WHICH WILL BEAR FINAL
SCRUTINY. THIS WILL REQUIRE TOLERANCE AND PATIENCE AND IN THE
MEANTIME IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT OUR NATIONAL TEMPERATURES REMAIN AT
NORMAL." X X X

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30.27-1299

UNDATED ASIATIC (320)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(FX)...A PITCHED BATTLE BETWEEN STRIKING SEAMEN OF THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY, BRITISH TOMMIES AND INDIAN TROOPS IN BOMBAY LED BRITISH AUTHORITIES TODAY TO PROCLAIM "A STATE OF OPEN MUTINY."

VICE ADM. SIR JOHN GODFREY, FLAG OFFICER OF THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY, NOTIFIED THE SEAMEN HE WOULD USE EVERY FORCE AT HIS COMMAND TO CRUSH THE REVOLT WHICH STARTED AS A PROTEST TO ALLEGED RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE NAVAL SERVICE.

FIGHTING BROKE OUT WHEN SEVERAL HUNDRED STRIKERS ATTEMPTED TO BREAK OUT OF THE CASTLE BARRACKS INTO THE STREETS FROM WHICH THEY WERE ORDERED BANNED AFTER A SERIES OF DEMONSTRATIONS EARLIER THIS WEEK.

OTHER SEAMEN MEANWHILE THREATENED TO USE GUNS ABOARD NAVAL VESSELS THEY HAD SEIZED IN THE HARBOR IF ANY ATTEMPT WERE MADE TO DISLODGE THEM.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS WERE CALLED INTO THE CITY AND A LONG RANGE GUN BATTLE WITH MACHINEGUNS AND RIFLES CONTINUED BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND THE SEAMEN BARRICADED INSIDE THE BARRACKS.

IN CAIRO, OTHER ANTI-BRITISH SENTIMENT LED TO ATTACKS BY EGYPTIAN STUDENTS ON THE BRITISH KASR EL NIL BARRACKS. THEY WERE DRIVEN OFF BY GUNFIRE.

PEACEABLE BUT GROWING ANTI-RUSSIAN DEMONSTRATIONS DEMANDED ATTENTION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN CHINA, JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES AS CIVILIANS VOICED THEIR CONCERN OVER THE SITUATION IN MANCHURIA, KOREA, SAKHALIN AND THE KURILE ISLANDS.

THE MUNICIPAL POLITICAL COUNCIL AT CHUNGKING PETITIONED THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE A STRONGER STAND IN MANCHURIA AGAINST CONTINUED RUSSIAN OCCUPATION AND ALLEGED STRIPPING OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES FOR MACHINERY WHICH REPORTEDLY IS SENT TO SIBERIA.

STUDENT LEADERS IN CHUNGKING UNIVERSITY AND CENTRAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE STARTED A STRIKE LAST NIGHT AGAINST "SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN MANCHURIA" AND PLANNED STREET DEMONSTRATIONS TOMORROW OVER CONTINUED RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF THE NORTHERN PROVINCE.

IN TOKYO, CIVILIANS PRESSED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS WITH REQUESTS FOR SPEEDY REPATRIATION OF 2,640,000 JAPANESE FROM RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED AREAS. THEY WERE INFORMED BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS THE MATTER WAS FOR SOVIET CONSIDERATION ALONE ALTHOUGH GENERAL MACARTHUR SAID HE WAS "VERY SYMPATHETIC" TO THEIR PLEA.

AN ALLIED OFFICER SAID JAPAN REPEATEDLY HAS ASKED WASHINGTON, THROUGH HEADQUARTERS, FOR ALLIED AID IN REPATRIATION OF THE NATIONALS FROM MANCHURIA, NORTHERN KOREA, THE KURILES AND SOUTHERN SAKHALIN. INFORMED JAPANESE SAY WASHINGTON HAS NOT REPLIED.

DS710APS

NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE (210)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) LABOR DISPUTES KEEP APPROXIMATELY 970,000

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

COAL--JOHN L. LEWIS AND 30 DISTRICT PRESIDENTS SUMMON UNITED MINE WORKERS POLICY COMMITTEE TO MEET MARCH 11 IN WASHINGTON--AN ACT WHICH USUALLY PRECEDES NEW WAGE DEMANDS. IF EITHER SIDE CHOOSES, BITUMINOUS COAL CONTRACT CAN BE TERMINATED APRIL 1 AND ANTHRACITE CONTRACT MAY 1.

AUTOMOTIVE--CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS SPIKE PORTAGE RATES REACHED IN GENERAL MOTORS STRIKE; SAYS PROGRAM MADE "ON ONE BASIC POINT" BUT WAGES AND SENIORITY PROMOTIONS STILL AT ISSUE.

TRANSPORTATION--SIXTEEN-DAY STRIKE OF TRANSIT WORKERS AND GENERAL AFL SYMPATHY WALKOUT ENDS AT LANCASTER, PA., WHEN STRIKING BUS AND TROLLEY OPERATORS ACCEPT 12 CENTS HOURLY WAGE BOOSTS IN COMPROMISE FOR ORIGINAL 20 CENTS DEMAND.

COMMUNICATIONS--GOVERNMENT CONCILIATION SERVICE INTERVENES IN EFFORT TO PREVENT THREATENED STRIKE OF 250,000 TELEPHONE WORKERS; INVITES JOSEPH A. BEIRNE, PRESIDENT OF INDEPENDENT NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS, TO DISCUSS WAGE DISPUTE IN WASHINGTON AT CONCLUSION OF UNION'S STRATEGY MEETING IN MEMPHIS, TENN.

ELECTRICAL--SOME 1,500,000 RESIDENTS OF PITTSBURGH AREA THREATENED WITH NEW POWER SHUTDOWN AS INDEPENDENT UNION EMPLOYEES OF DUQUESNE LIGHT COMPANY SET STRIKE FOR FEB. 26; UNION, WHICH STRUCK FOR 19 HOURS EARLIER THIS MONTH, SAYS WILL CONTINUE WAGE NEGOTIATIONS UNTIL DEADLINE, HOWEVER.

P402630PCS

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES (600)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) INDICATIONS THAT JOHN L. LEWIS SOON MAY SEEK PAY BOOSTS FOR HIS UNITED MINE WORKERS AROSE YESTERDAY (THURSDAY) WHEN HE CALLED A MEETING FOR MARCH 11 OF THE UNION'S POLICY COMMITTEE--THE BODY WITH AUTHORITY TO REOPEN THE MINERS' CONTRACT WITH THE SOFT COAL OPERATORS.

THIS ACTION WAS THE LATEST IN A SERIES OF FAST-BREAKING DEVELOPMENTS ALONG THE NATION'S LABOR FRONT HIGHLIGHTED BY SETTLEMENT OF A 16 DAY TRANSIT STRIKE AND GENERAL SYMPATHY AFL WALKOUT AT LANCASTER, PA., AND A UNION REPORT THAT NEGOTIATORS STILL WERE "FAR APART" ON SOME ISSUES IN THE GENERAL MOTORS STRIKE.

ON THE BRIGHT SIDE WERE INDICATIONS THAT POSSIBLE NATIONWIDE STRIKES OF TELEPHONE WORKERS AND TWO RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS WOULD BE DELAYED FOR AWHILE, AT LEAST, BUT THESE WERE OFFSET BY THREAT OF A NEW POWER COMPANY STRIKE IN PITTSBURGH AND A SPREADING OF A DAIRY STRIKE IN DETROIT.

THESE WERE THE DEVELOPMENTS:

1--IN CALLING THE UMWA POLICY COMMITTEE TO MEET IN WASHINGTON, LEWIS MADE NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENTIONS EXCEPT TO POINT OUT THAT THE COMMITTEE "MAKES ALL DECISIONS AFFECTING WAGE MATTERS." THE PRESENT UMWA CONTRACT EXPIRES APRIL 1, IF EITHER SIDE CHOOSES TO TERMINATE IT.

2--THE CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS SPIKED REPORTS A SETTLEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED IN THE 93 DAY OLD STRIKE OF 175,000 GENERAL MOTOR PRODUCTION EMPLOYEES. THE UNION, WHICH IS NEGOTIATING WITH GM OFFICIALS, ADMITTED PROGRESS "ON ONE BASIC POINT" BUT SAID THE NEGOTIATORS WERE AS FAR APART AS THEY WERE 10 DAYS AGO ON THE ISSUE OF WAGES AND SENIORITY PROMOTIONS.

3--LANCASTER TRANSIT WORKERS ACCEPTED A 12 CENTS AN HOUR WAGE BOOST IN ENDING THEIR STRIKE AGAINST THE CONESTOGA TRANSPORTATION COMPANY AND THE AFL CENTRAL LABOR UNION CALLED OFF GENERAL SYMPATHY STRIKE. THE 220 STRIKING BUS AND TROLLEY OPERATORS ORIGINALLY DEMANDED 20 CENTS AN HOUR INCREASES.

4--EDGAR L. WARREN, DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL CONCILIATION SERVICE, AGREED TO SEEK SETTLEMENT OF A WAGE DISPUTE INVOLVING 3,000 TELEPHONE WORKERS WHO HAD THREATENED TO STRIKE. WARREN TELEGRAPHED HIS OFFER TO JOSEPH A. BEIRNE, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS. HE ASKED BEIRNE TO CONFER WITH HIM IN WASHINGTON AFTER THE NFWA PRESIDENT RETURNS TO WASHINGTON FROM THE UNION'S STRATEGY MEETING IN MEMPHIS, TENN. BEIRNE HAD ASKED GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION, PROMISING NO STRIKE WOULD BE CALLED "UNTIL AFTER WE HAVE TALKED WITH YOU."

5--HEADS OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, WHOSE 300,000 MEMBERS ARE TAKING A VOTE FOR A STRIKE IN SUPPORT OF A 25 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE DEMAND, CONFERRED WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN. ALVANLEY JOHNSTON, HEAD OF THE ENGINEERS, TOLD REPORTERS THERE WAS A GOOD "PROBABILITY" THE BROTHERHOODS WOULD EXHAUST MACHINERY SET UP BY THE NATIONAL RAILWAY ACT BEFORE WALKING OUT. CONSIDERATION OF THE DISPUTE BY AN EMERGENCY BOARD WOULD DELAY STRIKE ACTION 60 DAYS.

6--REPRESENTATIVES OF 3,400 INDEPENDENT UNION EMPLOYEES OF THE DUQUESNE LIGHT COMPANY, WHO CONDUCTED A 39 HOUR STRIKE EARLIER THIS MONTH AFFECTING 1,500,000 PERSONS IN THE PITTSBURGH AREA, SET FEB. 26 AS THE DATE FOR A NEW STRIKE. THE UNION, HOWEVER, SAID NEGOTIATIONS WOULD CONTINUE UNTIL THEN ON DEMANDS FOR A 37 PERCENT PAY BOOST--20 PERCENT NOW WITH THE REMAINDER TO BE NEGOTIATED LATER.

7--APPROXIMATELY 70 PERCENT OF DETROIT'S MILK SUPPLIES WERE CUT OFF WHEN A CIO DAIRY WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST THREE COMPANIES WAS EXTENDED TO EIGHT OTHERS. SOME 500,000 FAMILIES WERE AFFECTED BY THE STRIKE IN SUPPORT OF DEMANDS FOR A 20 CENTS HOURLY WAGE BOOST.

MEANWHILE, THE NUMBER OF STRIKE IDLE IN THE NATION REMAINED AROUND 970,000 AS THE 175-MAN WAGE POLICY COMMITTEE OF THE CIO STEELWORKERS AND THE UNION'S EXECUTIVE BOARD MET IN PITTSBURGH FOR APPROVAL OF NEW STEEL CONTRACTS AND POSSIBLE DISCUSSION OF THE SITUATION IN FABRICATING PLANTS.

AT LEAST 254,000 STEELWORKERS STILL ARE ON STRIKE. MOST OF THEM EMPLOYED IN FABRICATING PLANTS WHICH HAVE NOT AGreed TO THE 18 1/2 CENTS WAGE BOOST THE BASIC STEEL COMPANIES GR

BOMBAY SWEEP BY FLAMES; MOB VIOLENCE DECREASING; NAVY MUTINEERS SURRENDER

Run Up Black Flags on Ships
in Harbor and Abandon
Shore Installations.

CIVILIANS RIOTING

Dead Estimated at 60 to 100
as British Move Troops
Into Trouble Zone.

BOMBAY, Saturday, Feb. 23—
(AP) Mutinous Royal Indian navy
sailors ran up black flags of sur-
render on a score or more of small
ships in Bombay harbor today and

surrendered shore installations in
which they had hoisted them-
selves.

Vice-Admiral J. H. Godfrey, com-
manding the Royal Indian navy,
told the mutineers yesterday that
"should you now have decided in
accordance with my warning to
surrender unconditionally, you are
to hoist a large black or blue flag
and muster all hands on deck on
the side facing Bombay City and
await further orders."

More Violence in City

Before the flags could be seen
flying, however, daylight brought
new violence to the riot-torn city

following a day and night of fierce
street fighting between civilians,
acting in sympathy with the sail-
ors, and British troops, who fired
machine gun bursts into surging
mobs several times yesterday.
Newspaper estimates of the dead
ranged from 60 to 100 and one re-
port said there were 500 injured.

During the night soldiers and
firemen battled flames that burned
19 government grain shops and
damaged five banks. As daylight
broke, civilians and sailors were re-
ported storming the Imperial Bank
of India and one eye witness said,
"they're removing a safe."

British Bring Up Troops

The British moved two regiments
of infantry and a motorized regi-
ment into the city and were re-
ported also to have brought in a
number of field artillery pieces.

One crowd attacked the National
City Bank of New York, smashing
windows and marooning employees
inside. This building also houses
the office of the U. S. Information
Service whose U. S. flag was seized
and burned earlier this week.

Across the street from the bank,
the same crowd smashed eight
huge windows of the Whiteaway
Laidlaw Company, Ltd., a British
chain department store.

British soldiers opened fire on
the crowd with a machinegun. The
demonstrators quickly dispersed
but reformed a short time later.

Street car and bus transport be-
came demoralized as crowds phow-
ered the vehicles with stones. Many
drivers took their buses and trams
back to the barns and walked off
the job.

Some 60 textile mills were closed
by strikes which also extended in-
to some railway work shops. Many
business places closed their doors
for safety.

In Calcutta, tram and bus serv-
ice was interrupted by demonstra-
tions in sympathy with the strike
of naval ratings. No seamen, how-
ever, participated in the Calcutta
demonstrations.

The situation both in Bombay
harbor, where the seamen were in
control of 10 Royal Indian navy
vessels, and in Castle barracks,
where a major clash took place
yesterday, was reported to be quiet.

A 9 p.m. curfew clamped by the
British on the troubled area of the
city succeeded in some sections in
completely clearing the streets, but
in others, especially in the area of
the Jhaveri bazaar, police and sol-
diers were forced to fire rifle vol-
leys before the crowds left the
streets. British troops had orders
to shoot to kill any person on the
streets during the curfew period.

(In London Prime Minister Atlee,
blaming the trouble on "left
wing elements and Communists,"
declared that only unconditional
surrender would be accepted. He
said the seamen were demanding
speedy demobilization, the best
class of Indian food, royal navy
scales of pay and family allowance,
disciplinary action against the
commanding officer of H.M.I.S.
Talwar for alleged improper treat-
ment of ratings (seamen), reten-
tion of kit on release, and high
gratuity and treasury pay on re-
lease.)

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British Ships Arrive

Meanwhile the first British naval
vessel arrived in Bombay harbor
to help quell the trouble—H.M.S.
Nith, an escort frigate, with a nor-
mal complement of about 200 and
mounting two four-inch guns. She
was followed by H.M.S. Seabelle,
described by naval officials as a
"yacht type" vessel.

Heavier naval units were report-
ed on their way to Bombay.

A British communiqué said mu-
tineers aboard the sloop H.M.S.I.S.
Hindustan at Karachi had sur-
rendered after a 25-minute ex-
change of gunfire which killed four
of their crew and wounded 25
others.

There were no indications that
the Bombay riots, which started in
sympathy with the naval uprising,
were abating. Rifle and machine-
gun fire crackled in many sections
of the city against crowds which
surged through the streets, hurling

stones, setting fire to civilian and
military vehicles, smashing store
windows and halting buses and
trams.

Striking drivers of one of the
city's principal transportation sys-
tems seized buses, fastened them
with Hindu and Moslem League
flags and careened through the
downtown streets at high speed.

The crowds were unawed by
British armored cars which rum-
bled through the streets or by a
flight of RAF bombers which flew
over the city.

Fire Barricades Flared

Fire barricades were placed in
the streets—flaming heaps of wood
and rubbish—to which were added
hats and neckties stripped from
Indian wearers as unworthy of the
Nationalist spirit.

Communique Issued

A British communiqué said last
night:

"There have been no incidents
from RIN naval ships or shore
establishments apart from stone
throwing from H.M.I.S. Talwar (a
shore signal school installation)
and the passing of signals from
ships to shore establishments. Yes-
terday's casualties among the mu-
tineers in Castle Barracks are re-
ported to be one killed and three
injured."

"Serious civil rioting broke out
in the city this morning. In several
cases troops assisted the civil police
in dispersing rioters. In some cases
they were forced to open fire."

Ships Still in Line

The vessels controlled by the
striking seamen remained in battle
line in the harbor, their 4-inch guns
pointing shoreward, but there was
no indication that the guns were
manned.

The only clash in which naval
personnel were involved was at
Karachi. A communiqué said

British military detachment opened
fire on H.M.I.S. Hindustan after the
seamen answered a surrender ulti-
matum by opening fire with the
ship's full armament, including
4-inch guns.

The communiqué said troops
fired at the vessel with rifles, mor-
tars and field guns. After the ex-
change, it said, the mutineers dis-
embarked and surrendered.

British Rush Troops, Ships,
Planes To Trouble Area
Bombay, Feb. 22 (AP)—City-wide civilian riots touched off by a seamen's mutiny
flamed in Bombay today amid machine-gun fire. British troops, planes and warships
converged on the city of 1,400,000 which A. E. Cuffin, deputy police commissioner,
declared to be in a state of "absolute rebellion."
The Royal Indian Navy mutiny continued here, but at Karachi parachute troopers,
with artillery, fired for twenty-five minutes on the H.M.I.S. Hindustan, 1,000-ton sloop
seized by rebellious seamen, and forced the mutineers to run up the white flag. In Bom-

bay, rifle and machine-gun fire
crackled in many sections against
mobs which stoned and
knifed their victims, set fire to
many police and military trucks
and private cars, smashed store
and bank windows and went on a
looting spree.
At least eighteen were reported
killed and 250 injured, including
165 wounded by bullets, in the riot-
ing.

Radio Casualty Report

The All-India Radio reported today in a broadcast heard in London that latest casualty figures in Bombay's disorders were 30 killed and 500 wounded, more than 100 seriously.]

Hundreds of British Tommies poured into the city in trucks and armored cars with orders to fire as occasion demanded. A heavy force of bomber planes arrived at airfields ringing the city. In the harbor mutinous Indians still in control of a flotilla of ten small warcraft were faced by the advance guard of a strong Royal Navy force ordered here to put down the mutiny. Heavy artillery was being sent to the city.

Two small British naval vessels, H.M.S. Nith, an escort frigate with a normal complement of 200 men, and H.M.S. Seabelle, a yacht-type vessel, each with 4-inch guns, steamed into the harbor.

A 9 P.M. curfew was imposed. Advance headquarters of the Southern Indian Command were set up in Bombay with Lieut. Gen. R. M. M. Lockhart in supreme command of all Royal Indian Navy, Army and Air Forces as the British moved to cope with the mutiny.

12,000 Sailors Involved

War Secretary Philip Mason estimated that nearly 12,000 Indian sailors were involved in the mutiny.

Among smashed bank windows were those of the National City Bank of New York.

Accounts from Karachi said parachute troops with artillery took up positions half a mile from the wharf where the Hindustan was lying. An ultimatum was sent for the surrender of the crew and, when the deadline was reached, an accurate artillery fire was laid down. The mutineers replied with a random fire from their naval guns, but the paratroopers' accurate artillery blew up the Hindustan's battery positions and fire broke out.

White Flag Raised

Twenty-five minutes after the opening of the engagement the mutineers raised the white flag, and the troopers closed in and took control of the vessel.

The surrender crew was assembled on the jetty. A Reuter report put casualties in the engagement at 4 killed and 25 injured.

Efforts continued to induce besieged mutineers barricaded in naval barracks ashore in Bombay to surrender, but officials were tight lipped.

It was known, however, that a large quantity of arms was removed from Castle Barracks, one of the besieged strongholds, during the night.

Mutiny Spread Reported

Press dispatches reported that the mutiny had spread to Vizaga-

patam, on India's east coast between Calcutta and Madras, where 600 Royal Indian Navy sailors were said to have marched through the town shouting "Victory for India" and carrying Congress party flags.

At Calcutta, the situation remained unchanged in the fourth day of the strike of seamen, but the street railway system was completely paralyzed and bus service was reduced to skeleton proportions by sympathy demonstrations. Some streetcars were pelted by stones.

Aruna Saf Ali, Congress party leader in Bombay, wired Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress party executive touring the northern United Provinces:

"The naval strike situation is serious. You alone can control the situation and avoid tragedy. I request your immediate presence in Bombay."

Terror in North Section

The southern section of Bombay, where many wealthy families live, was not much affected by the riots, but the northern half was a place of terror.

Police and soldiers used machine guns when hard pressed, and calls were sent out for more doctors and nurses at the hospitals.

Many people were marooned in their places of business.

Fire barricades flamed in the streets. To the bonfires of rubbish were added hats and neckties stripped by the demonstrators from their Indian wearers as unworthy of the Nationalist spirit.

But the four-inch guns of the harbor craft were still silent, with the mutinous vessels flying the "cease-fire" orders and making no gestures to start the shooting.

Officers Held As Hostages

Half a dozen Indian officers were reported being held hostage on the seized ships.

Spokesmen said a broadcast to naval personnel that had been scheduled for tonight by General Lockhart would not be made.

Caffin said in a telephone interview that violence was "going on all over."

Asked for an appraisal of the extent of the violence, he said:

"It's impossible for me to tell you. An absolute rebellion is going on in Bombay today. We are doing the best we can with the help of the military."

Noncommissioned personnel at the Royal Indian Air Force station at Ambala in the Punjab also went on strike.

Vallabhai Patel, a right-hand man of Mohandas K. Gandhi, told a representative of striking sailors here:

"The advice of the Congress to the ratings is to lay down their arms and go through the formality of surrender."

Attacks On Press Messengers

Associated Press service to Bombay newspapers encountered difficulties when messengers carrying copy were denied police protection. The messengers had been wearing khaki clothes with "AP" shoulder badges and rioters began attacking anything resembling a uniform.

Reuter said another British communiqué described the situation at Castle Barracks in Bombay, where barricaded Indian seamen shot it out yesterday with troops, as quiet during the last twelve hours.

"A considerable amount of arms and ammunition have been removed from the mutineers' control," the announcement said. "The mutineers are now short of food and water."

Postoffice Set Afire

Reuter added that a postoffice was set afire, grain shops looted and two tram shelters burned.

Riots spread quickly through the city after a lull during the early morning hours. A riotous throng smashed windows in the National

City Bank of New York, which houses the United States Information Services, where the United States flag was seized and burned by demonstrators several days ago.

Across the street from the bank, the same mob broke windows in a British chain department store.

Machine-gun fire dispersed the crowd for a time, but it quickly gathered again.

Europeans Stoned

Rioting mobs swept down Pherozshah Mehta road, one of Bombay's busiest streets, looting shops and stoning Europeans. Demonstrators bearing flags of the Congress Party and Moslem League hurled missiles at military trucks and automobiles.

Streetcar and bus transportation was virtually paralyzed by the demonstrations, which Caffin said were going on all over the city.

Although the ten sloops and frigates held by the mutineers swung on their anchor chains to bring their guns to bear on the harbor entrance, no signs could be seen from the shore that their guns were being manned.

Non-Military Ships

Non-military freighters were lined up in a batch at one end of the harbor. Fishing fleets and sailboats kept their usual close ranks.

Rioting mobs cut a destructive path as they swept along Bombay streets. Grindley Bank was attacked and its doors and windows broken. Plate-glass windows of stores were smashed and the contents looted. Business places and offices closed their doors for safety.

Tram and bus drivers took their vehicles back to garages, and walked away from their jobs. Taxi-drivers were unwilling to go to any section where there was a hint of trouble.

Police Move In

Large police forces moved into the trouble areas.

Some 60 textile mills were closed by strike, which spread into some railway workshops.

St. Xavier's College was closed by a student strike, and a movement was underway for a strike in all Bombay schools.

Robert Cruikshank, of New York city, port representative of the United States War Shipping Administration, reported by telephone that the mob in the vicinity of the National City Bank had thrown flaming torches through the gaping windows. The flames were quenched by city firemen "who then dashed off to put out a fire somewhere else," he said.

Employees Marooned

The National City Bank employees were marooned by the rioters, Cruikshank said. He added, however, that the mob was quieting down in the area early this afternoon.

ATTLEE DEMANDS FULL SURRENDER OF INDIA MUTINEERS

Tells Commons That Ample Forces Are Available to Restore Order.

London, Feb. 22 (A. P.). Prime Minister Attlee told Commons today "order must be restored" in India, and said "ample forces are available in Bombay and Karachi centers of the uprising."

"Ships of the Royal Navy, including a cruiser, are proceeding to the scene and will very soon arrive," he added.

"The mutineers have been told that only unconditional surrender will be accepted," the Prime Minister declared.

"General Lockhart, commander of the southern army, is now general officer commanding in chief, in charge of all forces in Bombay," he continued. "The Viceroy and his council are in closest touch with the commander in chief."

Attlee said that civilian casualties up to last night were fourteen injured.

Summarizing the incidents since February 18, Attlee asserted:

"The Congress Party has officially disclaimed participation in the mutiny, but left wing elements and communists are trying to work up sympathy and his Excellency (the viceroy) anticipated that there may be some disturbance before the situation is stabilized."

The demands of the mutinous Indian seamen, he said, included:

"1. Speedy demobilization according to age and service groups.

"2. Disciplinary action against the commanding officer of H. M. I. S. Talwar for alleged improper treatment of ratings (seamen).

"3. Best class of Indian food and family allowances.

"4. Retention of their kit on release.

"5. High gratuity and treasury pay on release.

"All demands to be decided in conjunction with a national leader whose name would be communicated."

100 SHIPS, 30,000 MEN COMPRISE INDIA'S NAVY

LONDON, Feb. 22 (A. P.). The Royal Indian Navy is a force of more than 100 small vessels manned by about 30,000 personnel.

Its largest ships are of the sloop class, mostly minelayers of about 1,500 tons. Other vessels include motor launches and landing craft.

All the sailors and petty officers are Indians or of mixed Indian and European blood.

The commander in chief always is British. Vice Admiral Sir John Godfrey currently commands. Officers are both Indian and British, but most of the senior officers are British. The India Office says this is so because the training of a naval officer requires many years.

Commander is the highest rank attained by an Indian. The men who join the Navy are recruited largely from the same class that supplies the Lascars who man merchantmen in Eastern waters.

The Royal Indian Navy was not organized until 1934, although Britain has maintained a force of warships manned by British officers and Indian seamen for more than 300 years.

GUARD FRONTIERS, RED ARMY TOLD

Stalin Calls on People for

Powerful Upsurge of National Economy.

LONDON, Feb. 22—(AP) Generalissimo Stalin tonight told the Red army on its 28th birthday that as the Soviet Union entered a "peaceful period" of development, it was the army's duty to guard Russia's borders against enemies while the people created a "powerful upsurge of national economy."

"Having ended the war by a victory over the enemy," the generalissimo said in an order of the day commemorating the anniversary which was heard here on the Moscow radio, "the Soviet Union has entered into a new, peaceful period of its economic development."

"At the present time, the Soviet people is faced with the task of consolidating the positions won, of advancing further to a new economic upsurge. We cannot limit ourselves to the consolidation of these positions, for that would lead to stagnation."

"We must move further forward so that we may create the conditions for a new powerful upsurge of national economy. We must, in the shortest possible period, heal the wounds inflicted by the enemy on our country and restore the pre-war level of development of national economy so that we may in the near future considerably surpass the level, raise the material well-being of the people, still more strengthen the military and economic might of the Soviet state."

"In the new conditions, the Red army must vigilantly guard the

peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people, reliably safeguard the state interests of the Soviet Union and make the borders of our motherland impregnable against enemies."

He emphasized the need for effective training of troops "now as never before."

"The Red Army" he said, "is obliged not only to keep up with the progress of the art of war, but to advance it."

The generalissimo ordered a salute of 20 gun-salvoes honoring the army to be fired in Moscow, the capitals of the other Soviet republics and in the "hero cities" of Leningrad, Stalingrad, Sevastopol and Odessa.

Stalin's Order of the Day

LONDON, Feb. 22 (A. P.). The text of Generalissimo Stalin's order of the day on the twenty-eighth an-

niversary of the Red Army, as broadcast from Moscow today and recorded by the Soviet monitor, follows:

Comrades, Red Army men and Navy men. Sergeants, officers and generals:

Today we are celebrating the twenty-eighth anniversary of the existence of the Red Army. The Red Army is greeting its twenty-eighth anniversary at the height of its strength, in the glory of victories over the German and Japanese imperialists as a first-class army, with high moral and fighting qualities and with modern equipment in war, highly experienced and tempered commanders.

In the war against the Fascist invaders the Red Army proved on top of its great tasks and showed itself a faithful and reliable defender of the interests of the Soviet state. Our men, officers and generals justified the confidence of the people and honorably fulfilled their duties toward the motherland.

The Soviet people themselves were convinced in practice that they could safely rely on the Red Army. All the peoples of our country are justly proud of the army and its victories and they honor the sacred memory of the heroes who fell gallantly in the battles for the motherland.

The outstanding victories of the Red Army are explained in the first place by the fact that it is a genuine people's army and defends the interests of its people.

Stronger Army Sought

The Soviet people ardently love their army and are constantly solicitous of strengthening its might. This solicitude manifested itself particularly vividly in the hard years of the patriotic war. Our entire people worked unremittingly day and night for the front, for victory.

Without this self-sacrificing labor of workers, peasants and intellectuals, without their material and moral support, the Red Army would not have been able to overcome the enemies.

In the years of the great patriotic war the Communist party mobilized all the efforts of people and army to a single aim—the rout of the enemy. The Communist party explained the significance and aims of the war to the Soviet soldiers, fostered their love for the motherland, strengthened their fighting spirit and inculcated fearlessness and discipline in them.

All this was an important condition of our victory. Having

ended the war by victory over the enemy, the Soviet Union has entered into a new, peaceful period of its economic development.

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At the present time the Soviet people is faced with the task of consolidating the positions won, of advancing further to a new economic upsurge.

We cannot limit ourselves to the consolidation of these positions, for that would lead to stagnation. We must move further forward so that we may create the conditions for a new, powerful upsurge of national economy. We must in the shortest possible period heal the wounds inflicted by the enemy on our country and restore the pre-war level of the development of national economy

so that we may in the near future considerably surpass that level, raise the material well-being of the people and still more strengthen the military and economic might of the Soviet state.

In the new conditions the Red Army must vigilantly guard the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people, reliably safeguard the state interests of the Soviet Union and make the borders of our motherland impregnable against enemies.

Officers are now as never before required to know how to train and educate effectively their subordinates. In the years of war officers and generals of the Red Army effectively mastered the art of leading troops on the battlefield. Now all officers and generals must master to perfection the art of training and educating troops in peacetime conditions.

The great patriotic war introduced many innovations into the art of war. Fighting experience gained on battlefields is a rich treasure for training and educating troops. Therefore the entire training of the Army is to be based on the skillful use of experience of the past war. This experience should also be thoroughly utilized for the theoretical education of officers' cadres and for further advancement of Soviet military science. It should be remembered that the art of war makes rapid and continuous progress.

The Red Army is obliged not only to keep up with progress of the art of war but to advance it. The Red Army is supplied with first-rate equipment to perfection, to wield it skillfully and to guard it as the apple of one's eye. Successes in the training and education of troops are unthinkable without firm discipline and strict military order, to maintain which is the uppermost duty of the entire army personnel.

It is our commander cadres in the first place, including sergeants major and sergeants, the closest and immediate superiors and teachers of the Red Army, who must constitute the mainstay of discipline and order. Red Army soldiers, officers and generals have rendered great services to the people and the motherland.

Warning on Complacency

However, this should not give rise to conceit or self-compla-

cency. Not to boast of his services but to work conscientiously at his post, giving all his strength and knowledge for the good of the Red Army, that is what is required of every Soviet soldier.

Comrades, Red Army and Red Navy men, sergeants, officers and generals:

On behalf of the Soviet Government and the Communist party I greet and congratulate you on the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Red Army. To mark the Red Army Day I hereby order:

Today, Feb. 23 [Moscow time] a salute of twenty-gun salvos to be fired in the capital of our motherland, Moscow, in the capitals of the Union Republics, and the hero cities of Leningrad, Stalingrad, Sevastopol and Odessa. Victorious Red Army! Long live our victorious Navy! Long live our glorious Communist party! Long live the great Soviet people! Long live our mighty motherland!

People's Commissar for Defense of the U.S.S.R., Generalissimo of the Soviet Union. STALIN.

Hanfstaengl To Be Sent To Germany By British

Hitler's Favorite Pianist Is Fighting Repatriation Order

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP).—Ernest Hanfstaengl, sixty, the Harvard University alumnus who was Adolf Hitler's favorite pianist before he fled Germany in 1933, will be returned to Germany, authorities said today. Known as "Putzi," the former chief of the German foreign-press bureau is in a concentration camp at Wimbledon.

A letter signed with Hanfstaengl's name, which arrived today at The Associated Press office here asserted that Hanfstaengl went on a hunger strike two days ago in protest against repatriation. The letter said repatriation would place his life in danger "from German underground fanatics."

The letter added that Hanfstaengl preferred to go to New York to rejoin his only son, "Lieutenant E. L. Sedgewick Hanfstaengl of 23 East Seventy-fourth Street, who has just returned from the Pacific after two years of active service."

His attorney said Hanfstaengl wrote Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on February 6 asking her to intercede because "in July, 1942, by special arrangement of your late husband and the British and Canadian governments, I came to Washington to aid in the war effort." He later returned to England.

British Offer Of Loan Rejected By Russia

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP).—Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade, told Commons last night that Russia had rejected the largest loan Great Britain could afford to offer.

He did not mention the amount, which Laborite M. Edelman asserted was \$120,000,000. Edelman said also that Russia had asked for \$400,000,000.

Sir Stafford said it was not possible at present for Britain to offer "better terms than those recently suggested." He said he had asked the Soviet Vice Foreign Commissar, Andrei Vishinsky, and other Soviet envoys "when they returned to Moscow recently" to consider the matter and that he said he hoped to hear from them shortly.

HUNGARY EXPECTS LOAN

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP).—The Budapest radio said tonight that Prime Minister Imre Nagy told the Hungarian parliament today Hungary would receive a \$10,000,000 loan from the United States to buy equipment left by the U. S. army. The broadcast quoted Nagy as saying the loan, to be repaid in 30 years, had been confirmed in a telegram from Washington to Imre Oltvanyi, president of the Hungarian National bank.

8th Air Force To Quit Its Last British Base

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP).—The United States 8th Air Force will vacate its last base in Britain, at Honnington airfield, Leicestershire, and return to the United States next Tuesday.

The ceremony will mark the departure of the final 500 personnel of the air force from Britain.

Brig. Gen. Emil C. Kiel, commander of the United States 8th Fighter Command, will return control of the field to RAF Air Marshal Sir James Robb. Then Kiel will take off in a Flying Fortress, the last of 7,177 similar bombers used by the 8th Air Force here.

Two Bid for War Story by Churchill

LONDON, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—The London Star said today Henry Luce and Marshall Field were bidding for publication rights to a history of the recent war by Winston Churchill and that Field at present is offering the highest figure of \$1,200,000.

The newspaper gave no source for its information.

Luce is publisher of the magazines Time, Life, and Fortune. Field publishes the Chicago Sun and New York PM.

The Star asserted that Churchill was working on the first draft of the history before he left for Florida vacation and that the former prime minister first decided the work should not be published until he died.

"It seems probable now that some of America's wealthiest publishers may have caused him to change his mind," the Star said.

Army Sees Arson Plot

Scotland Yard Called In as Film in Storage Is Found Unreeled

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP).—American military authorities asked Scotland Yard today to help investigate an apparent plan to fire the United States Army Special Services Section office and depot, which occupies four floors of a London department store.

The authorities said that large quantities of motion-picture film had been unreeled in the store-room section, and other inflammable materials had been distributed. Fire extinguishers on three floors occupied by the section were emptied and many were smashed.

PROBE IS DELAYED

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP).—Deputy Foreign Ministers of the Big Four powers have been unable to agree on what localities the Italy-Yugoslav Boundary commission should visit and have postponed until at least the end of next week the departure of the investigators, it was learned tonight.

GI Bride Waiting To Come To America

Bristol, England, Feb. 22 (AP).—Seven months ago Josephine Davis was married to an American soldier, James J. McMinnville, D. C.

Ten days later, he left for home. She waited through the months for authorization to join him as a GI bride.

The papers came this week, but too late. She had died of infantile paralysis and was buried yesterday, a month before her seventeenth birthday.

Bevin To Take Week's Rest

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP).—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin will leave London tomorrow for a week's rest in the country.

Attlee Hails Tie of U.S., Britain

East Sulgrave, England, Feb. 22 (AP).—Prime Minister Attlee broadcast to the United States today from the ancestral home of George Washington and declared that the

bonds tying Great Britain and the United States "are closer now than at any period in the history of the two nations."

"On our friendship, much of the future of peace and civilization depends," he said.

Attlee's visit to Sulgrave Manor in Northamptonshire was the first by any British Prime Minister while in office.

Tribute Paid In Washington

The manor was built by Laurence Washington in the early sixteenth century and the family lived there nearly 100 years. It was restored 30 years ago by public subscription of the English people.

Attlee paid tribute to the American Revolutionary leader and said:

Although he was a great patriot, he believed no less strongly in friendship between the nations.

"Today there is a legacy of fear and misunderstanding to be removed. We need men like Washington, who do not rest after their victories, but realize that the service of humanity is never ending."

LINER IS DELAYED

BELFAST, Feb. 22. — (AP) The liner Scythia, carrying 800 wives and children of Canadian servicemen to Halifax, remained at Belfast today while engineers carried out repairs which are expected to be completed by tonight.

The liner left Liverpool Feb. 19 but developed engine trouble.

The Scythia is expected to resume her trip tonight.

Vichy Press Chief Executed for Treason

Paris, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—Jean Luchaire, head of the collaborationist press during the German occupation, was executed for treason today at Fort de Chatillon on the outskirts of Paris.

Movie Shows SS Men In Lidice

Nuernberg, Germany, Feb. 22 (AP).—Movies of high S.S. officers strutting among the ruins of Lidice and grinning as they watched workmen blasting and hauling away the last traces of that Czechoslovak town were presented at the war crimes trial today.

The pictorial story of the wiping out of Lidice, which became the symbol for many European cities and towns left in ashes by the Nazis, was the Germans' own product. This captured film was presented in evidence before the international military tribunal by the Soviet prosecution.

Defendants Watch Scenes

The Nazi defendants, some of whom were unable to face the screen during the showing of atrocity films, watched the scenes without visible emotion.

Soviet prosecutors earlier introduced a secret German army order which said the Nazi high command was determined in 1941 to destroy Moscow and Leningrad even if Russia offered to surrender.

The order was signed by defendant Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, former chief of the German high command.

Won't Accept Surrender

"Capitulation of Leningrad or later of Moscow is not to be accepted, even if offered by the enemy," the order said. "The moral justification for this measure is clear to the whole world."

"Just as in Kiev, where our troops were subject to extreme danger through time-fuse explosions, the same must be expected to a still greater degree in Moscow and Leningrad."

Defendants Hans Fritzsche, former German Deputy Propaganda Minister, remained in his cell today because of a slight illness.

GERMANS SOLD SOVIET PRISONERS IN SLAVE MARTS

NUERNBERG, Feb. 22 (AP).—Nazi Germany created slave markets to sell captive Russians at 10 to 15 marks a head (\$4 to \$6 at prewar exchange) and subjected imported slave workers to sterilization. The Soviet prosecution charged today at the trial of 22 ranking Nazis.

Prosecutor N. D. Zorya presented to the international military tribunal letters from German families to manfolk at the front describing the fate of some of the thousands of Russians moved into the Reich from occupied territory in the east.

He read a press statement attributed to Fritz Sauckel, Nazi chief of manpower conscription, declaring that in 1942 alone 2,000,000 slaves were rounded up from the Soviet Union.

Zorya said another 2,000,000 workers were conscripted from Poland, and declared this figure "conceals an ocean of broken lives involving at least 10 per cent of the total population x x x. There is substantial evidence that thousands of men were sterilized, while young girls were forced into brothels."

The prosecution introduced sworn statements from Russian girls shipped into Germany. One said: "We had to be examined by a special commission. In the presence of soldiers, we were compelled to undress quite naked and have our bodies examined."

The Russians also exhibited a German film of the destruction of the Czechoslovak town of Lidice, which showed SS officers grinning as they watched the blasting of buildings.

The prosecution read an order signed by Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, a defendant, which said "the capitulation of Leningrad or later of Moscow is not to be accepted even if offered by the enemy."

"The moral justification for this measure is clear to the whole world," the order said. "Just as in Kiev, where our troops were subjected to extreme danger through time-fuse explosions, the same must be expected to a still greater degree in Moscow and Leningrad."

LONE MAN EMERGES FROM BLASTED MINE

HERFORD, Germany, Feb. 22 (AP).—A lone miner of 440 entombed for two days in the blasted Grimberg mine reached the surface tonight and authorities immediately considered a rescue work, which had been abandoned.

British Coal Commission officials disclosed, hours after it was decided to seal off the mine because those trapped by the explosion were thought dead, that one man had discovered an escape hatch in an adjoining working.

He emerged in a shaft hundreds of yards from the scene of the unexplained explosion which caved in the walls of the 2,550-foot-deep Grimberg pit.

IZVESTIA CHARGES A BEVIN-KING PLOT

Joint Attempt to Undermine Growing Prestige of Russia Is Seen in Spy Expose

MOSCOW, Feb. 22 (AP).—Izvestia charged today that Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin were attempting "to undermine the growing international authority of the Soviet Union," and accused them of "imposing the 'rights of small peoples' in the United Nations Organization conferences."

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The editorial in the official Government newspaper repeated the charge made by the Communist party newspaper Pravda yesterday that Mr. King's statement on the leakage of Canadian war secrets was intended to distract attention from Mr. Bevin's "failures" in meetings of the UNO.

The editorial said Mr. King "took this task upon himself without shame in the selection of the means he employed—his anti-Soviet campaign."

The editorial, entitled "Downfall of King and His Friends," was carried on Page 1 and was broadcast over the Moscow radio. Russia announced on Wednesday that the Soviet military attaché had obtained some information from Canada, but declared the information was unimportant and that the attaché had been recalled.

Referring to the United Nations Security Council, the Izvestia editorial said "the position taken by Mr. Bevin was unalterably in contradiction to democratic principles and the principles of respect for the independence and rights of small peoples."

"The consistent defense by the Soviet delegation of the principles of democracy and independence of small countries and the proposals advanced by the Soviet delegation in accordance with those principles aroused sharp opposition from Mr. Bevin," it said, and added:

"Such a position of Mr. Bevin and his colleagues at the Assembly naturally could not but fail to create a negative attitude among the broad democratic circles in various countries. It was imperative that help be hurried to Mr. Bevin."

Mr. King's statement, Izvestia continued, was intended "to disperse the thick storm clouds, to detract attention from the breakdown and failures of Mr. Bevin at the Assembly and to smooth over the unpleasant impressions created by Mr. Bevin."

"Mr. King and his friends," it declared, "have forgotten the lessons of history, which have offered no few lessons on how shamefully all possible anti-Soviet adventures have broken down, despite all efforts and tricks of the most acknowledged reactionaries leading these inimical charges against the Soviet Union. The same shameful downfall awaits Mr. King and his friends."

The Canadian Ambassador to Russia, L. Dana Wilgress, was reported in Stockholm, Sweden, on his return trip to Moscow from the United Nations Assembly in London, and was said to be trying to arrive as quickly as possible.

Red Papers Assail Bevin, Canadian

Moscow, Feb. 22 (AP)—Russian-Canadian relations deteriorated further today when the official newspaper Izvestia charged in an editorial that Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin were trying "to undermine the growing international solidarity of the Soviet Union."

Only yesterday the Communist party newspaper Pravda criticized King for his statement that Canadian secrets had been ferreted out by agents of a foreign mission.

King's Downfall Predicted

Izvestia printed its editorial conspicuously this morning under a headline reading: "Downfall of King and His Friends." The editorial was broadcast over the Moscow radio on both domestic and foreign services.

"The position taken by Bevin," the editorial asserted in reference to the Briton's stand at the Security Council of the United Nations, was unalterably in contradiction to democratic principles and the principles of respect for the independence and rights of small peoples.

Attitude On Small Nations

"The consistent defense by the Soviet delegation of the principles of democracy and independence of small countries, and the proposal advanced by the Soviet delegation in accordance with those principles, aroused sharp opposition from Bevin. Such a position of Bevin and his colleagues at the Assembly naturally could not but fail to create a negative attitude among the broad democratic circles in various countries."

"It was imperative that help be hurried to Bevin."

The King statement was declared intended for this purpose: "To disperse the thick storm clouds, to detract attention from the breakdown and failures of Bevin at the Assembly, to smooth over the unpleasant impressions created by Bevin."

"King took his task upon himself without shame in the selection of the means he employed—his anti-Soviet campaign, the main aim of which was to distract public opinion from the breakdown and failures of the British Government at the United Nations Assembly, and simultaneously to undermine the growing international authority of the Soviet Union."

More Speed Urged On Atom Plan

Washington, Feb. 22 (AP)—Congress, uneasy about the implications of the Canadian-Russian espionage row, heard a new de-

mand today that it hurry up and do something about framing the nation's program for atomic energy.

Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) said it is "imperative" that atomic legislation be enacted "without delay." For several months both Senate and House have had measures pending to provide for the study, development and harnessing of atomic energy.

Hickenlooper did not refer to Moscow's admission that Soviet representatives in Canada had secured secret data relating to atomic energy.

Byrnes's Testimony

His statement, however, came after Secretary of State Byrnes assured the Senate Atomic Energy Committee yesterday that the State Department was not aware of any American officials being implicated in the Canadian investigations, and that it had "suppressed" no prosecutions connected with atom-bomb spying in this country. Hickenlooper is a member of this committee, which is studying several bills to set up a control commission.

Canada Plans Reply To Reds

Ottawa, Feb. 22 (AP)—The Canadian Cabinet, after a four-hour session, was reported today to have decided to issue a brief reply to Russian charges that the Dominion government was guilty of an unfriendly manner in disclosing a leakage of secret information.

There was no indication when the reply would be made, but an interim report on the royal commission's inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the leakage was expected before the week end. Detailed disclosures were not expected until the commission completes its report, probably in about two weeks.

Russia admitted that its representatives had obtained secret data in Canada, but said the data were insignificant and accused Canada of fostering an "unbridled anti-Soviet campaign."

Molotovs Are Hosts To Iranian Delegation

Moscow, Feb. 22 (AP)—V. M. Molotov, Foreign Commissar and Mrs. Molotov were hosts tonight to Ahmed Qavam es Saltaneh, Iranian Premier, and other Iranian leaders at a banquet at the luxurious Government guest house, where the Iranian delegation is quartered during discussions on the Azerbaijan question.

Representatives of the diplomatic corps attending included George

Kennan, States Charge d'Affairs; Leonard Jayrand, Canadian charge affairs; Frank Roberts, British Minister, and Selim Sarper, Turkish Ambassador.

Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs, also was present. Vishinsky has just returned from the United Nations meeting in London where the Soviet-Iranian dispute was one of the issues considered.

Furtwaengler Gets Bid to Vienna

Vienna, Feb. 22 (A. P.)—The Austrian Artistic Commission which has been considering the case of Wilhelm Furtwaengler, former director of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, has decided to invite him to resume his musical career in Vienna.

The decision must be approved by a special commission of the four occupying Powers. He has been barred from the American zone in Germany because it was charged he used his talents to further Nazism.

Treason Charge Dropped Against Nobel Winner

Oslo, Feb. 22 (AP)—Attorney General Svend Arntzen said today Government charges of treason against the Nobel prize-winning novelist, Knut Hamsun, had been dropped because "the accused suffers from mental deficiencies brought about by old age."

Hamsun, 86, a former streetcar conductor in Chicago who won the Nobel prize for 1920, denounced Premier Nygaardsvold for organizing Norwegian resistance to the Germans in 1940.

Yugoslav Prelate Held War Criminal

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Feb. 22 (AP)—The State War Crime Commission today announced Roman Catholic Archbishop Ivan Sario, of Bosnia and Hercegovina, a war criminal, declaring he had inspired numerous crimes carried out by the Ustachi.

The commission said it had documents showing that 155 Catholic priests under Sario's jurisdiction took part in establishing the Croat puppet government during the war. The Ustachi were the storm troops of the Croat regime.

Sario is now living abroad.

NEW NIP POLITICAL PURGE IS ORDERED

TOKYO, Feb. 22—(AP) A Government order that would bar ultra-nationalists from political activity and a proposal by the Liberal party for introduction of an anti-Communist front dominated Japan's political picture today.

Party leaders coming under the ultra-nationalist purge, the government announced, had been requested to resign from party positions and withdraw from "active political activities."

More than half the lower house of the diet and other politicians associated with wartime totalitarian parties were barred last week by government order from seeking office. Today's action, however, was the first official step extending the purge to other political activities.

The next phase of the purge, expected to be announced next week, would add hundreds of government officials, journalists, bankers, propagandists and religious jingoists to the list of politicians already excluded from activity, authoritative sources said.

The Liberal party president, Ichiro Hatoyama, who openly denounced the Communists announced:

"We are ready to cooperate with anyone regardless of his party affiliation so long as he agrees on the point of being an anti-Communist."

He said the Communist party "is skillfully camouflaging its fundamental platform," he added.

"While admitting that party policy is based on Communism, the party is avoiding making its attitude clear in its relation with international Communism."

Leave Politics, Japan Tells Purge List

Tokyo, Feb. 22 (AP)—The Government announced today that political party leaders falling under the ultra-nationalist purge have been asked to resign from party positions and to withdraw from active political roles.

The announcement said this interpretation of General MacArthur's January 4 purge directive had been relayed to leaders of all parties. It was the first official statement that disqualification for public office would mean elimination from other political activities.

New Purge Phase Awaited Simultaneously the Government

said it would announce soon, possibly Tuesday, the next phase of the purge. Authoritative sources said this would add hundreds of Government officials, journalists, bankers, propagandists and jingoistic religious leaders to the list of recently barred politicians.

Last week, the Government forbade more than half of the House of Representatives and many others associated with wartime totalitarian parties to seek office.

Tokyo newspapers said the new ban, being prepared by the Privy Council, would eliminate presidents, directors and editors in chief of the abolished Domei News Agency, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation and leading newspapers; many Government officials, including some Cabinet members; members of the Yokohama Specie Bank and directors of its branches in former Japanese-occupied areas, numerous propagandists and members of the Supreme War Council.

Director Of Ban Subject To It Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, himself former Premier and now president of the Privy Council, could be eliminated from politics by disbarment of the war councilors.

Wataru Nishizaki, chief Cabinet secretary, said recently that the purge eventually would affect "tens of thousands." His office has begun weeding out ultranationalists from the 2,789 candidates who filed applications for the March 31 election.

Elimination of ultra-nationalists from party positions probably will force extensive reorganization of the so-called Progressives once the dominant party of occupied Japan, and possibly the Social Democrats. The Liberal party, believed to be second in influence, will lose some key figures.

Women On Radio

Meanwhile, the newly-enfranchised women participated in the political campaign broadcast in the nation's history. Eight, including a geisha, a hotel waitress, a housewife, a medical student and a farmer's wife, said women were very happy to be allowed to vote.

The Foreign Office said meantime that 28 of Japan's top war leaders had chosen counsel to defend them against Allied charges that they were responsible for the Pacific conflict.

Ex-Premier Hideki Tojo named Tokisaburo Shiohara, 50, a retired Government official. Shiohara was expected to join only in preparing Tojo's case with Ichiro Kiyose, a prominent defense attorney, later becoming chief counsel.

Marquis Kochi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and ranking consultant to the Emperor during the war, selected English-speaking Shigetaka Hozumi, son of Japan's great constitutional lawyer, Yatsuka Hozumi.

Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, only member of Hirohito's family held in Sugamo prison and one of the Emperor's war councilors, also chose Hozumi.

Generals Choose Counsel

Gen. Kenji Doihara, blamed for the Manchurian incident which touched off Japan's Chinese incident, selected Naoyoshi Tsukazaki, who defended the accused in Japan's political assassinations ten years ago.

Gen. Iwane Matsui, charged with responsibility for the rape of Nanking, named the aged Somei Uzuawa, an honored lawyer and educator.

Ichiro Kobayashi, London-educated, was appointed attorney for Yosuke Matsuoka, Educated at the University of Oregon, Matsuoka is a former foreign minister and one time head of the South Manchurian Railway.

JAPAN'S EMPRESS VISITS ORPHANAGE

TOKYO, Feb. 22—Empress Nagako paid a visit today to 27 orphans of bombed-out Tokyo and admonished them to "be stronger, brighter."

The 40-year-old Empress, ranging in age from four to 15 years, live at Futaba orphanage, a 40-minute drive from downtown Tokyo. It is a bare, unpainted, typically Japanese building—tile-roofed, wood and glass construction with sliding panels instead of doors. In its three rooms the 27 orphans sleep, eat and are taught.

To reach the orphanage the Empress motored through bomb-devastated areas, over rutted roads hastily patched with dirt, past Japanese who bowed low and then stood at attention.

Arriving, she was escorted to one of Futaba's three rooms and seated in an armchair. At the other end of the room stood the 27 orphans. At a signal from Superintendent Takashima, who accompanied them on the musical saw, they sang several songs. The Empress smiled her approval. Then the six smallest children performed a dance, after which one of the oldest told how she came to Futaba.

Jap Mergers Curbed

Tokyo, Feb. 22 (AP)—The Japanese Government today was ordered not to permit merger, consolidation or amalgamation of financial institutions except as authorized by Allied headquarters. The directive also forbids any financial institution to acquire additional stock or debentures of any other financial institution without Allied approval.

Japanese Gets Ten Years
YOKOHAMA, Feb. 22 (AP)—Capt. Shigeru Aono was sentenced today to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor by the United States Eighth Army war crimes commission that convicted him of maltreating Allied prisoners when he was medical officer at Hakodate camp. Aono was acquitted of charges of contributing to the deaths of numerous prisoners. The prosecution had asked the death penalty.

Korea Currency Move
Seoul, Feb. 22 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, governor general of Korea, today called in all Bank of Japan notes of 1 yen (6 3/4 cents) or higher denomination and all Bank of Taiwan notes in southern Korea, the American occupation zone. The order leaves Bank of Chosen (Korea) currency as the only legal tender.

Yamashita Dies on Gallows In Cane Field Near Manila

MANILA, Saturday, Feb. 23. — (AP) Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, whose Japanese soldiers turned to an orgy of rape and butchery when unable to stop General MacArthur's reconquest of the Philippines, was hanged as a war criminal before dawn today in a cane field.

Once one of Japan's ablest generals, he died in disgrace with two other Japanese officers, southeast of Manila near Los Baños, where his soldiers only a year ago killed 2,000 civilians in revenge for the dramatic release by Americans and Filipinos of Allied nationals at a nearby prison camp.

He spoke words "for the emperor's long life."

Stripped of his uniform and medals by order of General MacArthur, the 60-year-old conqueror of Singapore walked the 13 steps to the crude wooden scaffold attired in U. S. Army fatigue clothes made to look as little as possible like a uniform.

He was the first big-name figure to be executed in the Pacific theater by the Allies and was denied the "honorable" death — so viewed by Japanese — awaiting Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma, the beast of Bataan. Homma is to die before a firing squad.

General Yamashita, whose men fought but failed to stop soldiers of General MacArthur's invading

the Philippines, commented in a final statement:

"As I said in Manila Supreme court that I have done with all my capacity. Do I don't ashame in front of God for what I have done when I have died. But if you say to me 'you do not have any ability to command Japanese army,' I should say nothing for it, for it is my own nature."

MacArthur had branded Yamashita, for his condoning of atrocities, as a blot on military history.

He was followed to the scaffold by Lt. Col. Seichi Ohta, former head of the Japanese Kempeitai (thought police) in the Philippines, and Takuma Higashigaki, Japanese civilian interpreter.

They were convicted of torturing and killing Filipino civilians.

Praise Treatment

Yamashita's final statement spoke of "good treatment, kindful attitude from your good-natured officers who all the time protect me."

"I never forget for what they

"Until now I am believing that I have tried to do my best throughout my army."

Yamashita's chief crimes, as brought forth at his Manila trial, were the condoning of murder, rape and pillage from October, 1944, down to the end of the Philippines campaign which found him bottled up with a small group of his once big army near Baguio, the summer capital.

Ohta, executed at 3:41 a. m. behaved calmly.

His last words:

"I want to pray for the Japanese emperor and emperor's family and national prosperity. Dear father and mother, I am going to your side. Please educate my children."

Higashigaki, who had smiled and joked as witnesses described his brutal torture, was nervous as he went to the scaffold. He died at 4:17 a. m. after saying "goodbye forever."

Yamashita was executed in a sector where his soldiers a year

ago butchered 2,000 men, women and children—every living being they could find—shortly after American paratroopers and Filipino guerrillas had rescued Allied nationals at the nearby Los Baños internment camp.

Yamashita walked up 13 black steps in the glare of three huge floodlights.

Body Sewed Into Blanket

After the noose was tied, the trap sprung and the neck broken, his body was sewed into a blanket preparatory to being carried on a canvas stretcher to one of the waiting graves.

His grave will be marked by a white post, waist-high, like that of 5,000 of his men who died of dysentery and malaria after their capture. The cross will bear no name.

Lt. Gen. Wilhelm D. Styer, commander of Army forces in the western Pacific, issued the long awaited orders for the execution to the commandant of Luzon prisoner war camp No. 1 during last night.

The orders were transmitted to the officer of the day who marched to stockade number one, guarded by barbed wire and sentry towers equipped with machine guns.

The corporal of the guard went down a fenced street between rows of tents housing sleeping Japanese to the inner compound to summon Yamashita, who had been watched day and night by military police.

He was ordered to don a set of G-I fatigue clothes made to look as little as possible like a uniform of the United States Army.

He was led quietly away.

FILIPINO CASES SPEEDED

Manila People's Court Gets Big File of Treason Actions

MANILA, Saturday, Feb. 23 (AP)—With the Philippine People's Court here rushed to get on file all cases against alleged collaborators prior to the March 15 deadline, at least 500 cases were expected to be recorded today. Cases filed after March 15 will be tried by the regular Philippine courts.

Fifty-five persons, including four Filipinos accused of betraying American fliers and guerrillas to the Japanese, were charged with treason Thursday.

The specifications stated the four Filipinos were accused of responsibility for the betrayal of Capt. F. J. G. Miners, who joined the so-called Lapham guerrillas in northern Luzon; four American airmen who bailed out and hid in Batangas Province late in 1944; William Gerdenker, a veteran of Bataan, and two other American soldiers. All the Americans subsequently were executed by the Japanese.

4 Filipino M.P.'s Killed By Peasants

Manila, Feb. 22 (AP)—No fewer than four Philippine Army soldiers were killed in a clash today with 400 peasants at San Isidro, in Nueva Ecija province, 60 miles north of Manila, Philippine Army authorities announced.

Col. Juan Velasquez, assistant chief of the army military police command, said 40 M.P.'s were sent to investigate a report that armed men were looting houses in the village of Baleta, near San Isidro.

"As the police platoon approached Baleta it was fired upon by a well-organized band that had at least three machine guns," Velasquez said.

Transfer of Protesters From Manila Assailed

2 of 9-Man Group Who Saw Patterson Are Moved

MANILA, Feb. 22 (AP). — The American Veterans Committee said today that two members of the nine-man committee which presented demobilization complaints last January to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Senators James M. Tunnell, Democrat, of Delaware, and William F. Knowland, Republican, of California, are being transferred from Luzon.

One is Sergeant Emil Mazey, soldier spokesman and chairman of the Batangas base G. I. demobilization committee, which relayed charges to the Senators that

property at the base was being destroyed needlessly. The A. V. C. said Mazey, who is president of the United Automobile Workers Local 212 at the Briggs Manufacturing plants in Detroit, has been ordered to Okinawa.

The other is Lieutenant Bernard Hollander, who was one of the speakers at a mass demonstration here last Jan. 7. The committee said that Hollander, who is a member of the A. V. C., is being transferred to Leyte.

The local A. V. C. chapter has cabled protests to the National Lawyers Guild and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

14 PERSONS KILLED IN CAIRO RIOTING

123 Injured as Students Demand Evacuation of British Soldiers

CAIRO, Feb. 22 (AP)—An Egyptian government official said tonight that 14 persons were killed and 123 injured in yesterday's rioting and a committee of student and labor groups demanded that British troops be withdrawn from principal Egyptian cities to "prevent further bloodshed."

The city was quiet today, with police guarding smashed foreign-owned shops and British establishments attacked during the rioting. Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha banned demonstrations throughout Egypt.

Sidky Pasha said he "had discussed the incidents of yesterday" with British embassy officials and that R. J. Bowker, British minister to Egypt, "presented to me certain wishes and notices." The Egyptian cabinet, Sidky Pasha said, approved a reply to the "wishes and notices." He declined to describe the British

representations as a formal protest.

Evacuation is Demanded

The committee demanded that the Egyptian government "and all those responsible declare that there will be no negotiation" for revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty "unless the foundation is based on evacuation of British troops."

The committee asked also that the Egyptian government protest to the British for immediate withdrawal of all their troops "from the big cities of Egypt to prevent further bloodshed."

In describing yesterday's outbreaks, in which 100 students attacked a British army barracks, the committee declared that the demonstrators made room for four British army trucks on the street

to pass, but that two of the trucks "smashed through the demonstrators at a crazy speed," killing four.

"Only because of their excitement in seeing their colleagues' death" did the demonstrators set fire to the army trucks, the committee added. "British soldiers from nearby barracks shot several demonstrators."

A British communique declared it had been necessary for British troops to open fire to safeguard lives of British personnel.

Sir Walter Smart, Oriental minister to the British embassy here, and R. J. Bowker, British minister to Egypt, conferred today with Premier Sidky Pasha but both the British embassy and Egyptian officials declined to give details of the conversations.

Crowds Roam Streets

Yesterday's riot, in which crowds roamed the streets for hours, developed the same fury as those directed against Jewish shops last November on the anniversary of Britain's Balfour declaration favoring establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine.

Sidky Pasha was appointed premier by King Farouk less than a week ago to negotiate with the British for revision of the 1936 treaty allowing Britain to keep troops in the Suez Canal zone for 10 years.

For Britain the problem involves the question of where she will base forces deemed necessary to protect her life line to India and her oil interest in the Persian gulf area where American companies also have big holdings.

Cairo Rioting Is Over

CAIRO, Feb. 22 (AP)—Order was restored to troubled Egypt today as British troops and Egyptian police kept close guard over British establishments which were attacked during violent rioting yesterday.

A committee representing student and labor groups appealed to Egyptians to avoid further violence, but denounced British troops for firing on the demonstrators.

Self-Protection, British Say

A British army communique last night asserted it had been necessary for British soldiers to open fire on the demonstrators to safeguard the lives of British personnel.

[Eleven persons were killed and between 100 and 200 believed to have been injured in yesterday's anti-British riots here, it was officially estimated today, Reuter reported. The number of injured is extremely difficult to estimate, as

many of those hurt were removed to their homes without hospital treatment.]

The demonstrations, supporting demands that British troops be evacuated from Egypt, developed into "attacks against British military and civil institutions," the communique said. It added that Egyptian police and the Egyptian Army had had difficulty in controlling the situation as "rowdier elements" began to prevail.

Protest Is Urged

The student and labor committee urged that the Egyptian Government "protest to the British Government, demanding the withdrawal of all British troops from the big cities of Egypt immediately to prevent further bloodshed."

"The committee demands that the Government and all those responsible declare there will be no negotiation (for revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty) unless the foundation is based on evacuation of British troops," the statement said.

British Report 3 Jews Dead in Palestine Raids

Say Bands Attacked Mobile Police With Automatic Weapons and Explosives

JERUSALEM, Feb. 22 (AP)—The British said today that three members of armed Jewish bands were killed during a series of night attacks on Palestine mobile police camps in which dynamite charges damaged several buildings, vehicles and other facilities.

The attacks, which were directed at three camps and were carried out at midnight and shortly afterward by bands armed with automatic weapons and explosives.

The communique said the three deaths occurred during a gun battle at the Sarona police camp, just outside Tel Aviv. Later reports said a fourth Jew had been killed in the same fight.

The bodies of two Jews, one with a pack of explosives strapped to his back, were found inside a wire barrier. A third man, who died of wounds en route to a hospital, had a pack of explosives and a tommy gun, the announcement said.

J. M. McLaughlin, assistant superintendent of police, suffered slight head injuries during the clashes and three British women

and one child were treated for shock.

Other attacks occurred at Shefr Amr Camp, near Haifa, and at Kfar Vitkin station, five miles north of Nathanya.

The most severe damage was reported at Shefr Amr where explosives damaged several buildings. An electrically detonated mine, which exploded on a road leading to a police building, showered debris across the entrance.

At Kfar Vitkin station four trucks and the camp's oil storage facilities were damaged when explosives were detonated in a parking lot.

The clandestine radio, "Voice of Israel," said today that the motive of the attacks was to destroy installations of the police mobile force, which the announcer asserted were "built for the oppression of the Jews in Palestine."

3 Palestine Police Camps Raided By Gangs; 3 Die

Jerusalem, Feb. 22 (AP)—A British communique said today that "armed Jews" attacked three mobile police camps at midnight with bombs and machine guns and that three of the terrorists were killed.

J. M. McLaughlin, assistant superintendent of police, suffered slight head wounds. A woman and child also were injured.

An electrically detonated mine was exploded on a road leading to one of the camps, showering debris across the entrance and hampering rescue squads.

Found Inside Fente

The three deaths occurred when guards opened fire with small arms and hurled grenades at a band of armed men who approached the barbed wire barrier at the Sarona police camp, just outside Tel Aviv.

The bodies of two men, one with a pack of explosives strapped to his back, were found inside the barbed wire after the battle. Both had Sten guns. The third attacker was captured and died of wounds en route to the hospital. The wounded man had a pack of explosives and a tommy gun at his side.

Buildings Damaged

A press statement said buildings were damaged at the base of Shefr Amer camp near Haifa when a group of terrorists set off explosives there.

An hour later, the statement said, terrorists damaged oil tanks and four trucks in a parking lot at the Kfar Vitkin station, five miles north of Nathanya. Guards were reported to have fired on four of the terrorists who escaped.

CELEBES NATIVES STAGE UPRISINGS

BATAVIA, Java, Feb. 22.—(AP) Indonesian sources today said natives in six different places in the Celebes had risen up against the Dutch, while at Bandoeng in Java rigid restrictions were placed on Japanese troops by the British to have them purge Indonesian violence.

The uprisings, in which the Celebes natives were said to have gone over to the side of the unrecognized Indonesian republic, took place at Kotamobageo and Gorontalo, both in the northern Celebes; Palopo on the north-west coast of the gulf of

Bone; Watampone, capital of the principality of Bone 115 miles south of Palopo; Parepare and Polombangkene, towns in the southern Celebes.

Official Indonesian sources here said the uprisings were "spontaneous" and without direction by agents of the republic. There was no Indonesian liaison with the Celebes, and the status of the Dutch in the affected areas was unknown. It was understood, however, that the men were interned but the women were allowed to go free.

Aneta, the Dutch news agency, said Maj. Gen. D. C. Hawthorn, Allied commander in Java, had ordered the Japanese troops at Bandoeng restricted to barracks between 7 p. m. and 5 a. m. preparatory to their evacuation to Batavia. British sources asserted the Japanese aided in instigating Indonesian violence, which was climaxed yesterday by three attacks on Allied positions in the Bandoeng area.

Fighting continued in the railway and industrial sections of Bandoeng, 75 miles southeast of Batavia, aimed apparently at clearing all Indonesians from the town.

6 Uprisings In Celebes

Batavia, Java, Feb. 22 (AP)—Uprisings by natives at six places on Celebes Island northeast of Java, were reported here today.

Officials of the unrecognized Indonesian republic here said the reported uprisings are "spontaneous" and not directed by their agents.

The officials said they had no direct liaison with native leaders in the Celebes and, consequently, did not know the status of Dutch citizens in the affected areas, but they understood that men were interned and women were allowed their freedom.

Meanwhile, fighting continued in the industrial and railway sections of Bandoeng, Java, as British Indian troops continued an operation apparently aimed at clearing Indonesians completely from the town. Indonesians were dispersed after staging what was described as a "well organized attack."

Chinese Newspaper Offices Wrecked by Muscle-Men

CHUNGKING, Feb. 22.—(AP) Unidentified muscle-men wrecked Communist and Democratic League newspaper offices in Chungking today, causing an immediate Communist threat to withdraw from the government unification agreement on the grounds that "diehards" of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist party were responsible.

This new violence followed by three hours of bitterly anti-Soviet parade by 10,000 Chungking students on behalf of Manchuria, where government efforts to assume control from the Russians were reported at a standstill after months of tedious maneuvering.

The mysterious invaders laid waste the three-story offices and bookshop of the Communist New China Daily News in a pitched battle with the staff, two of whom were listed as seriously hurt.

At the same time business offices of the Democratic Daily, organ of the third-party Democratic League, were similarly wrecked. Both parties said they would protest to the government and demand compensation.

Nationalists Are Blamed

Chou En-Lai, No. 2 Chinese Communist, called a special news conference at which he blamed members of the Kuomintang National party and predicted further incidents. He warned that unless the Chiang government maintained better order the Communists and other parties would be unable to participate in the recently-agreed reorganization program.

Chou said certain persons were "trying to move the conflicts of the battlefield to the cities," but despite his threat of withdrawal, he asserted the Communists would not swerve from the goal of peace, democracy and national reconstruction.

The Communist leader predicted paradoxically, however, that "blood might still be shed in the coming peaceful struggle for democracy."

He also announced the committee working on unification of the government and Communist armies had reached a full agreement and would publish its report within a few days. He is the Communist member of the committee, to which General Marshall is adviser.

Chou refused to commit himself on the overextended stay of Russian troops in Manchuria, but commented on today's student demonstration that "certain persons are

trying to create an anti-Russian movement; this is an anti-foreign plot."

Walls were plastered with posters inscribed:

"Protect Manchuria with blood and steel."

Among banners carried were a huge picture of Stalin beside a map of China with the inscription, "down with the new imperialist;" a caricature of Stalin biting into Manchuria with Japanese-style buck teeth; and another labelled "this ambitious satan."

Office Of China Paper Ruined

CHUNGKING, Feb. 22 (AP)—The three-story downtown office and bookstore of the Communist New China Daily News was wrecked today.

Intruders smashed all furniture and tossed it out of windows with fittings, personal belongings of employees and books and papers, which were torn to bits.

Communists charged the intruders were Kuomintang (National) party secret service men. They said the intruders broke into the Communist employees' room and floor to floor. Two employees were hospitalized with serious injuries.

10,000 Students Parade

Meanwhile, more than 10,000 parading Chinese students demanded that Russia "quit Manchuria," and asked that Communists answer five questions including "who is organizing puppet regimes in Manchuria?"

As the students passed the New China Daily News building some hurled stones through windows, but

a Communist spokesman dismissed the episode as "a minor incident." That was three hours before the newspaper's offices were wrecked.

Unidentified intruders also wrecked the business offices of the Democratic Daily, mouthpiece of the Democratic League, which has been protesting Government policy in Manchuria.

Twenty Scholars Protest

Five Chinese newspapers here carried a joint protest by twenty nationally known scholars calling the Yalta secret agreement the most unjustified in modern diplomatic history.

They charged that the late President Roosevelt traded Manchuria for Russian support in the Japanese war and declared that his "tragic mistake" could not be excused despite his contributions toward victory.

Amid the spreading "quit Manchuria" clamor, several newspapers reported that the Chinese taking-over process there was at a complete standstill.

They said that Government officials were twiddling their thumbs, waiting to be in position to assume assigned posts and that all Government troop movements for the purpose of recovering Chinese sovereignty had been halted.

Second Visit To Moscow

The World Daily News reported that Chiang Ching-kuo, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's elder son who is a special commissioner for foreign affairs in Manchuria, left Chungking Wednesday on a second visit to Moscow, where he is to open discussions on the Manchurian problem.

Dispatches from Peiping said a seven-man delegation representing the newly established Eastern Mongolian Republic planned to fly to Chungking shortly to seek the Chinese Government's recognition "as an independent state."

The dispatches said the delegation arrived in Peiping from Changchun, the Manchurian capital, aboard a Russian plane.

Cheered By Thousands

The students' parade, advertised well in advance, attracted hundreds of thousands of persons, who cheered the marchers.

One group of paraders carried a big picture of Generalissimo Stalin beside a map of China bearing the red-lettered inscription "Down with the New Imperialist."

"You Ugly Things, Get Out"

The students, who yesterday appealed to students throughout China to demonstrate against Russia, bore banners with these inscriptions:

"Russian occupation of Manchuria will cause World War III." "Manchuria is ours; Sinkiang is

ours; Inner Mongolia must not be stolen."

"The Japs used to rape, loot, plunder in Manchuria. Now the Russians are doing so."

"You ugly things, get out of China."

The demonstrators, led by cheer leaders, were especially clamorous as they passed within 500 yards of the hilltop Soviet embassy. However, they made no attempt to enter the lane leading to it.

City's Worst Traffic Jam

All available police were on duty. The paraders caused the worst traffic jam ever seen in Chungking.

There has recently been considerable Chinese protest, including editorials, against continued presence of Russian troops in Manchuria and against the Yalta agreement and the Sino-Soviet treaty which gave Russia some concessions in that territory.

The parade was well organized. Several ambulances accompanied. Special stalls were erected along the route to dispense tea to the demonstrators, who marched more than 10 miles from the university district on the outskirts of Chungking.

The paraders also had a loud-speaker truck and another carrying food, as they expected to demonstrate throughout the day.

Students of nineteen institutions participated. Among them were 2,000 bob-haired girls in blue denim.

The students addressed a letter to Stalin demanding the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Manchuria and respect for the Sino-Soviet treaty, and another letter to "the people of the whole world asking for a helping hand."

"We Love China"

"We have started this movement because we love China and will continue it until our struggle is successful," the letter said.

A third letter, addressed to Chinese Communists, asked these five questions:

"Do you love China?" "Why did you prevent National (Government) troops entering Manchuria?"

"Why are you making new demands?"

"Who is organizing puppet regimes in Manchuria?"

"What do you mean by 'Peoples Democratic' (Communist) army?" A committee representing the faculties of the nineteen institutions wrote a letter addressed to the United States, Russia and Britain, accusing them of making secret agreements and "repeating devices of the Japanese."

The committee also petitioned the Government to take a firm stand on Manchuria, and addressed another letter to Stalin asking him to withdraw Soviet forces from Manchuria "so as to maintain world peace."

Doughboys' Dogs Harassing Hogs

HONOLULU — (AP) Dogs once pets of doughboys and sailors now are terrorizing island live stock.

Left behind in the homeward trek of troops, these dogs have strayed to the hills and reverted to a wolf-like life. They run in packs of 30 or 40, harassing hogs, cattle and poultry. Rapid breeding adds to the problem.

"The first generation, which has been domesticated, doesn't give much trouble, but its offspring grow up wild and ferocious," said Alvin F. Haley, treasurer of the Hawaiian Avocado Co. Haley said the company's Pupkea ranch lost three or four hogs nightly.

"Our fences don't keep the dogs out," he complained. "They jump over six feet of wire mesh with great ease."

News Blackout at Mukden Is Lifted by Russian Army

MUKDEN, Feb. 20 (Delayed)—(AP)—The news blackout which for months concealed developments in this hungry, inflation-ridden Manchurian industrial center was lifted today as Russian military authorities turned loose nine Allied correspondents and told them to look for news.

The correspondents, who came to get a first-hand account of conditions in the Soviet-occupied city, were confined for 54 hours in the Soviet-operated tourist hotel (formerly the Yamato). But today Maj. Gen. Andrei Koytoun-Stankovich, the Russian commander, ended their internment with the announcement: "You may go any place at any time you wish in Mukden, with or without escort."

The liberated newsmen found a city of 2,000,000—including 230,000 Japanese and Korean civilians—undergoing the pangs of inflation, with food prices four times higher today than six weeks ago.

Most Factories Idle

They found 85 per cent of the city's factories idle, and were told that more than 3,000 cases of typhus had developed in December and January before Russian army doctors checked the epidemic.

Impoverished Japanese and Koreans were peddling their remaining possessions in gutter bazaars. Some 30,000 prostitutes roamed the streets or competed for patronage in dance halls and cafes.

Fortunately for the impoverished, the weather was comparatively mild—the thermometer today registered 42 degrees Fahrenheit.

There were 60,000 Japanese troops in Mukden when the Russians arrived by plane and truck last August, but all of them are gone now. Kovtoun-Stanketvitch prefers not to say where, but reports circulating here are that all able-bodied men were sent to Siberia or farther into Russia to work in mines or on railways—none to Japan.

Some 6,000 to 7,000 veterans of Malinovsky's second Ukrainian army now control the city under Kovtoun-Stanketvitch's command.

Between 10,000 and 20,000 Chinese Central government troops under Maj. Gen. Peng Yi-Sheng are in the western section of Mukden, but are not permitted the freedom of the city. They must stay in their own area unless given special permits from advanced headquarters of the northeast China command, which Peng heads.

Peng's headquarters are in the east section of the city, within a block of Red army headquarters on Ohiroba (Central) Circle, where a Japanese monument celebrates the victory over Russia in 1904. Now Red flags surround the monument from every building facing the Circle and from Red army headquarters a giant picture of Stalin looks down on it.

Location Is Vague

There is considerable vagueness on the whereabouts of the Chinese Communist forces, but it is generally conceded they are some 30 to 50 kilometers outside the city. Chinese sources say the Communists are hampering food shipments into Mukden.

Kovtoun-Stanketvitch said he had been obliged to ask the Communist Eighth Route army to leave Mukden last December. He said he had not talked with the commander of these troops, but had asked them to get out because "they could not present documents from the Central government."

Most of the looting and other disorders in Mukden occurred last September, Soviet sources said, when the Russian commander disarmed Manchukuo puppet troops who had been serving the Japanese. Fire-blackened buildings near the central railway station were pointed out as relics of these disturbances.

ascribed to mobs looting and burning in an outbreak of revenge against their Japanese masters.

While giving the correspondents freedom to look over the city, General Kovtoun-Stanketvitch cautioned them not to venture out at night without armed guards, particularly in the old walled Chinese city. He said Chinese businessmen, the mayor and the police chief had asked him to increase the size of the force guarding the city, but that this request had been refused.

Asked when Russian troops would leave Mukden, the general replied bluntly:

"When I'm ordered to get out, then we will do so."

News Executives in Shanghai
SHANGHAI, Feb. 22 (AP)—Three American newspaper executives arrived today from Korea on their tour of the Pacific as guests of the War and Navy Departments. They are Robert McLean, president of The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and of The Associated Press; Norman Chandler, president and publisher of The Los Angeles Times, and Benjamin M. McKelway, associate editor of The Washington Star.

Two Yarks Arrive In Australia To Wed

Sydney, Feb. 22 (AP)—Two American ex-service men arrived here today on their way to marry Australian girls.

They were on a British freighter.

One, Thomas Snider, of Somerset, Ohio, plans to go to Perth to wed Dorothy Lehane. His companion, Woodrow Falkner, of Margaretville, N.Y., plans to marry Lorna Brown, of Sydney.

"I probably will stay here because jobs in Australia are more secure," said Falkner. He added that America was in a "hubbub" and "everything seems to be in a mess over there."

Snider intends to remain in Perth.

G-M Peace Negotiations Reported as 'Over Hump'

Union, Company to Resume Talks Today, Phone Strike Plans Progress.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Efforts to settle the crippling 94-day General Motors strike are "over the hump," Special Federal Mediator James F. Dewey reported yesterday but he added the wage issue still is in dispute.

As negotiations between representatives of the corporation and of 175,000 striking C.I.O. United Auto Workers were adjourned until 10 a.m. today, Dewey said, "we are over the most difficult parts of the contract."

At the same time, the executive board of the National Federation of Telephone Workers went ahead with plans at Memphis, Tenn., for a nationwide telephone strike on

March 7, unless wage-hour demands are met.

Federal Aid Promised
Federal Labor department representatives have agreed to inter-

vene in an effort to settle the dispute over the union's demand that the American Telephone and Telegraph company grant a \$10 weekly wage hike, a 65 cents hourly wage minimum and a 40-hour work week.

Dewey said tentative agreement had been reached between GM and the U.A.W. on union security and added that the company and union had made proposals on the question of vacation pay which were under discussion. The question of wages was not otherwise discussed yesterday, he added.

The mediator said both sides were brought over the "hump" in their negotiations when agreement was reached on maintenance of union membership and the check-off.

Dewey earlier told reporters flatly that "there will be a 'yes' or 'no' from each side on all issues by midnight." When the conference broke up in late afternoon, he said the session was "short because there was so much paper work involved."

Meanwhile at Houston, Tex., a threat to force a complete shutdown of the city's water and gas plants and other vital services in support of a strike of city employees was called off "unconditionally."

Shutdown Called Off

The shutdown, scheduled for 5 p.m. (CST) yesterday was called off by D. W. Maxwell, secretary of the A.F.L. Houston Building and

U.A.W. Vice President Walter P. Reuther said the union was standing by its demand for a 19-1-2 cents hourly wage boost. The company has offered 18-1-2 cents.

970,000 still idle in labor disputes, other developments on the labor front included:

Apparently following the lead of the United Mine Workers, the A.F.L. Progressive Mine Workers of America announced they have requested reopening of wage contract negotiations with the Coal Producers Association of Illinois. The union claims some 17,000 Illinois members. John L. Lewis has summoned the U.M.W.A. policy committee to a meeting March 11, presumably for the same purpose.

Officials of the strike-bound J. I. Case Co. of Racine, Wis., rejected an invitation to meet with the U.A.W.-C.I.O. union representatives and Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach in Washington next Monday. The firm, however, agreed to meet with Schwollenbach "personally at your convenience and discuss the situation." The telegram added the U.S. Conciliation Service "does not have the confidence of this company."

Some 300 members of the A.F.L. Public Works employees union went on strike in Scranton, Pa., blocking removal of a 10 inch snow from streets and ash and garbage collections. The city council denied the workers paid vacations and overtime wages.

LEWIS TO IGNORE WAGE PRICE POLICY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. — (AP) John L. Lewis, tonight said the nation's coal miners expect their problems to be settled on the merits of the questions affecting the coal industry and not on the administration's new wage price policy.

The U.M.W. president made his comment during a broadcast.

Under the administration policy, wage increases must be approved by the National Wage Stabilization board and it must see to it that they do not exceed the pattern of pay boosts in an industry or area since V-J Day—about 16 to 18 per cent.

Lewis has called the UMW policy committee to meet in Washington March 11. He said "any question of

policy" as to strike action in support of any new wage demands on bituminous coal operators "will have to wait the decision of that committee."

Lewis was interviewed by four Washington reporters on the "meet the press" program of the Mutual

network. He said the miners "always hope that it will not be necessary to strike," and added, when pressed whether a strike would be necessary to back up new wage demands:

"I couldn't anticipate that question at this moment."

POWER WORKERS CUT PAY DEMAND

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22.—(AP)—With the deadline for its threatened power strike only 100 hours away, the Duquesne Light company's independent union tonight reduced its wage demands from 37 to 28 per cent.

Union President George L. Mueller made the announcement at a negotiating meeting in the office of David L. Lawrence.

Mayor Lawrence said 28 per cent would raise the company's basic labor rate from 75 1-2 to 96 1-2 cents an hour, an increase of 21 cents. The 96 1-2 cent figure is the same as the basic labor rate in portions of the steel industry recently granted an 18 1-2 cents hourly raise.

"There is now hope that normal collective bargaining has begun," said Mayor Lawrence. "We are more optimistic than we were this morning."

The union's drop in its demands was the first break in five days of negotiations. The company's best offer remained 7 1-2 per cent.

If the strike called for 12:01 a. m. Tuesday materializes, it will be the second power shutdown in an 817 square mile area of Allegheny and Beaver counties in a fortnight.

The first walkout, Feb. 12, lasted 19 hours, closing schools and stores shutting down industries, and intermittently darkening homes and streets. The union called it off "in the interest of the public welfare."

Union President Mueller said the blackout next Tuesday, if enforced would be more complete than the previous one, in which Duquesne was able to get about half its regular supply of current from other companies. He said, however, it was "not the intention of the union to close down everything."

Union Leaders Map Strategy on Phone Walkout

Federation to Welcome U.S. Intervention in Pressing for Industry-Wide Accord

MEMPHIS, Feb. 22 (AP).—An on-

erational plan, for the management of the scheduled March 7 coast-to-coast strike of telephone workers today occupied the attention of union heads.

Acting on orders from the assembly of leaders of fifty affiliates of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, the national executive board today faced the problem of directing what may become one of the most widespread labor tie-ups in history.

It will be the board's task to watch the negotiations of the seventeen striking unions as they press for an industry-wide settlement of their demands and keep tabs on the observance of picket lines by all others.

At the same time it has been ordered by the delegates, who yesterday adjourned a four-day conference here, to pursue peaceful agreements on the dispute as long as possible.

Joseph A. Beirne, thirty-five-year-old president of the N. F. T. W., has revealed the union's intentions to welcome government intervention as an aid in achieving its wage-hour demands from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

To Carlton W. Werkau, of Chicago, who is the federation's \$9,000-a-year secretary-treasurer, has gone the job of directing the national strike if no settlement has been reached before the 6 a. m. deadline on March 7.

"The executive board will remain here for several days, completely without plans for the strike," said Mr. Werkau, "but

next week we will operate from Washington."

Mr. Werkau added that the board would discharge other routine business of the union before leaving Memphis.

Connecticut Union to Meet

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 22 (AP).—Walter Goodson, acting president of the Independent Connecticut Union of Telephone Workers, Inc., said today the executive board will meet here Tuesday to decide what stand the union will take in the strike called by the National Federation of Telephone Workers.

Says 6,000 Will Strike Here
Mrs. Norma Naughton, chairman of Branch 101 of the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers, reported yesterday that the 6,000 operators and other workers represented by Branch 101 in New York would walk out if the general strike of telephone workers set for March 7 is not averted.

"We are committed to go out," Mrs. Naughton said, adding, however, that negotiations between the American Telephone and Tele-

graph Company will be resumed this week with national officers of the union, an affiliate of the National Federation of Telephone Workers.

During the last telephone strike, in January, members of the Traffic Employees Association, the independent union representing 12,000 local telephone operators and other workers employed by the New York Telephone Company, voted not to respect N. F. T. W. picket lines. Other independent telephone workers' unions in New York adopted the same position.

TAXI 'ARMY' SETTLES FOR WAIT IN CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP)—Cab-driving Chicago veterans settled as comfortably as possible in an unused Army camp today in anticipation of staying here until their City Council assured them of taxi licenses.

With two-tons of coal provided by the local Red Cross chapter, hot water for showers and prospects of borrowing cooking utensils, leaders of the caravan said "everything is going fine."

Major Robert, general manager of the organization—the American Cab Drivers Association for Discharged Veterans—said, however, that "the boys are just about down to their last dimes" and that donations would be welcomed.

Plans for a mass meeting tomorrow went ahead, although leaders were having trouble finding a large enough hall. Mr. Rottner said they would invite church leaders, veterans' representatives, Senator Lucas of Illinois and others to speak.

The veterans arrived here late Wednesday, after a three-day drive from Chicago, seeking Federal support in their fight against what they call a taxi "monopoly."

MEAT PRICE HIKE INDICATED BY OPA

Move Called Necessary to Meet Pay Boost; Bread May Go Up Cent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—(AP) OPA put out the word today that meat prices would rise as a result of the wage boost for packing workers.

It came as the question whether

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The mediator said both sides were brought over the "hump" in their negotiations when agreement was reached on maintenance of union membership and the check-off.

Dewey earlier told reporters flatly that "there will be a 'yes' or 'no' from each side on all issues by midnight." When the conference broke up in late afternoon, he said the session was "short because there was so much paper work involved."

Meanwhile at Houston, Tex., a threat to force a complete shutdown of the city's water and gas plants and other vital services in support of a strike of city employees was called off "unconditionally."

Shutdown Called Off

The shutdown, scheduled for 5 p.m. (CST) yesterday was called off by D. W. Maxwell, secretary of the A.F.L. Houston Building and Trades Council at a hectic meeting before the city council.

In calling the walkout earlier, the council accused city officials of "locking out" striking city workers and of "caustic and insulting remarks and threats."

The Houston city council met in an emergency session, adopting a motion to seek an injunction against the strikers and authorizing the city manager to seek whatever help he needed from the state, even to the extent of asking the governor to declare martial law.

but the committee was told that withdrawal of subsidies would increase the retail price of meat by "five cents plus" a pound and the price of bread by one cent for a one-pound loaf.

The committee approved the subsidy legislation it had before it. The measure authorizes continuation of the sugar subsidy program, currently costing \$115,000,000 a year, through this calendar year, and adds \$150,000,000 to amounts previously approved for meat and flour subsidies in the fiscal year ending June 30.

It also allows the Commodity Credit Corporation to conduct subsidy operations on vegetables canned or processed before July 1 and flaxseed harvested before July 1.

CCC officials said the legislation would enable them to get more sugar immediately from Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

Of the \$150,000,000 meat subsidies will take \$125,000,000 and flour subsidies \$25,000,000. That will bring the total authorized for meat in this fiscal year to \$720,000,000 and for flour to \$220,000,000.

Additional Money Needed

John Goodloe, general counsel for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said the additional sums were necessary to carry present programs to June 30.

Taft argued that the committee might just as well, when considering the measure, get down to the

issue of what is going to be done after June 30 about the whole question of subsidies aggregating \$1,500,000,000 annually.

He said he favored "tapering them off" with a view to ending them and that if a majority of Congress felt that way the \$150,000,000 request could be disapproved and the tapering off on meat and flour begun in April or May when RFC funds for that purpose ran out.

Acting Chairman Barkley (D-Ky.) contended that Congress was committed to the programs for the rest of this fiscal year. The question of what to do about subsidies after June 30, he added, should be considered in connection with requested legislation for extension of price controls beyond that date.

The subsidies were originated during the war because price ceilings prevented price rises to compensate for rising costs. To ease this "squeeze" which packers and millers said was bankrupting them, the government began paying them the subsidies.

Barkley said he intended to let the House act on price control legislation before the Senate committee considers it, but that in any case the issue would have to be faced soon.

Foreign Assets In U.S. Put At 14 Billions

Treasury Reports Rise From Pre-Pearl Harbor Level, Gold Holdings Doubled

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP).—Foreign-owned assets in the United States rose throughout America's first three years of war to a total of \$14,000,000,000 by the start of 1945, the Treasury disclosed tonight.

Foreign-owned dollar assets, not counting gold earmarked for foreign accounts, amounted to \$12,739,000,000 six months before Pearl Harbor.

At the same time, the Treasury said in a statement supplementing its report of the 1941 census-taking, gold in the United States earmarked for foreign accounts more than doubled, jumping from \$1,916,000,000 to \$3,937,000,000.

Foreign deposits in United States banks increased by \$373,000,000, while foreign countries bought more than \$1,250,000,000 of short-term and \$120,000,000 in long-term securities of the U.S. government.

A rise in market prices of United States corporate securities, particularly common stocks, added more than \$600,000,000 to the value of foreign holdings of the kind between June, 1941, and 1945, with the British Empire and neutral and enemy-occupied Europe the biggest gainers.

Aid in Relief Planning

Treasury Secretary Fred M. Vinson said the data would aid this country in considering the financing of relief and reconstruction of war-ravaged countries by enabling close appraisal of foreign nations' dollar assets and gold in the United States. The Treasury said the census was the first ever to show the magnitude of foreign holdings in this country.

The report covers a census of all foreign-owned assets taken immediately after the United States clamped a freeze on German, Italian and the remainder of continental European holdings June 14, 1941, as France went down under the Nazi onslaught.

The census covered such assets as deposits in American banks, investments in United States securities and enterprises, interests in estates and trusts, and numerous other types of property. The Treasury did not attempt to compile offsetting American claims against these assets.

Secretary Vinson said the study disclosed that more than 132,000 foreign individuals had nearly \$2,600,000,000 in assets in this country and 23,000 foreign corporations held property valued at \$8,000,000,000. Thousands of other persons had assets under \$5,000.

Mr. Vinson declared, however, that "while the foreign interests in American corporations were large in value, it can be stated definitely that they did not represent control over any large segments of the industry of this country."

Assets of Citizens Abroad

Of the \$12,739,000,000 total, more than \$1,300,000,000 represented assets owned by American citizens living abroad and American companies operating abroad, the Treasury noted, observing: "Allowances for these and other pertinent items would reduce the gross total to a much smaller net amount of assets in this country actually available to foreign countries for their use in international finance."

The census gave the various forms of the holdings as: Deposits and securities, \$6,948,000; property of foreign corporations, including American subsidiaries abroad, and of estates and trusts, \$3,000,000;

000; debts, claims and similar items arising from current business transactions, \$2,500,000,000.

Chief among groups of countries in which ownership of assets was listed were:

Continental Europe—\$4,800,000,000

000 gross, including \$3,000,000,000 in deposits and securities.

United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Northern Ireland)—\$3,200,000,000 gross, including \$970,000,000 in deposits and securities.

Canada—\$1,750,000,000 gross, including \$950,000,000 in deposits and securities.

Latin America—\$1,400,000,000 gross, including \$840,000,000 in deposits and securities.

Rest of the world—\$1,500,000,000 gross, including \$1,100,000,000 in deposits and securities.

\$519,000,000 Enemy Assets

Enemy countries' assets amounted to \$519,000,000. The Treasury said these assets are about the same now as when the census was taken because of government control. Germany led with \$198,000,000. Japan was second with \$160,000,000. Italy third with \$130,000,000.

The report said \$245,000,000 of the \$970,000,000 in deposits attributed to United Kingdom ownership actually was in the names of citizens of other countries, mainly Americans.

Of the remaining assets listed for the United Kingdom, \$700,000,000 was in the form of business establishments operated in this country, and \$400,000,000 in the form of estates and trusts.

The report did not discuss the proposal for a \$3,750,000,000 loan credit to Britain, but it pointed to a sharp decrease in United Kingdom-owned assets since the census date with these observations. Business claims and debts in the process of liquidation alone amounted to \$1,000,000,000, with \$850,000,000 of this representing British pre-payments on munitions contracts which were in process of being fulfilled on the census date.

Further, there were \$940,000,000 in outstanding contract obligations at the census time which were met later by use of deposits and securities owned by residents of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Polish Government To Claim Exiled Golden Nest Egg

Washington, Feb. 22 (AP).—Poland's Provisional Government soon will lay claim to that country's long-juggled golden nest egg.

If "successful, it will bring to a close the wartime wanderings of approximately \$65,000,000 in yellow metal—property of Bank Polski—which was rushed in a heavily guarded truck caravan across Europe after Poland's invasion by the Nazis.

A Polish spokesman said the Provisional Government may open discussions for return of the gold at the International Monetary Conference, which opens on Wilmington Island, off Savannah, Ga., March 8.

Split Into Three Parts

The Polish spokesman, an official of the Provisional Government, said the gold was divided into three parts and sent to England, Canada and the United States from Dakar, West Africa, where it had been taken after the invasion of France.

It became an issue in the long and bitter dispute between the Russian-sponsored Provisional Government and the exiled government which functioned during the war in London.

Belonged To Neither

This was complicated by the fact that the gold is the property of Bank Polski, a privately owned institution—and therefore, technically, the property of neither group.

The exiled group wanted to obtain control of the money to help finance its activities abroad. The Provisional Government has maintained its use is needed at home.

The Polish spokesman, however, said the Provisional Government appears sure to win its point. He said he based this on the report that the chairman and directors of the bank were returning to Warsaw, and upon the fact that both Britain and the United States have extended recognition to the Government.

Poles Ask Rail Loan From U.S.

Washington, Feb. 22 (AP).—The Polish supply and reconstruction mission has announced it has applied for an Export-Import Bank loan with which to buy 500 locomotives and 20,000 gondola coal cars in this country.

Dr. Ludwik Rajchman, chairman of the mission, said in a statement: "The benefits from the granting of this credit will be felt throughout Europe. Poland has the capacity to supply the coal-hungry areas of France, Italy, Germany and the Scandinavian and Balkan countries if sufficient rail trans-

portation is available." He did not disclose the amount of the requested loan.

Lend Lease Surplus Goods

Washington, Feb. 22 (AP).—A Senate subcommittee reported today that lend-lease and surplus goods turned over to Britain for \$650,000,000 in a war-end settlement cost the United States \$6,021,164,850.

This represents a return of slightly less than 11 cents on the dollar, the committee said.

The settlement was made as a part of the British loan agreement announced December 8. This provided for British payment of the \$650,000,000 over a period of 55 years at two per cent interest. This credit is in excess of the proposed \$3,750,000,000 loan and does not require congressional approval.

The figures were released by the Foreign Surplus Property subcommittee of the Senate war investigating group at the start of hearings on the way in which surplus property sales abroad have been handled.

Breakdown On Settlement

The first witness, Thomas B. McCabe, foreign liquidation commissioner, described the settlement as "very satisfactory."

A committee breakdown on the settlement listed three categories: 1. Unconsumed lend-lease, such as ships, barracks and airports, \$5,552,144,850 cost and \$472,000,000 sales price.

2. Surplus goods, such as army trucks and other equipment, \$351,000,000 cost and \$60,000,000 sales price.

3. Lend-lease in "pipeline," goods en route at the time the lend-lease program was terminated, \$118,020,000 cost and \$118,000,000 sales price.

In each case, in computing the net cost, allowance was made for reverse lend-lease which the United States received from Britain.

Drive Continues For World Ban On Drafting

House Opponents of Draft Seek to Hold Hearings Before Vote on Training

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP).—A Presidential cold shoulder failed today to cool off the House drive

for an international ban on peacetime conscription before Congress votes on universal training for this country.

The House Republican leader, Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., of Massachusetts, told reporters he will insist on House Military Affairs Committee hearings on his resolution urging the United States to "work unceasingly for an immediate international agreement" to outlaw compulsory military service. The hearings have been scheduled for next Wednesday and Thursday.

Claiming strong support both in the House and on the committee, Representative Martin said the President's position would not deter him. At his news conference yesterday Mr. Truman said in response to a question that he thought the Martin plan was not practical.

"But he gave no reasons," Representative Martin said.

Opponents of the Martin plan, who are supporting the President's request for some form of universal training, predicted the committee will act first on universal training, perhaps within two weeks.

'Touch and Go'

But "it will be touch and go," said Representative John J. Sparkman, of Alabama, House Democratic whip, who said he believed the United States would be in a position to demand that nations abandon peacetime conscription if it had such a program of its own it could offer to discard.

Meanwhile, the retired general who lashed out at the Army's "medieval caste system" came up today with his own program to close the social gap between officers and enlisted men.

H. C. Holdridge, who took off his brigadier general's uniform a year ago, after twenty-seven years as an officer, submitted his proposals to the House Military Affairs Committee at its request.

High on his ten-point list were these two suggestions:

1. Class all military personnel simply as "soldiers," with titles retained "for purposes of identification" only.

2. Put officers and men in identical uniforms, leaving insignia of rank as the sole means of telling them apart.

General Holdridge, a West Pointer, directed his blast at the Army earlier this week when he appeared before the committee to oppose compulsory military training in peace time.

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Class System Develops

In his statement to the committee today General Holdridge, a Washingtonian, declared that existing distinctions between officers and men result in two classes in the Army—"a superior and an inferior."

Other points in his program: Command and authority to be based "on position of responsibility and not merely on rank."

Elimination of economic distinctions between officers and enlisted men through revision of Army pay schedules and equalization of allowances.

A requirement that all personnel not residing in private homes live in the same barracks and eat in the same quarters; "such differentiation" as might be permitted would be based on "the degree of responsibility for the efficient management of quarters and messes." Abandonment of "all segregation between officers and enlisted men in places of amusement and in public."

Promotion Clear to Top

Provisions for "a clear channel of promotion from bottom to top, so that any man entering as a recruit might achieve top rank... according to his abilities."

Revision of the Army school system by providing a progressive course of training for varying levels of responsibility. West Point would be reconstituted as a graduate school.

Establishment of courses "of instruction in democracy within the Army," with all personnel being encouraged to present views on matters of national interest.

Creation of "a new system of military justice apart from the hierarchy of command to eliminate open and covert pressures, with experienced, permanent judges, with qualified counsel for the accused, and with juries drawn from all levels of military personnel."

ARMY CONSIDERS BROAD REVISION OF PEACE SETUP

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—(AP) The Army is considering a broad reorganization of its peacetime setup, including possible abolition of the Army Service Forces.

Under study for several months,

the recommendations were made by special boards headed by Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson and the late Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch.

Secretary of War Patterson told reporters yesterday the plan still needs his okay and that of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of staff. The completed plans will be submitted to congressional committees for examination.

Sources in a position to know who asked not to be named, said today they looked for early department approval of the changes which they said will be made regardless of the fate of President Truman's Army-Navy unification proposal to Congress.

Recommendations under study by the general staff, these sources said, include:

1. Greater autonomy for the Army Airforces, rather than creation of a separate airforce, to which the War department already has voiced opposition;

2. Elimination of the Army Service Forces and merger of its functions with those of the War department general staff;

3. Reorganization of the Army ground forces into an Army group command which would provide the framework for any actual overseas expedition of the future;

4. Elimination of the existing nine service commands or reducing them in number and changing their functions. The Washington Post reported today the service commands would become "service areas" each with its own organization of combat units.

Elimination of the Eastern and Western commands also was reported to have been under consideration.

These proposals involve substantial physical transfers such as shifting Army ground force headquarters and the Army war college to the Fort Monroe-Langley Field, Va., area and the coast artillery school from Fort Monroe to a Western post, possibly Fort Bliss, Tex.

First Class Medical Care For Veterans, Hawley's Aim

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—(AP) Maj. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, medical director of the Veterans Administration, declared tonight "it is the worst kind of fraud to offer the veteran a hospital in which it is impossible to give him first class medical care."

"I shall not be guilty of this treachery to the veteran," Hawley asserted in an address prepared for a Washington dinner of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at nearby Alexandria, Va.

Hawley, under pressure to take over more surplus Army and Navy hospitals, said the first question he asks in locating a hospital is: "Can I provide good doctors in this place?"

If a sufficient number of full-time expert physicians were available, it would make little difference where hospitals are located, Hawley said. But the veterans agency never will be able to procure "enough high class doctors on full time, at any salaries the government will ever offer them, to give the veteran the good medical care which is his due," he asserted. "We are forced then to rely heavily on doctors who will give part of their time."

The most highly skilled doctors in private practice are to be found in medical centers, he said. The administration's hospital building program has been pointed toward such locations.

The hospital program and other questions are expected to come up for discussion when National Commander John Stelle takes an American Legion committee to a conference Tuesday with Gen. Omar N. Bradley, the veterans administrator.

Stelle told a news conference the meeting with Bradley would be "open as the air we breathe as far

as I am concerned." So far as is known, it will be the first Stelle-Bradley encounter, face to face, since the Legion commander criticized VA operations under Bradley three weeks ago and called for a congressional investigation.

In a statement today, Stelle declared serious or critical consequences could arise from "improper and inefficient treatment" of veterans under existing laws.

Meanwhile Director Robert Goodwin of the United States Employment Service reported that more than 60 per cent of the 1,500,000 persons who applied to the agency for jobs last month were veterans. He said the volume of applications was "unprecedented" and estimated

ed there were 941,000 G.I. job seekers.

General Bradley told veterans and service men in a speech prepared for broadcast tonight that "it's going to be some time before everything clicks" in operation of the huge Veterans Administration.

Discussing the backlog of VA work, Bradley told the men expecting service from the agency:

"My best advice to you is this—anticipate that there may be delays. If you have a problem the VA can help you solve, about education, a loan, hospital care, insurance, whatever it may be, don't wait until the last minute."

When he took over last August, Bradley reminded, the administration "was just big enough to accommodate 4,000,000 veterans of all our past wars."

"Suddenly we became the biggest mail order house in the world, the biggest insurance business, one of the biggest guarantors of farm and business loans, one of the biggest medical services. . . . We simply couldn't absorb the added load all at once."

INEXPERT VETERAN CARE CRITICIZED

General Hawley Labels It 'Worst Kind Of Fraud'

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Stelle-Bradley Conference

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Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Republican, of Iowa, said in a statement it is "imperative" that atomic legislation be enacted "without delay."

This served a pointed reminder on both Senate and House, which for several months have had measures pending to provide for the future study, development and harnessing of atomic energy.

Senator Hickenlooper did not refer to Moscow's acknowledgment that Soviet representatives had secured "insignificant" secret data in Canada relating to atomic energy.

His statement, however, came after Secretary of State James F. Byrnes assured the Senate Atomic Energy Committee yesterday that the State Department was not aware of any American officials implicated in the Canadian investigations, and that it had "suppressed" no prosecutions connected with atom-bomb spying in this country.

Senator Hickenlooper is a member of the Atomic Energy Committee, which is studying several bills to set up a control commission.

"I don't want to rush in and enact just any kind of bill," he said, "but I think we should act without delay to draw up considered and effective legislation."

All minerals useful for production of atomic energy which lie within the public lands would be reserved to the government under a bill by Senator Carl A. Hatch, Democrat, of New Mexico. The bill names thorium, uranium and other materials determined by the President to be useful in the transmutation of atomic species, the production of nuclear fission or the release of atomic energy.

Other Senate bills include S-1850 by Senators Harley M. Kilgore, Democrat, of West Virginia; Warren G. Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington; Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado; Claude

Pepper, Democrat, of Florida; J. W. Fulbright, Democrat, of Arkansas; Leverett Saltonstall, Republican, of Massachusetts, and Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, creating the national science foundation.

Hickenlooper Calls on Congress To Enact Atom Policy Speedily

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP)—Congress, uneasy about the implications of the Canadian-Soviet espionage dispute, heard a new demand today that it hurry up and do something about framing the nation's future program for atomic energy.

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Doctors Study Bomb's Effect

ROCHESTER, Feb. 22 (AP)—The Army, Navy and the United States Public Health Service are training doctors in medical effects of the atomic bomb at the University of Rochester laboratory of the Manhattan district, Colonel Stafford L. Warren announced today.

Colonel Warren, chief of the atomic bomb project medical section, said the program, initiated last month, is designed to create a military nucleus of radiation experts prepared to meet medical problems which might arise from the bomb.

The physicians receive additional training at the University of Chicago, he said. He would not disclose the number in the groups.

"The program is undertaken partly to train a group of doctors who will remain in the armed forces—to train them before the 'know how' of the atomic bomb disappears," he asserted.

The selected doctors will monitor effects of the atomic bomb tests scheduled May 15 in the Marshall Islands, he said, and will be among the first to inspect the test scene to measure radioactivity remaining after the bomb explosions.

Colonel Warren, who is on leave of absence as professor of radiology at the College of Medicine and Dentistry of the University of Rochester, is in charge of radiological safety of personnel participating in the scheduled atomic bomb experiment.

Minnesota Men Oppose Curbs On Natural Gas

Mayor of Rochester Says Change to Coal Would Cost City a Half Billion

CHICAGO, Feb. 22 (AP)—Mayor

Paul Grassie of Rochester, Minn., declared today his city has had "an atomic bomb cast at us by efforts to take away our natural gas supplies by governmental restrictions."

Testifying during a Federal Power Commission hearing on natural gas extension to North Central states, Mayor Grassie added:

"It would cost our city, its residents and institutions a half billion dollars to reconvert our heating equipment to coal, in addition to the storage space necessary for coal."

"Also the annual additional cost of using coal would amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars—perhaps a million dollars."

The Mayor said Rochester citizens "opposed any effort of the Federal Government to control expansion of the use of natural gas." He said Minnesota had no coal or oil reserves as a cheap source of fuel, and added that he felt the coal dealers and the railroads which carry coal were "behind efforts" which, he said, were being made to block use of natural gas.

Hits Gas-Producing States

Mayor Grassie also objected to gas-producing states attempting, he said, to prevent piping of the fuel from such states.

"I have been informed," he said, "the country's natural gas supplies are sufficient to far outlast oil reserves. I also understand gas wastage at the oil wells is greater than the amount used in the pipe lines."

Resolutions were presented to the commission in the name of the cities of Faribault, Waseca and Worthington, and the Better Faribault Association, opposing governmental restrictions on natural gas usage.

Albert J. Lobb, an executive of the Mayo Clinic and president of the Rochester Airport, testified the cost of gas had gone down while the cost of coal had gone up, partly, he said, because of the poorer grades of coal available.

Cites Needs of City

He said Rochester's hospital, clinic, airport and housing project buildings all use gas and that a new clinic building expected to cost \$6,000,000, a new hospital building at \$4,000,000 and other new buildings in Rochester all were planned for natural gas.

One factor, Mr. Lobb said, was that "the freight cost on coal costs more than the coal itself—

not counting the cost of hauling from the track to the heating plant.

Neil Adams, superintendent of the Franklin Heating Station, which is the heat and electricity supplier for the clinic buildings, and Lee Nelson, superintendent of the Rochester Municipal Power plant, testified to continuing needs for additional natural gas to fire their boilers.

Walter Trapp, Red Murdoch Canning Co. plant engineer, said the use of natural gas was "essential" to the continued operation of the plant, because of the speed of operation and flexibility possible in the boiler steam load, cleanliness, and the lack of any storage space or extra handling as there would be for coal.

He added, "I definitely am opposed to any restriction on any natural commodity, whether gas or anything else."

McVAY FINDINGS EXPECTED TODAY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP)—An announcement on the findings of the court martial of Capt. Charles B. McVay 3rd, on charges of negligence connected with the loss of his ship, the cruiser Indianapolis, is expected tomorrow.

The Navy scheduled today a news conference on Saturday by Admiral Chester Nimitz, chief of naval operations, and Vice Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, deputy chief, on "the McVay court martial." In answer to questions, officials said the court's finding "probably" would be announced.

The court on Dec. 20 cleared McVay of charges of culpable inefficiency but withheld announcement on a charge that he was negligent because he failed to follow a zig-zag course through an area where submarines might be encountered. Under normal Navy court martial procedure, any finding of guilt is not announced until it has been reviewed by higher authorities.

It is assumed that such review occurred during the two months since the court martial ended. Possible wartime sentences range from death or dismissal from the service—either of which requires presidential review—down to penalties delaying future promotion.

The inefficiency count of which McVay was acquitted alleged he failed to issue and see carried through a "timely" order to abandon ship after two torpedoes had torn into the hull.

The cruiser was lost on the night of July 29-30, 1945, while on escort between Guam and Leyte.

At the trial the prosecution produced the skipper of a Japanese submarine who testified he sank a ship of the Indianapolis' description at approximately the time and place where she went down.

New Pressure Put On Pauley

Washington, Feb. 22 (AP)—Senate Democrats eager to avoid a possible party-splitting vote appeared today to be pursuing a twin line of strategy aimed at withdrawal of Edwin Pauley's nomination as Under Secretary of the Navy.

One Democratic senator who says he doubts the wisdom of the appointment but has not said so publicly, said he has been urged by his party colleagues to make a statement similar to one by Senator Stewart (D., Tenn.) calling on Pauley to step out of the fight.

Fight Called Hopeless
The strategy, as this senator explained, involves an attempt to convince the former Democratic national treasurer that enough Democrats are against him to make confirmation impossible. Pauley has contended that he can be confirmed.

Pauley has also insisted that since his integrity has been questioned in testimony before the Senate Naval Committee, the Senate itself must decide the issue.

The second Democratic move afoot is one which its sponsors believe might make it easier for Pauley to withdraw with face-saving all around.

These legislators said they thought it might be possible to obtain from the Naval Committee—once Pauley officially asked for withdrawal of his name—a summation of evidence finding that the charges against him had not been substantiated.

GOP Opposition Seen

The chief accusation is that by former Secretary of the Interior Ickes that Pauley suggested in 1944 that \$300,000 in Democratic campaign funds could be raised from oil men if the Government would not press its claim to ownership of tideland oil areas.

Any committee action of this kind would probably find Republican members in violent opposition. And sponsors of the plan acknowledged that they are not sure all of the Democrats would go along. There are eleven Democrats and seven Republicans on the committee.

Up To Pauley
President Truman made it doubly certain by a news conference comment yesterday that nothing short of action by Pauley can prevent a Senate vote that will find many Democrats on the spot. The President said he was backing Pauley solidly.

As for the vacancy brought about by Ickes's resignation, many Congressmen believe the choice lies between Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) and Oscar Chapman, named Acting Secretary when Ickes stepped out.

Withdrawal of Pauley's nomination "in the interest of good government and harmony within the Democratic party" was suggested by Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Cal.). "It has been well said, 'Oil, water and politics do not mix,'" she said in a statement.

RISE IN HOARDING REPORTED BY CPA

Study Shows Increase to 19% for January as Compared With 11% Last October

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP)—A "gradual increase" in the hoarding of scarce materials—including textiles for clothing—was reported by the Civilian Production Administration today.

At the same time the agency announced 28,292,112 passenger car tires were produced last year, 50 per cent more than in 1944.

CPA said that while violations of inventory restrictions on scarce materials "have not yet reached widespread proportions," a survey showed some hoarding by 19 per cent of producers checked in January, as against 11 per cent last October.

In the past five months, the agency added, approximately 500 companies have been ordered to reduce excessive inventories of critical materials by cancelling or deferring orders for additional supplies. Thus far 5,000 inventory audits have been completed, CPA said.

"As a result," the agency said in a statement, "it is estimated that between 30,000 and 35,000 tons of steel, several thousand electric motors, and substantial quantities of other materials have been made available to other manufacturers in need of these items."

The survey also covered supplies of textiles, copper, lumber, lead, tin and rubber, as well as completed electrical appliances.

COTTONWEAR INQUIRY SET

Bankhead, Chairman, Says Aim Is Remedy for Shortage

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP)—A Senate agriculture subcommittee was appointed today to investigate a shortage of cotton clothing.

Headed by Senator Bankhead of Alabama, it will open hearings Tuesday. Other members are Senators Bilbo of Mississippi, Hoey of North Carolina and Stewart of Tennessee, Democrats; Shipstead of Minnesota, Aiken of Vermont and Willis of Indiana, Republicans.

Senator Bankhead, who introduced the resolution for an investigation of the shortage, "of which everyone is aware who has tried to buy a shirt, underwear, overalls or dresses," said that the inquiry's aim was to find a remedy.

"We will go into all phases, including the effect of exports," he said.

The committee expects to question manufacturers and wholesalers and officials of the Offices of Price Administration and Civilian Production.

Among about twenty witnesses listed for Tuesday are Roy Cheney of the Underwear Institute, New York; C. A. Connon of Annapolis, N. C., a textile manufacturer; Mrs. James R. Reed of Kansas City, an apparel manufacturer, and John E. Toomey of Mobile, Ala., a wholesale drygoods merchant.

Committee Approves Gardner
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee today approved the nomination of O. Max Gardner, of North Carolina, as Under Secretary of the Treasury.

SPY TELLS COURT OF NAZI TRAINING

HAMILTON FIELD, Calif., Feb. 22 (AP)—Herbert Karl F. Bahr, convicted war spy and government witness in the espionage court martial of Sgt. Frank Hirt, related today that he started for America with \$7,000 sewed into his clothing in 1942 but arrived with only \$15,000 left because he "went on a spree and it cost a lot of money."

He continued his detailed account begun yesterday of his training in espionage by Karl Bauer in Germany—the man who prosecutors say also trained Hirt—but denied ever knowing Hirt, or even seeing him before.

Then his voice grew thick with emotion as he told of his family, the mother, Mrs. Minnie Bahr of Buffalo, N. Y., his wife Ruth and eight-year-old son, and a brother in the U. S. Navy "who spells his name different," and suddenly he burst into tears. The court martial was recessed to allow him to regain composure.

The prosecution brought Bahr here from Atlanta, Ga., where he is serving a 30-year term for espionage conspiracy, to tell about steps taken by the German government to train and launch him as a spy, and to bolster their charges that Hirt went through the same process.

But Hirt and Bahr both deny knowing each other. Bahr was asked on the stand if he knew the defendant. Hirt arose, marched to a position directly in front of the witness. The two men stared at each other.

"No, I never saw him before," said Bahr. "I never heard his name before in my life."

EISENHOWER TO SEE PACIFIC A-BOMB TEST

LONG BEACH, Calif., Feb. 22 (AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, U. S. Army chief of staff, will witness the atomic bomb tests in the Pacific in May, he told reporters today upon his arrival here by Army transport plane on an inspection tour.

From his observations there, he added, the future size of the United States army will be determined.

There was no thought of using the atomic bomb on Germany, Gen. Eisenhower said.

"My main concern was that the Germans did not get the atomic bomb to use on us," he observed.

Gen. Eisenhower inspected the installations of the Army's Sixth ferrying group here and then left for a Los Angeles hotel to spend the night. He will inspect other army installations in this area tomorrow.

Case Labor Bill Doomed, Says Sen. Murray

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 22 (AP)—Senator Murray (D., Mont.) yesterday declared that the Case bill regulating labor unions, recently passed by the House, "will never be reported out by the Senate Labor and Education Committee to which it has been referred."

Speaking before a joint meeting of San Diego men's and women's Democratic clubs, Murray said the Case bill is an "extreme measure, designed to destroy labor unions. There is not a chance that it will pass the Senate of the United States."

"As chairman of the Labor and Education Committee, I assure you that the bill will not pass the committee. I don't believe it will even get the support of intelligent Republican members on the committee."

Transport Rescues 5 Japanese

SEATTLE, Feb. 22 (AP)—Five Japanese sailors who drifted 1,000 miles from their homeland in thirty-six days aboard a derelict ship were awaiting repatriation here today after their arrival yesterday aboard the craft that rescued them, the United States troopship Fairmont Victory. The Fairmont Victory was steaming homeward from Yokohama with 1,373 American troops aboard when the disabled little coastal craft, the Nisshin Maru, was sighted Feb. 11. Sasaki Seizo, the captain, told Lieutenant C. T. Clark, of Austin, Tex., that the five had been without food and with no water except what could be caught during rains, for fifteen days. He said the Nisshin Maru had been swept to sea in a storm.

CURLEY TO REST

BOSTON, Feb. 22 (AP) U. S. Representative James M. Curley (D-Mass) visited a diabetic specialist today and after a checkup said that while he felt "fine" he was following the doctor's orders to rest.

The fourth-term Boston mayor returned last night from Washington, where he recently was convicted on mail fraud charges.

He has appealed a six to 18 months sentence to the U. S. circuit court and upon his arrival home he was greeted by a band and a cheering crowd estimated by police at 5,000.

The 71-year-old veteran Massachusetts politician was granted leave from a Washington hospital Wednesday after agreeing that he would visit Dr. Elliott Joslin upon his return to Boston for another checkup.

Halifax Urges British Loan

Omaha, Feb. 22 (AP)—The Earl of Halifax said today if the United States fails to approve the proposed \$3,750,000,000 British loan the result might be economic difficulties for the whole of Europe.

He added that "discomfort in the world of commerce leads to war."

In a speech prepared for the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, the British Ambassador to the United States termed the purpose of the loan negotiations "not merely to extend to Britain a credit to buy American goods . . . but something much larger."

Inseparable From Peace

"It was to try to get the whole economic machinery moving again on the right lines through Europe."

"I need not remind you how important this is. Discomfort in the world of commerce leads to war, and in that sense commerce is inseparable from peace."

Halifax, saying the argument against war had been reinforced by atomic discoveries, added there might be unscrupulous aggressors "who will be tempted to think that the first blow may be the last."

Another Attack Possible

"We should, therefore," he went on, "be wise to consider the possibility of another Pearl Harbor attack, this time falling on your principal cities or ours."

Declaring that the answers to questions posed by the possibilities of future wars is the United Nations Organization, Halifax said, "Let us be very clear that if we fail in this, we may well be signing a postdated death warrant for our civilization as we have known it."

BALDWIN NAMES COMMITTEE OF 18 ON UNO CAPITAL

Stamford, Greenwich Represented by Several Members of Group.

TO MEET TUESDAY

Governor Says 'Pertinent Data' to Be Sought 'Speedily as Possible.'

HARTFORD, Feb. 22—(AP) Governor Baldwin today appointed an 18-member committee to work with the state's Intergovernmental Cooperation commission to obtain information about the United Nations plans for establishing its permanent headquarters in the Fairfield county area.

The committee includes several members from Greenwich where strong opposition to the UNO taking over part of that town has been expressed.

No specific site has yet been chosen, the UNO having decided to settle in Fairfield county or Westchester county, N. Y., or in both counties. A site selection committee originally recommended an area embracing part of Stamford and Greenwich and extending into New York state.

The committee and the Intergovernmental Cooperation commission consisting of the lieutenant governor, the attorney general, the Speaker of the House and other members of the Legislature, will hold a luncheon Tuesday at the executive residence here.

To Seek Information

In announcing the new committee, Governor Baldwin said:

"It is important for us to have as speedily as possible all the pertinent information about the plans of UNO for its capital. To develop these facts the advisory committee, collaborating with the Intergovernmental Cooperation commission, will work with the State department in Washington and the United Nations Organization.

"We will, in this way, be able to see that the communities in Fairfield county and the state have accurate information on this all-important matter."

Members of Committee

The committee consists of Dr. Katherine Blunt, president of Connecticut College; Hugh M. Alcorn, Sr., of Suffield; Dr. James L. McCaughy of Cornwall, former lieutenant governor and former president of Wesleyan University; Willard B. Rogers, chairman of the Connecticut Development commission; J. Francis Smith of Waterbury, former Democratic state chairman; Henry Kelley of New Canaan, president of the Fairfield County Planning association; First Selectman George T. Barrett of Stamford Chamber of Commerce; Walter Freese, president of the Stamford Hills association, Stamford; Kingsley Gillespie, publisher of the Stamford Advocate; Manfred W. Ehrlich of Stamford; Mrs. Edna A. F. Edgerton, state representative from Stamford; First Selectman

Wilbur Peck of Greenwich; Roger Sherman Baldwin of Greenwich; Theodore Yudain, editor of Greenwich Time, Mrs. Stanley Resor, Summer T. McCall, and Mrs. Wilbur Cummings, all of Greenwich.

trous to have sacrificed that fellowship by such quarrelling as was indulged in at London. But now, with the defeat of Germany and Japan, the practical, im-

Dulles Tells of Nations' Strife

U. S. Delegate Says UNO Council Is Being Used as Forum for Propaganda.

Princeton, Feb. 22.—John Foster Dulles, a member of the American delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, charged today that nationalist members of the UNO Security Council were using it as a forum for propaganda. Dulles made a large in an address at Princeton University where he was given an honorary doctorate of laws.

"The first meetings of the United Nations have made it perfectly clear that the nations, at least the big nations, do not feel it very important to settle their differences," said Dulles. "I have listened for hours to representatives on the Security Council accusing others and defending themselves. Most of the time it seemed that the members were using the Council as a forum where through propaganda and clever maneuvers they could score a national gain at the expense of others."

King and Edge Honored.

Also receiving honorary doctorates of laws were Admiral Ernest J. King, wartime commander of the Navy, and Gov. Walter E. Edge of New Jersey. Dr. A. Newton Richards of Philadelphia, chairman of the committee on medical research of the Office of Scientific and Research Development during the war, was awarded an honorary doctorate of science. The awards were conferred by Harold W. Dodds, president of the university, who also awarded bachelor's degrees to twenty-eight students who had completed the accelerated course.

Dulles, who gave the principal address, asserted that he was disturbed by the tenor of the London discussions.

"It is in marked contrast with the situation which prevailed during the war," Dulles said of the acrimonious debates. "Then the United Nations were engaged together on a great task of supreme importance to each—the defeat of common enemies. That made fellowship worth while, so much so that it would have been immediately disas-

trate advantages of fellowship seem to have disappeared. The nations feel it again expedient to push for gains at the expense of each other and at the risk of discord."

Truman Sent No Orders.

Dulles recalled that the American representatives at the assembly were to have received instructions from the President but that none were sent. This, he said, demonstrated that the American people were apathetic toward the work of the UNO.

At an alumni luncheon Col.

Franklin D'Olier, president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and chairman of a presidential board which has assessed bomb damage in Germany and Japan, put forward a three point program to safeguard the security of America, pending the perfection of international plans to guard the peace. Co-ordination and teamwork among those responsible for national defense, research and development, and foreign intelligence are necessary to America's safety, he said.

The 325 alumni and undergraduates who gave their lives in the war were honored at a memorial service in the university chapel.

Gen. Donovan Receives Buffalo University Medal

Chancellor's Award Given Him for Work as O. S. S. Head

BUFFALO, Feb. 22 (AP).—Major General William J. Donovan, wartime director of the Office of Strategic Services, who gained World War I fame as "Wild Bill" Donovan, today received the Chancellor's Medal of the University of Buffalo.

The award, given annually to a citizen who has "dignified Buffalo in the eyes of the world," was presented by Chancellor Samuel P. Capen at the university's forty-sixth mid-year commencement.

Barnet Nover, an associate editor of "The Washington Post," who delivered the commencement address, reviewed American leadership in world affairs since the end of the war and asserted that a stronger leadership will be necessary if this country is to do its share in helping to establish a "real peace."

Chancellor Capen, in citing General Donovan as this year's recipient of the Chancellor's Medal, discussed his work as head of the O. S. S., and declared: "Through a rare combination of imagination, experience, organization ability and daring he was able to make a unique contribution to the confusion of our enemies and success of our arms. Although official recognition from the highest official sources has already been accorded him (General Donovan received the Distinguished Service Medal last month from President Truman), it is proper that his native city should also say to this distinguished son: 'Well done.'"

Mitchel Field, N. Y., and finds a home.

Troopship arrivals scheduled at all U. S. ports today included:

At New York—Hospital ship Wisteria, 546 patients and 61 miscellaneous troops; Costa Rica Victory, 1,147 troops; Wilson Victory, 962; Rensselaer Victory, 973; Fort Orange, 10; Cartago, one.

At New Orleans—USAT Monterrey, 233.

At San Diego, Cal.—LCI 697, seven; LCI 683, towing LCI 330, no passenger information; LCI's 613 and 758, no passenger information; At Los Angeles—Oneida Victory, 374 troops and 109 merchant seamen.

At San Francisco—Renville, 1,579 Navy, 254 marines; Cavalier, 1,353 Navy, 147 Army; Eurydale, 893.

9,649 Service Men Due At Ports

[By The Associated Press]

More than 5,716 men are scheduled to arrive today at three West Coast ports aboard nine ships, 3,700 at New York aboard six ships and

1,048 European War Brides Arrive After Stormy Crossing

NEW YORK, Feb. 22. — (AP) Three more bride ships arrived from Europe today after a stormy trip bringing 1,048 wives and 376 children of G.I.'s, among them the first group from Italy.

The ships were the Zebulon B. Vance with 480 brides and children, the Bridgeport with 536 and the Algonquin with 412.

The Vance and the Bridgeport came from Southampton, England; and the Algonquin from Italy.

Many anxious husbands were at the piers, shivering in the bitter cold, when the ships docked.

By late today most of the brides aboard the Algonquin had disembarked, but some 300 on the Vance and 404 on the Bridgeport were advised they would be held on shipboard until tomorrow for lack of shore accommodations.

Sgt. Roy Eisenhower, 28, now with the Army Air Forces at Fort Meade, Md., came here on a 24-hour pass and waited in the cold for his wife, Kathlee, 19, and their

14-months-old daughter, Diane, to arrive on the Bridgeport. He saw them only a few minutes and then had to catch a train for Fort Meade. His wife and daughter will live with his mother at Frackville, Pa., until he is transferred to

233 at New Orleans on one ship. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—United States Army hospital ship Wisteria, from Cherbourg, originally due yesterday: 546 patients and 61 miscellaneous troops.

Algonquin, from Naples, originally due yesterday: 412 war brides and children.

Bridgeport, from Southampton: 536 war brides and children.

Zebulon B. Vance, from Southampton: 480 war brides and children.

Costa Rica Victory, from Le Havre: 1,147 troops, including 716th Field Artillery Battalion; 399th Truck Company.

Miscellaneous personnel on:

Wilson Victory, from Antwerp: 962.

Rensselaer Victory, from Antwerp: 973.

Fort Orange, from Antwerp, originally due yesterday: 10.

Cartago, from Marseille, originally due yesterday: 1.

New Orleans, San Diego

At NEW ORLEANS—U.S.A.T. Monterrey, from Panama: 233 miscellaneous personnel.

At SAN DIEGO—Miscellaneous on:

LCI 697: 7 navy.

LCI 683, towing LCI 330: No passenger information.

LCI's 613 and 758: No information.

Los Angeles, Frisco

At LOS ANGELES—Oneida Victory, from Yokohama: 1,374 miscellaneous troops and 109 merchant marines.

At SAN FRANCISCO—Miscellaneous on:

Renville, from Okinawa: 1,579 navy, 254 marines.

Cavalier, from Guam: 1,353 navy, 147 others.

Euryale, from Pearl Harbor: 893 navy.

London, Feb. 22—(ap)—A British foreign office spokesman said today

that Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin would appeal to Polish soldiers in Italy

and England to return to Poland, when Great Britain and Poland can agree on

conditions for their return.

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30.24-1211

LONDON--SECOND AND STALIN X X X OF THE WAR.
"THE TASK TODAY, HE SAID IN HIS ORDER RAILING THE RED ARMY'S 28TH ANNIVERSARY, "IS TO STRENGTHEN THE POSITIONS WE HAVE WON AND MOVE FORWARD FARTHER TO CREATE CONDITIONS FOR FRESH, POWERFUL DEVELOPMENTS OF NATIONAL ECONOMY. WE MUST IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME HEAL THE WOUNDS OF WAR, ACHIEVE THE PRE-WAR LEVEL OF PRODUCTION AND RAPIDLY SURPASS--STILL FURTHER CONSOLIDATE--THE MILITARY AND ECONOMIC MIGHT OF THE SOVIET STATE."

A DECREE OF THE SUPREME SOVIET PROCLAIMED, MEANWHILE, A NEED TO STRENGTHEN "THE FIGHTING POWER OF THE RED ARMY," WHICH, IT DECLARED, MUST "GUARANTEE THE INTERESTS OF THE NATION AND MAKE ATTACKS IMPOSSIBLE IN THE FUTURE."

STALIN SAID ALL ARMY TRAINING "MUST BE CARRIED OUT BY A BOLD ADAPTATION OF THE EXPERIENCE ACCUMULATED DURING THE WAR WHICH HAS JUST ENDED."

"IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED," HE SAID, "THAT MILITARY MATTERS MOVE FORWARD AND DEVELOP RAPIDLY. THE RED ARMY MUST NOT ONLY LEARN ALL THIS, BUT ITSELF ADVANCE ITS MILITARY TECHNIQUE. STRONG DISCIPLINE AND ORDER ARE ESSENTIALS FOR EXCELLENT FULFILLMENT OF RED ARMY TASKS."

SW559PES

MIAMI BEACH, FLA., FEB. 22-(AP)-UNLESS WINSTON CHURCHILL HAS CHANGED HIS MIND, THE BRITISH STATESMAN'S STORY OF WORLD WAR II WILL NOT BE PUBLISHED UNTIL AFTER HIS DEATH.

"IT IS VERY LIKELY THAT I SHALL NOT PUBLISH ANYTHING WHILE I AM ALIVE," HE SAID ON ARRIVING HERE IN MID FEBRUARY FOR A SIX WEEKS' VISIT. "THAT WAY, I WILL HAVE A FREER HAND."

FRIENDS HERE SAID CHURCHILL HAD NOT BEGUN A WAR HISTORY WHEN HE LEFT LONDON, AND HE HIMSELF ADDED:

"I CAN HERE TO PLAY -- NOT TO WORK." *660 LON.*
DISPATCHES FROM LONDON, QUOTING THE LONDON STAR, SAID MARSHALL FIELD, CHICAGO PUBLISHER, HAD OFFERED THE TOP FIGURE OF \$1,200,000 FOR CHURCHILL'S WAR BOOK IN BIDDING AGAINST HENRY LUCE, PUBLISHER OF TIME, LIFE AND FORTUNE MAGAZINES.

MK613PES

UNDATED BRITISH DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
BRITISH IMPERIAL FORCES ACTED TO QUELL MUTINY AND RIOTING IN INDIA TODAY EVEN AS FRESH TROUBLE FLARED IN OTHER TERRITORY WHERE BRITAIN IS INVOLVED.

ORDER WAS RESTORED IN EGYPT AFTER VIOLENT ATTACKS YESTERDAY AGAINST BRITISH MILITARY AND CIVIL INSTITUTIONS.

INDIAN CIVILIANS SYMPATHIZING WITH ALMOST 12,000 MUTINOUS ROYAL INDIAN NAVY SEAMEN RIOTED IN BOMBAY, DRAWING FIRE FROM TROOPS AND POLICE. THE ALL-INDIA RADIO SAID 30 HAD BEEN KILLED AND 500 INJURED. A MUTINOUS CREW ABOARD THE SLOOP HINDUSTAN WAS DISARMED AT KARACHI, 530 MILES UP THE COAST, IN FIGHTING REPORTED TO HAVE COST FOUR KILLED AND 25 INJURED.

SHOOTING FLARED AGAIN IN PALESTINE. THE BRITISH SAID THAT THREE MOBILE POLICE CAMPS WERE ATTACKED IN THE NIGHT BY JEWS BEARING ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES AND THAT SOME INSTALLATIONS WERE DAMAGED. THREE JEWS WERE KILLED.

IN HONG KONG ONE CHINESE WAS KILLED AND FIVE WERE WOUNDED WHEN POLICE FIRED ON A BOMB OF 300 PERSONS, APPARENTLY FORMED AS A RESULT OF A FIGHT BETWEEN TWO CHINESE GANGS, WHICH WRECKED A KOWLOON TEA HOUSE. SEVERAL POLICEMEN WERE WOUNDED.

BRITISH INDIAN TROOPS REPULSED AN ORGANIZED INDONESIAN ATTACK AT

BANDOENG AND FOUGHT ON IN THE INDUSTRIAL AND RAILWAY SECTIONS IN AN EFFORT TO CLEAR ALL OPPOSITION FROM THE JAVA CITY.
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF BRITAIN AND RUSSIA WERE TOUCHED UPON AGAIN IN THE SOVIET PRESS. IZVESTIA CHARGED THAT CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN WERE TRYING "TO UNDERMINE THE GROWING INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY OF THE SOVIET UNION" THROUGH THE CANADIAN ESPIONAGE CASE.
THE LEFT-WING PEOPLE'S NATIONAL PARTY OF JAMAICA DISPATCHED ITS VICE-PRESIDENT, N.N. NETHERSOLE, BY AIR TO LONDON TO DEMAND THAT THE BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICE INVESTIGATE JAMAICA'S POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CRISIS.

ME1157AES

MADRID, FEB. 22-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO FRANCO TODAY DISMISSED SIX MEMBERS OF THE CORTES (PARLIAMENT), FIVE OF WHOM, INCLUDING THE DUKE OF ALBA, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN, RECENTLY SIGNED A LETTER OF LOYALTY TO PRINCE JUAN WHEN THE PRETENDER TO THE SPANISH THRONE ARRIVED IN LISBON.

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Barcelona, Spain, Feb. 22-(ap)-A wave of strikes provoked by poor

food supplies and black markets has hit Catalonia, the most important industrial area in Spain, during the past three weeks. In an effort

to check the strikes, civil Gov. Bartolome Barba said today he would not

allow further direct negotiations between employers and workers,

asserting that if workers in one factory obtained pay increases,

other factories were struck.

He pointed out that the government-

controlled labor syndicates were charged with the solution of labor

problems and that all requests should be made through them.

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PRAQUE, FEB. 22 (AP)-- THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT HAS PROTESTED TO THE U.S. EMBASSY CONCERNING A STORY IN THE GERMAN EDITION OF STARS AND STRIPES TO THE EFFECT THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD CLOSED HER BORDERS TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS SEEKING TO ENTER FROM GERMANY OR AUSTRIA WHILE ON LEAVE.

THE GOVERNMENT DENIED THAT THE FRONTIER HAD BEEN CLOSED.

LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND, FEB. 22--(AP)--A SPANISH MONARCHIST

LEADER SAID TONIGHT THAT THE SITUATION BETWEEN GENERALISSIMO FRANCO AND DON JUAN, PRETENDER TO THE THRONE, "IS VERY CONFUSED, BUT IT SEEMS CLEAR THAT DON JUAN IS DONE WITH FRANCO."

THIS COMMENTATOR, WHO ~~WAS~~ DECLINED TO BE IDENTIFIED BY NAME, SAID THAT ANY NEGOTIATIONS WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN IN PROGRESS ON RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY IN SPAIN WOULD HAVE BEEN RUPTURED BY ~~THE~~ SOME OF FRANCO'S RECENT ACTIONS.

HE MENTIONED PARTICULARLY THE BANISHMENT OF LT. GEN. ALFREDO KINDELAN TO THE CANARY ISLANDS FOR REPORTED MONARCHISTIC ACTIVITIES.

THE STALEMATE IN LISBON, WHERE JUAN WENT SEVERAL WEEKS AGO,

OSTENSIBLY TO VISIT HIS WIFE'S RELATIVES, LED TO SPECULATION HERE

THAT HE WOULD RETURN SOON TO HIS HOME IN LAUSANNE.

AT JUAN'S OFFICE, ATTACHES SAID THEY "COULD NOT SAY ANYTHING."

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Herford, Germany, Feb. 22--(ap)--British and German

authorities abandoned rescue work at shattered Gelsenberg mine near

439 miners may have lost their lives

Kamen today and said as many as 439 miners may have lost their lives

in the explosion that occurred two days ago.

The decision that further rescue efforts were useless was

reached at a meeting of the management, workers and mine inspectors

at the pithead and work started immediately on sealing the shaft with

cement.

Rescue workers had brought 59 miners out alive and recovered

men

There were 498 ~~miners~~ in the mine at the time of the

bodies.

explosion, including three British coal experts.

moscow, feb. 22 -- (ap) -- conversations ~~between~~ ~~between~~

between Iranian premier Qavam al saltana and the russians

were reported today ~~that~~ by a persian spokesman to be "progressing",

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although details of the scope of the talks were not revealed.

~~Reza~~ saltana, who was received by ~~xxx~~ stalin last night, carried on further talks with officials today.

(THE IRANIAN PREMIER PRESUMABLY IS DISCUSSING WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS the ~~moscow~~ radio, announcing the conference with generalissimo. THE IRANIAN-RUSSIAN DISPUTE OVER AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE, WHICH THE UNO stalin at the kremlin, made no comment and did not say what they discussed. SECURITY COUNCIL IN LONDON REFERRED BACK TO THE TWO NATIONS FOR DIRECT NEGOTIATION. #

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, FEB. 20- (DELAYED)- (AP)- SCHOLARLY MAXIMOS OF CHALLEDON, SON OF BLACK SEA PARENTS, WAS ELEVATED TODAY TO PATRIARCH OF THE GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH, ONE OF THE IMPORTANT THRONES IN WORLD RELIGION.

BY UNANIMOUS VOTE OF 17 ARCHBISHOPS, MAXIMOS WAS CHOSEN SUCCESSOR TO BENJAMIN I WHO DIED SUNDAY.

MAXIMOS WAS ONE OF THREE NOMINATED FOR PATRIARCH TEN YEARS AGO, BUT TURKEY OBJECTED AND BENJAMIN WAS ELECTED. THIS TIME THE TURKS ABSTAINED FROM TAKING ANY VOICE IN THE SELECTION, AN ACTION WHICH MANY THOUGHT INDICATED A DESIRE FOR CLOSER RELATIONS WITH THE GREEKS.

ALL PRINCES OF THE ORTHODOX CHURCH ARE OF GREEK ORIGIN BUT ARE TURKISH SUBJECTS. UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY OF LAUSANNE, THE THRONE OF THE PATRIARCHATE IS AT FENER ON THE GOLDEN HORN HERE.

MAXIMOS IS THE 364TH PATRIARCH. LAST SPRING HE SUCCEEDED IN ENDING A 70-YEAR SCHISM BETWEEN THE MOTHER CHURCH AND THE BULGARIAN ORTHODOX.

MAXIMOS FACES MANY PROBLEMS WHICH ACCUMULATED DURING THE PROLONGED ILLNESS OF BENJAMIN. PERSONS CLOSE TO THE PATRIARCHATE MENTION GROWING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN THE CHURCH SINCE THE ELECTION LAST YEAR OF THE PATRIARCH ALEXIS, FIRST LEADER OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCH CHOSEN SINCE THE SOVIETS CAME TO POWER.

A DELEGATE OF POPE PIUS XII ATTENDED BENJAMIN'S FUNERAL YESTERDAY. JPR36ATS

hong kong, feb. 22 -- (ap) -- one chinese was reported killed and possibly five wounded last night when police opened fire ~~xxxxx~~ on a mob which hurled missiles and wrecked a tea house in kowloon.

several policemen were injured slightly. the mob violence apparently

grew ~~xxxxx~~ out of a fight between two chinese gangs. the estimated

crowd of more than 300 turned their wrath against the police after

reinforcements were called. #

hong kong, feb. 22 -- (ap) -- sun fo, president of

china's legislative yuan, expressed confidence tonight in russia's good faith in manchuria, and appealed to hong kong chinese to refrain from press or public criticism of soviet policies.

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sun told a gathering of chinese leaders that press criticism of russian manchuria policies were ill-advised and might be harmful to international relationships. he voiced the assurance that russia was without territorial ambition in manchuria, china or sinkiang. he said china had not sent enough troops for taking over manchuria, which was the main reason for the russian evacuation delay.

advising against any public attacks on ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ the americans and british, as well as russia, sun said the united states

30.24-1215

has no territorial or economic designs in china; and britain, although privately, french officials expressed the opinion that china either hold one colony (hong kong) has wholly revised her former policies and ~~had~~ or would formally agree to french reentry into tonkin, which the chinese army occupied at the war's end under the ~~xxxxx~~ terms of the

has no aggressive aims in china. ~~##~~
saigon, indo china, feb. 22 -- (ap) -- reports of an "imminent"
 french reoccupation of famine-plagued tonkin china spread today as
 government and military officials held long conferences and troops and
 materiel which have been jampacking saigon for days awaited orders to
 move north.

a special communique from maj. gen. jacques le clerc's headquarter:
 announced ~~that~~ "long and important" conversations between him and jean
 sainteny, french high commissioner for ~~xxx~~ tonkin and laos.

no official report of the conversations was issued, but it was
 known that sainteny had conferred with ho chi minh, president of the
 unrecognized annamite republic, leader of the dominant viet minh
 political party and strong man of the six-months-old annamite revolution

it is believed that sainteny warned the annamites that france is
 prepared to reenter tonkin by force if they are unwilling to come to
 a mutual agreement.

potsdam declaration. they said that france, in return, probably would
 grant china economic privileges on the yunan-haiphong railroad and
 make haiphong a free port. ~~##~~

NEW DELHI, FEB. 22-(AP)-SARAT CHANDRA BOSE, LEADER OF THE ALL-
 INDIA CONGRESS PARTY, DECLARED TODAY THAT CONDITIONS IN STRIFE-TORN
 INDIA WERE "SERIOUS BEYOND WORDS."

"WE SEE THE SITUATION AS BUNGLED BY PEOPLE WHO HAVE THOROUGHLY
 MISHANDLED IT," HE DECLARED. "WE FEEL, HOWEVER, WE SHOULD NOT SAY
 ANYTHING TO WORSEN THE SITUATION."

BOSE'S STATEMENT FOLLOWED A CALL FOR DISCUSSION OF THE SITUATION
 IN THE CENTRAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

JR502AES

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THE BOMBAY FREE PRESS JOURNAL, MEANWHILE, CRITICIZED VICE ADM.
 SIR JOHN H. GODFREY, COMMANDER OF THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY, FOR "LETTING
 THE CAULDRON BOIL OVER." THE NATIONALIST NEWSPAPER DECLARED
 EDITORIALY THAT THE "RATINGS (SAILORS) HAVE ENDURED MUCH WITH INFINITE
 PATIENCE."

ADD BOM BAY (INDIAN) XXX AFTER NOON
 DAY
 "WHAT AFTER ALL WERE THE BRITISH OFFICERS THAT CAME OUT TO BOSS IT
 OVER THEM?" THE NEWSPAPER ASKED. "THEY WERE THE REJECTS OF THE BRITISH
 FORCES."

JR603AES

JERUSALEM, FEB. 22-(AP)-A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY THAT "ARMED JEWS" ATTACKED THREE MOBILE POLICE CAMPS AT MIDNIGHT WITH BOMBS AND DYNAMITE AND THAT THREE OF THE TERRORISTS WERE KILLED.

J.M. MCLAUGHLIN, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, SUFFERED SLIGHT HEAD WOUNDS. A WOMAN AND CHILD ALSO WERE INJURED.

AN ELECTRICALLY DETONATED MINE WAS EXPLODED ON A ROAD LEADING TO ONE OF THE CAMPS, SHOWERING DEBRIS ACROSS THE ENTRANCE AND TEMPORARILY PREVENTING RESCUE SQUADS FROM ENTERING.

THE THREE DEATHS OCCURRED WHEN GUARDS OPENED FIRE WITH SMALL ARMS AND HURLED GRENADES AT A BAND OF ARMED MEN WHO APPROACHED THE BARBED WIRE BARRIER AT THE SARONA POLICE CAMP, JUST OUTSIDE TEL AVIV.

THE BODIES OF TWO MEN, ONE WITH A PACK OF EXPLOSIVES STRAPPED TO HIS BACK, WERE FOUND INSIDE THE BARBED WIRE AFTER THE BATTLE. BOTH HAD STEN GUNS. THE THIRD ATTACKER WAS CAPTURED AND DIED OF WOUNDS ENROUTE TO THE HOSPITAL. THE WOUNDED MAN HAD A PACK OF EXPLOSIVES AND A TOMMY GUN AT HIS SIDE.

A PRESS STATEMENT SAID BUILDINGS WERE DAMAGED AT THE BASE OF SHEFR AMR CAMP NEAR HAIFA WHEN A GROUP OF TERRORISTS SET OFF EXPLOSIVES THERE.

AN HOUR LATER, THE STATEMENT SAID, A GROUP OF TERRORISTS DAMAGED OIL STORAGE AND FOUR TRUCKS IN A PARKING LOT AT THE KFAR VITKIN STATION FIVE MILES NORTH OF NATHANYA. GUARDS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE FIRED ON FOUR OF THE TERRORISTS WHO ESCAPED.

JP891AFS

THE OTHER ATTACKS OCCURRED AT SHEFR AMR CAMP, NEAR HAIFA, AND AT KFAR VITKIN STATION, FIVE MILES NORTH OF NATHANYA.

THE MOST SEVERE DAMAGE WAS REPORTED AT SHEFR AMR WHERE EXPLOSIVES DAMAGED SEVERAL BUILDINGS. AN ELECTRICALLY DETONATED MINE, WHICH

EXPLODED ON A ROAD LEADING TO A POLICE BUILDING, SHOWERED DEBRIS ACROSS THE ENTRANCE.

AT KFAR VITKIN STATION FOUR TRUCKS AND THE CAMP'S OIL STORAGE FACILITIES WERE DAMAGED WHEN EXPLOSIVES WERE DETONATED IN A PARKING LOT.

THE CLANDESTINE RADIO "VOICE OF ISRAEL" SAID TODAY THAT THE MOTIVE OF THE ATTACKS WAS TO DESTROY INSTALLATIONS OF THE POLICE MOBILE FORCE, WHICH THE ANNOUNCER ASSERTED WERE "BUILT FOR THE OPPRESSION OF THE JEWS OF PALESTINE."

00307PES

SECOND LEAD CHINESE

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, FEB. 22 (AP)-THE THREE-STORY OFFICE AND BOOKSTORE OF THE COMMUNIST NEW CHINA DAILY NEWS WAS WRECKED TODAY BY INTRUDERS, AND COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN CHOU EN-LAI ANGRILY WARNED THAT UNLESS BETTER ORDER WAS MAINTAINED, THE COMMUNISTS WOULD REFUSE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

CHOU EN-LAI, NO. 2 COMMUNIST IN CHINA, BLAMED THE ASSAULT ON UNIDENTIFIED "DIEHARDS" OF THE KUOMINTANG, GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S NATIONAL GOVERNMENT PARTY, WHO WERE DISCONTENTED WITH THE RECENT UNIFICATION AGREEMENT.

CHOU PREDICTED FURTHER INCIDENTS, BUT SAID THE COMMUNISTS WOULD NOT SWERVE FROM THEIR GOAL OF PEACE AND DEMOCRACY.

A161KX

THE BUSINESS OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC DAILY, ORGAN OF THE THIRD-PARTY DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE, WAS WRECKED AT THE SAME TIME.

BOTH COMMUNISTS AND DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE LEADERS SAID THEY WOULD PROTEST TO THE GOVERNMENT AND DEMAND COMPENSATION.

THE COMMUNISTS SAID THE INTRUDERS BATTLED COMMUNIST EMPLOYEES FROM ROOM TO ROOM AND FLOOR TO FLOOR, SMASHING FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT AND HURLING IT FROM WINDOWS.

SHANGHAI, FEB. 22 (AP)-COMMUNICATIONS FROM THIS METROPOLIS WERE STOPPED FOR TWO HOURS TODAY BY A STRIKE OF MORE THAN 1,000 EMPLOYEES OF THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH AND RADIO ADMINISTRATIONS DEMANDING HIGHER WAGES.

THE STRIKERS, INCLUDING OPERATORS, REFUSED TO ACCEPT ANY MESSAGE BETWEEN 1 AND 3 P.M. (12 MID-2 A.M. EST) AND THEN RESTRICTED INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC TO PRESS AND OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

EMPRESS (330)PMS

BY TOM LAMBERT

TOKYO, FEB. 22-(AP)-THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN WALKED AMONG HER NATION'S SICK AND POOR TODAY. SHE SAW UNHAPPY, MISERABLE PEOPLE. SAISEKAI HOSPITAL AND CLINIC FOR THE DESTITUTE EVIDENTALLY HAD BEEN PREPARED FOR EMPRESS NAKAKO'S VISIT. BUT NO AMOUNT OF WORK COULD CONCEAL DIRTY WALLS, GLOOMY CORRIDORS, TATTERED LINOLEUM. NO

30.24-1217

AMOUNT OF PREPARATION COULD HIDE THE MISERY OF PATIENTS LYING ON UNKEMPT STRAW MATTRESSES COVERED WITH LUMPY BEDCLOTHES IN ROOMS WHERE RADIATORS STOOD UNUSED AND COLD.

THE EMPRESS' DEPARTURE FROM THE MOATED PALACE TO GIVE PERSONAL SOLACE TO THE VICTIMS OF JAPAN'S YEARS OF WAR FOLLOWED BY TWO DAYS EMPEROR HIROHITO'S UNPRECEDENTED TWO-DAY TOUR OF THE BOMB-FLATTENED TOKYO AREA.

SHE RODE DIRECTLY

EMPEROR HIROHITO'S UNPRECEDENTED TWO-DAY TOUR OF THE BOMB-FLATTENED TOKYO AREA.

SHE RODE DIRECTLY FROM THE PALACE TO THE HOSPITAL IN A BLACK MERCEDES-BENZ LIMOUSINE, MARKED WITH THE IMPERIAL GOLDEN CHRYSANTHEMUM. SHE WORE A BLUE DRESS WITH A TOUCH OF WHITE AT THE THROAT, A BLACK COAT WITH A FUR COLLAR, BLACK OXFORDS, AND BLACK GLOVES. HER HAIR WAS COIFFED AMERICAN STYLE, SOFTLY WAVED AND HELD IN PLACE BY BOBBY PINS AND A BLACK HAIRNET.

THE ROYAL PARTY INCLUDED PRINCE TAKAMATSU, SECOND ELDEST BROTHER OF HIROHITO.

SYMPATHETICALLY, THE EMPRESS ASKED ABOUT HOSPITAL CONDITIONS-- HOW THE PATIENTS WERE TREATED, HOW THEY WERE RESPONDING TO TREATMENT, IF THE BABIES SHE SAW WERE GETTING PROPER FEEDING.

SUPT. TAKEO KOYAMA TOLD HER THERE WAS NOT ENOUGH MILK OR MEDICINES AND THAT PATIENTS RESPONDED SLOWLY TO TREATMENT BECAUSE OF IMPROPER DIET.

THE EMPRESS TALKED WITH NURSES WHOSE HANDS WERE BLUE WITH COLD, WITH PATIENTS RESPECTFUL BUT RELUCTANT TO WITHDRAW FROM BEDCLOTHING COCOONS FROM WHICH THEY DERIVED SCANT WARMTH.

SHE WATCHED THE EXAMINATION OF AN ELDERLY WOMAN TWITCHING WITH COLD AND WITNESSED THE BANDAGING OF THE ARM OF A 13-YEAR-OLD BOY.

A MOTHER HERSELF, THE EMPRESS CLUCKED AT AN INFANT IN AN IRON CRIB, SMILED AT A SMALL BOY WHOSE RIGHT EAR WAS BANDAGED.

CONCLUDING THE HOSPITAL TOUR, SHE WENT TO THE ROOF. FOR BLOCKS IN EVERY DIRECTION THERE WERE EVIDENCES OF DESTRUCTION.

OVERHEAD AMERICAN AIRPLANES DRONED SLOWLY.

BELOW IN THE RUBBLE, JAPANESE ERECTED METAL SHACKS AND SMALL WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS--A CONQUERED PEOPLE ATTEMPTING TO RENEW THEIR LIVES.

WW725APS

TOKYO, FEB. 22-(AP)-LT. GEN. JOHN R. HODGE HAS DENIED A TASS (RUSSIAN) NEWS AGENCY CORRESPONDENT PERMISSION TO VISIT SOUTHERN KOREA UNTIL RUSSIAN COMMANDERS PERMIT AMERICAN NEWSMEN TO VISIT NORTHERN KOREA, AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID TODAY.

THE TASS CORRESPONDENT'S REQUEST WAS DIRECTED TO GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, WHICH RELAYED IT TO HODGE AS COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE IN SOUTHERN KOREA. A THEATER COMMANDER HAS AUTHORITY TO GRANT OR DENY ACCREDITATION WITH TRAVEL PRIVILEGES.

IT WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY THAT THE REQUEST WAS MADE FOR MARSHOWSKI, THE FIRST RUSSIAN NEWSMAN TO APPLY FOR ACCREDITATION IN THE AMERICAN ZONE IN KOREA.

WW443APS

FOOD

WASHINGTON, FEB. 22-(AP)-THE NATION'S VICTORY GARDENERS WERE CALLED ON TODAY TO DUPLICATE THEIR YEOMAN WARTIME SERVICE AND HELP RELIEVE THE POSTWAR GLOBAL FOOD SHORTAGES.

THE APPEAL CAME FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN WHO SAID URGENT NEEDS ABROAD "FOR FOOD FROM THIS COUNTRY EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTINUED EFFORT TO ADD TO OUR TOTAL FOOD SUPPLY."

THE STRINGENT FOOD OUTLOOK ALSO WAS STRESSED BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ANDERSON IN A SIMULTANEOUS STATEMENT LATE YESTERDAY. HE SUMMONED THE NATION'S FARMERS TO INCREASE THEIR 1946 FOODSTUFF PLANTING BY MORE THAN 3,200,000 ACRES.

"THE SITUATION, HE DECLARED, 'CALLS FOR A CONTINUED ALL-OUT PRODUCTION EFFORT' EVEN THOUGH THIS 'WILL MEAN A HEAVY STRAIN ON THE SOIL AND A DELAY IN FARMERS' RECONVERSION TOWARD A PEACETIME PATTERN OF SOIL MANAGEMENT."

IN CONGRESS, MEANWHILE, PRICE ASPECT OF FOOD PRODUCTS VIED FOR ATTENTION, WITH SUBSIDIES AND CEILINGS TO THE FORE. TWO REPUBLICAN SENATORS -- TAFT OF OHIO AND HICKENLOOPER OF IOWA -- SUGGESTED TO NEWSMEN THAT A PROGRAM SHOULD BE CONSIDERED NOW FOR "TAPERING OFF" FOOD SUBSIDIES, CURRENTLY COSTING THE GOVERNMENT \$1,500,000,000 ANNUALLY.

BUT ARE APPREHENSIVE THAT IT WOULD BE AN ECONOMIC SHOCK TO THE COUNTRY IF SUBSIDIES WERE CUT OFF OVERNIGHT. WISER TO END THEM GRADUALLY. WOULD MEAN HIGHER PRICE SIGNS IN THE ELIMINATION OF SUBSIDIES.

GROCERY STORES. THE SUBSIDY ON BUTTER, FOR INSTANCE, IS ABOUT 15 CENTS A POUND. THAT ON MEAT ABOUT SIX CENTS (D-C) ANNOUNCED THAT HIS SPECIAL HOUSE FOOD INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE WILL CONFER SOON WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF OPA AND THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT ON RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE DAIRY INDUSTRY THAT PRICE CONTROLS FOR ITS PRODUCTS BE ABOLISHED.

THE COMMITTEE HAS BEEN HEARING WITNESSES WHO HAVE BEEN VIRTUALLY UNANIMOUS IN CONTENDING THAT DAIRY PRODUCTION WILL CONTINUE TO DECLINE UNLESS PRICE BOOSTS MAKE IT MORE LUCRATIVE FOR THE DAIRYMEN. OPA CEILINGS ALSO CAME UNDER ATTACK TODAY BY BEET SUGAR PROCESSORS, WHO CLAIM THEY ARE NOT ALLOWED WHAT THEY ARE ENTITLED TO UNDER THE PRICE CONTROL ACT AND THE STABILIZATION ACT.

A5WX

SENATOR MURDOCK (D-UTAH) FROM SUGAR BEET COUNTRY WAS NOT TOO OPTIMISTIC THAT PROCESSORS WOULD BE ABLE TO INCREASE THE CONSUMER SUPPLY OF SUGAR THIS YEAR, BUT HE NOTED IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE INDUSTRY HAD BEEN ABLE TO UP BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION IN 1945 "AND I HOPE WE CAN INCREASE 1946 OVER 1945." EFFECT TODAY A BAN ON THE USE OF CANE ALCOHOL FOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. THE CIVIL PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION SAID THE REASON WAS TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL MOLASSES -- THE SOURCE OF CANE ALCOHOL -- FOR MORE ESSENTIAL USES. "URGENTLY NEEDED" TO INCREASE PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL, "WHICH HAS WIDESPREAD INDUSTRIAL

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USES AND IS ALSO IN URGENT DEMAND FOR CATTLE FEED.

MR. TRUMAN RALLIED VICTORY GARDENERS BACK TO THE COLORS IN A STATEMENT ISSUED AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH AGRICULTURE SECRETARY ANDERSON.

"DURING THE WAR PERIOD," HE DECLARED, "GARDENING FURTHER DEMONSTRATED ITS VALUE TO OUR PEOPLE IN MANY WAYS. THE SPLENDID RESPONSE TO THE APPEAL FOR MORE HOME-PRODUCED FOOD WAS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN MAKING IT POSSIBLE DURING THE WAR FOR THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY TO BE BETTER FED THAN BEFORE THE WAR WHILE SUPPLYING THE BEST-FED FIGHTING FORCES IN THE WORLD AND PROVIDING ESSENTIAL FOOD SUPPLIES TO OUR ALLIES. THE THREAT OF STARVATION IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD AND THE URGENT NEED FOR FOOD FROM THIS COUNTRY EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTINUED EFFORT TO ADD TO OUR TOTAL FOOD SUPPLY THIS YEAR."

VH238A2S

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (440)

(CX) THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO SETTLE THE CRIPPLING GENERAL MOTORS STRIKE WENT INTO THE STRETCH DRIVE YESTERDAY (FRIDAY).

"THERE WILL BE A 'YES' OR 'NO' FROM EACH SIDE ON ALL ISSUES BY MIDNIGHT," SAID SPECIAL FEDERAL MEDIATOR JAMES F. DEWEY AS REPRESENTATIVES OF MANAGEMENT AND THE 175,000 STRIKING CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS WENT INTO A NEW HUDDLE IN DETROIT ON THE QUESTION OF WAGES AND OTHER CONTRACT ISSUES.

MEANWHILE, AT HOUSTON, TEX., THE AFL BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL ANNOUNCED PLANS FOR A COMPLETE TIEUP OF WATER PLANTS, SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANTS, THE CITY'S GAS PLANT AND FIRE, POLICE AND TRAFFIC SIGNALS, IN A DISPUTE OVER WAGES. THE COUNCIL, IN CALLING A SYMPATHY WALKOUT, ACCUSED CITY OFFICIALS OF "LOCKING OUT" STRIKING CITY WORKERS AND OF "CAUSTIC AND INSULTING REMARKS AND THREATS."

THE HOUSTON CITY COUNCIL MET IN AN EMERGENCY SESSION, ADOPTING A MOTION TO SEEK AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE STRIKERS AND AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO SEEK WHATEVER HELP HE NEEDED FROM THE STATE, EVEN TO THE EXTENT OF ASKING THE GOVERNOR TO DECLARE MARTIAL LAW IF THE SITUATION WARRANTS IT.

IN THE GENERAL MOTORS DEVELOPMENTS, DEWEY FIRST TOLD REPORTERS HE EXPECTED THE OPPOSING SIDES TO "REACH AGREEMENT ON ALL ISSUES, INCLUDING WAGES, TODAY." LATER, HOWEVER, HE SAID HE DID NOT MEAN HE FORESAW A FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE BY MIDNIGHT.

THE QUESTION OF WAGES AND OF PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS ON A SENIORITY BASIS REMAINED AMONG THE FINAL ISSUES TO BE SETTLED.

UAW VICE PRESIDENT WALTER P. REUTHER SAID THE UNION WAS STANDING BY ITS DEMAND FOR A 19 1/2 CENTS HOURLY WAGE BOOST. THE COMPANY HAS OFFERED 13 1/2 CENTS.

WITH SOME 970,000 STILL IDLE IN LABOR DISPUTES, OTHER DEVELOPMENTS ON THE LABOR FRONT INCLUDED:

PROGRESSIVE MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA ANNOUNCED THEY HAVE REQUESTED REOPENING OF WAGE CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE COAL PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION OF ILLINOIS. THE UNION CLAIMS SOME 17,000 ILLINOIS MEMBERS. JOHN L. LEWIS HAS SUMMONED THE UMWA POLICY COMMITTEE TO A MEETING MARCH 11, PRESUMABLY FOR THE SAME PURPOSE.

UNDATED ASIATIC (350)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(FX) MUTINOUS INDIAN SAILORS ABOARD A 1,000-TON SLOOP IN NORTH-WEST INDIA'S KARACHI HARBOR WERE FORCED BY BRITISH SHORE BATTERIES TO SURRENDER TODAY WHILE IN BOMBAY, TO THE SOUTH. MACHINEGUNS FIRED ON MOBS RIOTING IN SYMPATHY WITH THE STRIKING SEAMEN. THE HMIS HINDUSTAN SURRENDERED AFTER BEING UNDER FIRE 25 MINUTES.

A REUTERS DISPATCH SAID FOUR WERE KILLED, INCLUDING TWO BRITISH SOLDIERS, 25 WERE INJURED AND THAT BRITISH PARATROOPERS HAD TAKEN COMMAND OF THE SHIP. A COMMUNIQUE SAID FOUR ROUNDS OF HEAVY NAVAL FIRE WERE HEARD, PRESUMABLY FROM THE HINDUSTAN, AND STRAY SHELLS LANDED IN THE KARACHI CANTONMENT AREA. BOMBAY WAS DESCRIBED AS IN A STATE OF "ABSOLUTE REBELLION." THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED ESTABLISHMENT THERE OF AN ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOUTHERN INDIAN COMMAND UNDER LT. GEN. R. M. M. LOCKHART. HEAVY ARTILLERY WAS RUSHED TO THE CITY AS MOBS SURGED THROUGH THE STREETS FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE DAY. WHILE A SQUADRON OF PLANES FLEW HIGH OVERHEAD, TWO SMALL BRITISH NAVAL VESSELS STEAMED INTO BOMBAY HARBOR. AT DAWN THE "CEASE FIRE" FLAG WAS BEING FLOWN BY 10 SMALL WARSHIPS CONTROLLED BY MUTINOUS INDIANS IN THE HARBOR.

IN CALCUTTA, TRAM AND BUS SERVICE WAS DISRUPTED BY DEMONSTRATIONS.

VIOLENCE FLARED ALSO IN CHUNGKING, WHERE INTRUDERS WRECKED THE THREE-STORY DOWNTOWN OFFICE OF THE COMMUNIST NEW CHINA DAILY NEWS AND THE BUSINESS OFFICES OF THE DEMOCRATIC DAILY, ORGAN OF A POLITICAL FACTION WHICH HAS BEEN PROTESTING GOVERNMENT POLICY IN MANCHURIA.

THE INCIDENTS OCCURRED AFTER MORE THAN 10,000 CHINESE STUDENTS MARCHED THROUGH CHUNGKING STREETS DEMANDING THAT RUSSIA "QUIT MANCHURIA." SOME CARRIED BANNERS DECLARING "RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA WILL CAUSE WORLD WAR 3."

IN JAPAN, OCCUPATION DEVELOPMENTS WERE MARKED BY A GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT THAT RESIGNATIONS HAD BEEN ASKED FOR POLITICAL PARTY LEADERS REGARDING AS ULTRA-NATIONALIST. SUCH LEADERS ALSO WERE ASKED TO WITHDRAW FROM POLITICAL ACTIVITY. GENERAL MACARTHUR DIRECTED THE PURGE OF ULTRA-NATIONALISTS JAN. 4. THE GOVERNMENT PREVIOUSLY DECREED THAT MORE THAN HALF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY NOT SEEK OFFICE.

MEANWHILE, JAPAN'S EMPRESS NAGAKO VISITED SAISEKAI HOSPITAL IN TOKYO AND WAS TOLD THE INSTITUTION LACKED MEDICINES AND MILK. AND NURSES WERE SHIVERING WITH COLD.

WW733APS

Bombay Riots Take 200 Lives In Three Days

**Civilian Crowds Disperse
After Night of Street
Fighting.**

TROOPS FIRE ON MOBS

**Gandhi Appeals to Indian
Populace to Restore
Order in City.**

BOMBAY, Sunday, Feb. 24.—(AP) Two hundred persons were killed or injured during a night of rioting and clashes between British troops and civilians which subsided only in the dawn hours today after soldiers opened fire on surging mobs in the Dadar suburb area of northern Bombay.

Police said many of the night's casualties were fatalities and that "many" bodies were still in Bombay hospitals awaiting removal to morgues. The unofficial casualty list, not including the night's toll, for the three days of bitter street fighting included 250 dead and "well over 1,300" injured.

Gunfire and street rioting was confined almost entirely to northern sections of the city during the night and elsewhere Bombay was quiet.

Gandhi Appeals For Quiet

The latest outbreak came after Mohandas K. Gandhi had appealed to Indians to end "this thoughtless orgy of violence," and after the surrender Saturday morning of Indian sailors whose mutiny on Thursday had touched off disorders here and in other cities.

Several hundred troops had been rushed into the Dadar area Saturday, and field pieces were mounted. The suburb was described as tense after a textile mill and a train had been set on fire.

Crowds had seized control of a four square mile area in northern Bombay, where the main rioting had moved from the downtown section.

Bombay hospitals estimated that 210 persons had been killed and more than 1,200 injured in the three days of rioting.

British troops and police fired on the rioting crowds more than a dozen times. Sympathy strikes, in which 300,000 workers took part, were called here and in Calcutta.

Additional Troops Arrive

A British communique said Saturday night that additional army forces had been brought into Bombay.

Heavy firing was reported last night in the mill area, encompassed for the first time in the curfew, which is in effect from 7:30 p. m. until 6:30 a. m. Several hundred troops moved into the area. Police said curfew violators would be shot on sight.

Gandhi, spiritual leader of millions of Indians and an advocate of passive means to gain nationalist goals, issued his appeal at Poona.

"Mutiny in the navy and what is following are not in any sense of the term non-violent," he said.

"Let it not be said that the Indians of the Congress (party) spoke to the world of winning swaraj (home rule) through non-violent action and belied the words in action—and that, too, at a critical period of her life."

A British communique said that the ships and guns on the vessels aboard which the Indian sailors mutinied were being demobilized and small arms removed "without incident."

Seamen Remain on Ships

The striking seamen remained aboard the vessels, and were being issued rations, the communique added. Surrender was denoted by raising a black flag, in accord with orders of the naval commander, Vice Adm. Sir John Godfrey.

An examination of the Castle Rock barracks ashore, where barricaded sailors fought a long rifle

duel with the British troops, showed one Indian sailor killed and two wounded, the communique added. Previously an escapee had reported that 200 mutineers were killed in the gun fight.

The surrender of the sailors both ashore and afloat, estimated at 12,000 men, took place at 9 a. m. Saturday.

Maulana Abul Halam Azad, president of the Indian National Congress, said he had received assurance from the British commander-in-chief in India, Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, that there would be no mass punishment of the sailors, and that all legitimate grievance would be sympathetically considered.

The sailors demanded increased pay, better food, speedier demobilization and disciplinary action against the commander of H.M.I. S. Talwar for alleged improper treatment of seamen.

Indian crowds in Bombay were reported in control of a four-square mile area in northern Bombay, where a railway station was set on fire.

The office of the provincial directorate of information declared at 6 p. m. that the rioting situation "appeared to be improving as the disorders move north," away from the heart of the city.

Two hours earlier, however, Deputy Police Commissioner A. E. Caffin had commented that "the situation is about half as bad as yesterday at this time, and that means very bad, indeed."

Fighting in Mill Area

A communique from southern command advanced headquarters in Bombay said there was "serious fighting" in the Bombay mill area but "on the whole the situation shows improvement."

"Peace squads" were sent into trouble areas by the Congress party urging all Indians to return to their homes.

Gunfire rang out in many sections of the city for the third straight day.

The crowds threw up flaming barricades to block traffic. Trees were uprooted or cut down to feed the fires. Bundles of straw and sticks and in some cases furniture from looted buildings also were used.

The army mounted field pieces in the suburb of Dadar, where one wing of a textile mill and four cars of an electric train had been set on fire. There were no reports that the field pieces had opened fire in the area, which was gripped by dangerous tension.

Banks remained a favorite tar-

get. The Princes street branch of Lloyds bank was broken into and set ablaze. The Imperial Bank of India branch at Abdul Rahman was looted and rioters attempted to smash the safe.

Crowds would form, shouting and hurling stones, do what damage they could, then melt away at the appearance of armed forces.

Looters, Arson Suspects Held

One police station in Bombay said its men had arrested 150 persons up to 1:30 p. m. for arson and looting. British troops were operating in the city as if on a wartime basis.

Meanwhile in Karachi, 580 miles up the Arabian sea coast from Bombay, police used tear gas and fired three rounds in an attempt to disperse a crowd of more than 2,000 assembled in defiance of an order prohibiting public gatherings.

In Calcutta Communist flags flew with Congress party and Moslem emblems at a rally at which speakers blamed the British and Indian governments for unrest in Bombay and Karachi. Resolutions protesting shootings at both cities were adopted.

Street cars were halted in Calcutta by a one-day strike of transportation workers called in sympathy with the Indian seamen. Ranen Sen, member of the All-India Trade Union Congress, said 50,000 workers were out.

In New Delhi the Central Legislative assembly adopted by a 74-70 vote a motion of censure charging the Indian government with mishandling the strike in Bombay. Karachi and other centers. The motion was put by the Congress party.

Gandhi Makes Plea For End Of 'Orgy Of Violence'

Bombay, Feb. 23 (AP)—The British announced breaking of the Royal Indian Navy mutiny both ashore and afloat at Bombay today amid continuing disorders.

As strikes developed here and in Calcutta, Mohandas K. Gandhi appealed to his countrymen to end "this thoughtless orgy of violence."

Casualties in Bombay since the beginning of the riots

Thursday were estimated from city hospital reports to total 210 killed and more than 1,200 injured. Of these, 75 civilians were killed and 250 injured today up to 4 P.M. (5:30 A.M., E.S.T.). Two constables were killed and 50 policemen were wounded.

British troops and Indian police were battling street mobs.

"Improvement" Noted

"On the whole," said the British communique issued in Bombay, "the situation shows improvement. Today rioting occurred in some areas of the city and there has been serious rioting in the mill area."

General headquarters in New Delhi announced that the striking Indian seamen, numbering almost 12,000, both in barricaded barracks in Bombay and aboard score of small war vessels in the harbor, had yielded unconditionally at 9 A.M. (10:30 P.M. Friday night, E.S.T.).

No-Revenge Promise

A communique issued later by Lieut. Gen. R. M. Lockhart's advance headquarters here said the mutineer-held vessels had signified their "desire to surrender unconditionally." The seamen were assured by a high naval officer that there would be no vindictive treatment of individuals involved, it said. The bulletin added that 1,200 Royal Indian Air Force men were still refusing to work, but that there had been no incidents involving them.

Gandhi, spiritual leader of India's millions of untouchables and an advocate of passive means to gain nationalist ends, issued at Poona his appeal for an end to violence. He said the "mutiny in the Navy and what is following is not in any sense of the term non-violent action."

"Critical Period"

"Let it not be said that the India of the Congress (party) spoke to the world of winning swaraj (home rule) through non-violent action and belied her words in action—and that, too, at a critical period in her life," Gandhi said in his message, transmitted by Reuter.

300,000 on Strike.

The mutineers had struck for increased pay, better food, speedier demobilization and disciplinary action against the commander of H. M. I. S. Talwar for alleged improper treatment of seamen.

About 300,000 Indian workers were reported involved in the Bombay and Calcutta strikes. These had been called in sympathy with the naval mutineers.

British troops fired repeatedly today on crowds swarming the streets in the cotton mill area of Bombay. Rioters burned military vehicles, a textile mill and a train, set up street barricades and looted shops. Elsewhere in the city there were isolated outbreaks, and two persons were killed and several wounded when the police fired on a crowd attacking a Salvation Army building in the center of the city.

Deputy Police Commissioner A. E. Caffin commented at 4 P.M.: "The situation is about half as bad as yesterday at this time, and that means very bad indeed."

The office of the Provincial Directorate of Information said two hours later that the rioting situation "appears to be improving as the disorders move north"—away from the city's heart.

Banks Looted

Gunfire rang out repeatedly. Banks and some business houses were targets of window smashers. The Princess Street branch of Lloyds Bank was set afire. The Imperial Bank of India branch at Abdul Rahman was looted and rioters attempted to break into its safe.

Police Commissioner H. E. Butler widened the curfew area to embrace most of the southern half of Bombay and made the curfew effective from 7:30 P.M. to 6:30 A.M., compared to last night's 9-to-6 order. Pedestrians moving during curfew hours were ordered fired upon on sight.

"This curfew will be enforced,"

the commissioner said.

Warning On Barricades

A companion order warned that any person establishing barricades in the streets, a device for halting

traffic, was "liable to be shot on sight."

One police station alone said its men had arrested 105 persons up to 1:30 P.M. for looting and arson.

British troops operated as if on a wartime basis. Showers of stones were sporadically hurled at both troops and police. Usually the mobs melted away at the appearance of the armed forces, but sometimes they tried to stand their ground.

The military disclosed that it had dispatched light field guns to the suburb of Dadar, where incendiaryism had broken out, but there were no reports the crews had opened fire.

Indian crowds were reported in control of a four-square-mile area in north Bombay, where the Mahim railway station was set on fire. Fifty-three Government grain shops in Bombay were reported burned or looted since Thursday night.

Karachi Demonstration

In Karachi, 580 miles up the coast, demonstrators defied police who sought to move them from the Iqbal Maidan (open space). The officers fired twice. The crowd stoned police vans moving up reinforcements.

Communist flags flew with Congress party and Moslem emblems at a Calcutta rally in which speakers blamed the British and Indian governments for the unrest in Bombay and Karachi and adopted a resolution protesting the shootings at both cities.

A one-day strike of transportation workers in sympathy with the Indian seamen here halted street cars in Calcutta and but few trains moved. Ranen Sen, a member of the All-India Trade Union Congress, said 50,000 workers, mainly from the transport services, were out in that first city of India.

British troops fired repeatedly today on crowds swarming the streets in the cotton mill area of Bombay. Rioters burned military vehicles, a textile mill and a train, set up street barricades and looted shops.

Salvation Army Attacked

Elsewhere in the city there were isolated outbreaks. Two persons were killed and several were wounded when police fired on a crowd attacking a Salvation Army building in the center of the city.

The early morning hours were relatively quiet, but tension mounted as the day progressed, and police and military personnel conceded that the situation was dangerous. Butler said conditions were

30.24 - 12.19

"troublesome, very troublesome." By mid-morning crowds were surging through the business district, looting banks and shops. Fires were started in the central section of the city and fire engines raced through the streets. Armored cars were used in a vain attempt to restore order. Gunfire crackled repeatedly.

No trains were operating out of the main railway terminal and twenty armed policemen stood guard there.

Railway, pottery and tram workers paraded, carrying Congress

party, Moslem League and Communist flags.

Train Service Stops

In Calcutta, tram and railway workers walked out for one day in sympathy with the demonstrations here. Calcutta tram service was at a standstill and railway transportation was almost paralyzed.

The report said 300 sailors had been arrested from the 1,000-ton sloop HMIS Hindustan, which surrendered yesterday after a 25-minute battle with shore guns.

[Reuters said a ban had been imposed in Karachi on the assembly of more than five persons, and that processions and larger meetings had been prohibited indefinitely.]

Custody Of Mutineers

The ships in Bombay harbor surrendered after raising a black flag, in accordance with orders of Vice Admiral J. H. Godfrey. Small boats were said to be ferrying the mutineers from their ships to the shore, where they were reported taken into custody by troops and moved away in jeeps.

The mutiny started Monday when the Indian sailors went on strike, alleging they were not treated equally with white members of the service in pay, promotions, food, clothing, shelter and other matters. The rioting in Bombay yesterday was termed the worst in the city's history and was officially described as "absolute rebellion."

One police officer who visited the morgues said they were "filled with bodies—a terrible sight."

Effect Of Curfew

At 9 P.M. curfew imposed by the British on the troubled sections of the city was only partially observed. Troops, under orders to shoot to kill persons who violated the curfew, fired rifle volleys in the area of the Jhaveri Bazaar.

At New Delhi, the Legislative Assembly prepared for a discussion of the riots. The debate will occur on a motion for a resolution for adjournment, sponsored by the Congress party. The motion, if approved, would be a vote of censure for the Government.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, pres-

ident of the All-India Congress party, said he had been assured by General Sir Claude Auchinleck, British commander in chief in India, that no vindictive action would be taken in connection with the strike and that all legitimate grievances would be examined sympathetically.

The Congress party president pleaded for a calm and peaceful atmosphere in the interests of India and said he hoped all parties would keep this in view.

GANDHI ASKS END OF VIOLENCE

London, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Reuters said in a dispatch from Poona, India, today that Mohandas K. Gandhi had appealed to his countrymen in India to stop "this thoughtless orgy of violence," declaring:

"The mutiny in the navy and what is following it is not in any sense of the word a non-violent action."

"Let it not be said that the India of Congress (Indian National Congress Party) spoke to the world of winning swaraj (home rule) through non-violent action and belied her words in action—and that too at a critical period in her life."

"Inasmuch as a single person is compelled to shout 'Jai Hind' (Victory for India) or any popular slogan, a nail is driven into the coffin of Swara."

"The combination between Hindus, Moslems and others for the purpose of violent action is unholy. It will lead and probably is a preparation for mutual violence—bad for India and the world."

India Government Is Censured

New Delhi, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—The Central Legislative Assembly adopted, 74-40, today a motion of censure charging the Government with mishandling the strike of Royal Indian Navy seamen in Bombay, Karachi and other centers.

The vote on the Congress party motion came after the tense assembly heard Philip Mason, Secretary of War in the Indian Government, announce that there would be two inquiries into the strike—one by the military and another in which legislators would participate.

Russians Accuse China of Raids In Manchuria

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 24.—(AP) The Moscow radio said early today that remnants of Japanese troops in Manchuria had been carrying out large-scale "bandit" attacks on Soviet forces since mid-November, "with the help and leadership of reactionary elements in China itself."

The broadcast was the first apparent Russian reaction to growing agitation in China for the evacuation of Russian forces from Manchuria.

Charge Anti-Soviet Activity

Quoting Tass dispatches from Manchuria, the Moscow radio said the "reactionaries" sent their representatives to Russian-occupied territory "to develop their activity against the Soviet Union."

"The bandit forces consist for the most part of Japanese officers and men of the former puppet army of Manchukuo and many of the bandits, arrested by Soviet authorities, declare they are members of Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist party), which they joined in 1945," the broadcast said.

"They also declare that their units were formed for a fight against the democratic organizations of China and that they receive their orders x x x from a

center that was especially created for this criminal activity."

Soviet Officials Killed

The radio said Soviet officials and troops had been killed in attacks in Mukden, Tsitsihar and other cities and in several incidents since Feb. 1 in Harbin.

The broadcast did not charge that the Chinese government was directly involved, but declared it "clearly supported the reactionary press in libellous attempts" to blame the Red army command for the murder of a Chinese engineer in January.

"In leaflets being distributed by the bandit groups in many towns in Manchuria are contained calls for the destruction of Soviet military officials and also of Chinese co-operating with the Red army," the broadcast asserted.

"Progressive elements in Manchuria, sincerely attempting to strengthen friendly relations between China and the Soviet Union are indignant at the crimes of Chinese reactionaries acting together with Japanese followers."

BLAUSTEIN GIVES AIMS OF PARLEY

Head Of U.S. Delegation To
Anglo-Jewish Conference

London, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Jacob Blaustein, of Baltimore, chief American delegate to the Anglo-Jewish Association Conference, said today that representatives from fifteen countries hoped to find a means to ease the plight of homeless European Jews.

"Improving the status of displaced Jews, as well as those in their own countries who have not yet been re-established, and assisting the migration of those who cannot or do not want to remain in Europe, will be one of our chief concerns," Mr. Blaustein told the first session.

Queen at Children's Concert

LONDON, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—The Robert Mayer concerts for children, interrupted by the war, were resumed today with Queen Elizabeth and the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose among interested auditors of Handel's "Water Music" and works by Elgar and Brahms.

British Army Prisoners Riot

ALDERSHOT, England, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Mobile troops were called out tonight to quell a disturbance among 300 British Army prisoners in the detention camp in the military barracks here. An army spokesman said two men had been injured and some buildings damaged during the disturbance, which started when prisoners began throwing tableware during the evening meal.

Nazi Chiefs Bid Churchill and Daladier Testify

Goering and Ribbentrop
Want Judges to Call 54
Witnesses for the Defense

NUERNBERG, Feb. 23.—Hermann Goering and Joachim von Ribbentrop asked today that Winston Churchill and Edouard Daladier be summoned to testify that Nazi leaders had tried to prevent war, and Ribbentrop quoted

Churchill as having declared that "England would not come too strong."

Through counsel the two Nazi leaders requested the International Military Tribunal to bring fifty-four persons, including the former British and French Prime Ministers, to Nuernberg as defense witnesses in the war-crimes trial of twenty-two ranking Nazis.

If all their requests were granted—which seems extremely unlikely—the distinguished witnesses would include former Allied foreign ministers and ambassadors, the cream of Germany's military commanders and even some of Ribbentrop's old associates in the liquor business.

Goering's counsel is expected to open the first case for the defense within ten days.

Ribbentrop's request said that he had talked with Churchill at an unspecified time in the 1930s "about the necessity of the creation of friendly relations between Germany and England." He said he told Churchill that "a strong Germany, which was about to become a reality, represented the strongest support for England's empire."

"At that time," Ribbentrop's request continued, "Churchill replied to these statements that England was intelligent and experienced enough to get other powers on England's side if Germany should become too strong. On this occasion Churchill stated unmistakably that England would destroy Germany if she should become too strong."

Dr. Otto Stahmer, counsel for Goering, said the defense would attempt to prove that Goering had tried until the last minute to avert war with Britain in 1939. He asked as a witness a Swedish engineer, Birger Dahlerus, of Stockholm, who was described as an intermediary between Goering and British leaders just before the war broke out.

Defense counsel also challenged the prosecution's charge that Germany had violated the Versailles treaty and demanded an opportunity to seek to prove that German infractions of the treaty were in "retaliation" for those by Allied powers.

Immediately, the Soviet chief prosecutor, Lieutenant General Roman Rudenko, objected: "This is a trial of the main Nazi war criminals. It would indeed be a gross violation of the tribunal's charter to dwell on problems which have nothing to do with the charges we are investigating."

Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, acting

chief British prosecutor, declared: "For the defense to say other people did the same thing is entirely irrelevant. Standards are laid down by the Hague Convention and . . . it is no answer, even if true, that some one else committed breaches."

Churchill Sought As Witness At Nazi Trials

Nuernberg, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Former Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop requested today that the international military tribunal produce Winston Churchill as a witness and "declared Churchill told him before the war that 'England would destroy Germany if she should become too strong.'"

The former British Prime Minister headed a list of 38 Britons, Germans and French requested by Ribbentrop through counsel with the qualification that more names would be added later.

donderry, Beaverbrook and Vansittart, former British Lord Lorton, former French Premier Edouard Daladier and former French Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet.

Tells Of Churchill Visit

Ribbentrop asserted that he took the opportunity when Churchill visited the German Embassy in London at an unspecified date in the 1930's to talk to him "about the necessity of the creation of friendly relations between Germany and England."

In his request to the tribunal Ribbentrop said that he "mainly told Churchill that a strong Germany which was now about to become a reality represented the strongest support for England's Empire."

Ribbentrop's request continued: "At that time Churchill replied to these statements that England was intelligent and experienced enough to get other powers on England's side if Germany should become too strong. On this occasion Churchill stated unmistakably that England would destroy Germany if she should become too strong."

Hess Calls For Four

Contrasting with the spectacular personalities which Ribbentrop and Hermann Goering notified the court were necessary to their defense, the attorney for Rudolf Hess mentioned only four names, including Hess's brother, Alfred. The attorney said Alfred now was in an internment camp, but as a former Gauleiter in charge of the foreign

organization of the Nazi party, he could testify whether it was used for fifth-column activities.

Supplied with a stream of note from Goering in the prisoners' box, Nazi defense counsel challenged a basic Allied accusation that Germany had violated the Versailles treaty.

Taking up the question of crimes committed during wartime, defense attorneys demanded that the international military tribunal give them an opportunity to attempt to prove that German infractions were in "retaliation" for those by the Allied powers.

Briton, Russian Object

The defense moves drew sharp objections from the Soviet chief prosecutor, Lieut. Gen. Roman Rudenko, and the acting British chief prosecutor, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe.

"This is a trial of the main Nazi war criminals," Rudenko declared. "It would indeed be a gross violation of the tribunal's charter to dwell on problems which have nothing to do with the charges we are investigating."

"Irrelevant," Briton Says

Sir David said that "for the defense to say other people did the same thing is entirely irrelevant." He added: "Standards are laid down by the Hague convention and . . . it is no answer, even if true, that someone else had committed breaches."

Earlier the international military tribunal, which is trying 22 Nazi leaders on war-crimes charges, heard attorneys for Goering claim that the former Reichsmarshal tried up to the last minute to avert hostilities with Britain in 1939.

While the No. 1 Nazi prisoner alternately chuckled and scowled at legal developments in a tense session, his attorney, Dr. Ott Stahmer, outlined the alleged pro-British activities which the defense would attempt to prove.

Want Swede To Testify

Attorneys for other defendants joined with Stahmer in a demand that the tribunal produce as a witness a Swedish engineer, Birger Dahlerus, of Stockholm, who was described as an intermediary between Goering and British leaders in the war crisis seven years ago.

Stahmer asserted that Dahlerus, at Goering's instigation, met with six British political figures beginning in August, 1939, in Sweden and later in the month "negotiated repeatedly in London with Lord Halifax, Alexander Cadogan and other Foreign Office representatives in order to obtain a peaceable solution of the Polish-German conflict and avoid war."

Saw British Ambassador

Stahmer said Dahlerus also had negotiated with the British Ambassador in Berlin, had called upon the Polish Ambassador and had been present when Goering and the

British Ambassador discussed the crisis on the evening of August 31, 1939.

He was said to know that Goering on September 4, 1939, had declared he "would under no circumstances be the first to undertake aggressive acts against England."

Decision Delayed

The tribunal reserved decision whether to summon Dahlerus in person but pointed out he already had answered 62 written questions for Stahmer.

Stahmer told the tribunal Goering's case would depend on testimony from sixteen persons, including Lord Halifax.

The tribunal approved appearance of Luftwaffe General Karl Bodenschatz as a witness for Goering.

ARMY REDEPLOYMENT SLOWED BY STRIKES

FRANKFORT, Germany, Feb. 23 (AP) Staff officers at U.S. Army headquarters said today the shipment of troops home from Europe was almost halted during the first half of February and attributed this mainly to "general labor unrest" in the United States.

Brig. Gen. George S. Eyster, Redeployment Chief, said the Army had taken new shipping measures and all but 8,000 of the 85,000 men originally scheduled to sail in February would leave the European theater by the end of the month. The 8,000 left over, he predicted, will be on their way home the first week in March and the March quota of 82,500 will be met.

Eyster said 22,000 men had been affected by the tugboat strike in New York and labor difficulties over the United States which indirectly kept a number of ships in drydock awaiting repair parts. He said some soldiers had been held up as much as thirty days in the German port of Bremerhaven owing to the shipping slowdown. The Army hopes the situation will be met by plans to load Victory ships to the full capacity of 1,500 men instead of 1,000 until the redeployment machinery is unclogged, he said.

Heidelberg Cancels Nazi Degrees

FRANKFORT AM MAIN, Feb. 23 (AP)—Heidelberg University announced today that it was canceling all honorary degrees issued during the Nazi regime.

Stalin, Zhukov Call For More Might

Moscow, Feb. 23 (AP)—Generalissimo Stalin and Marshal Georgi Zhukov told the Red Army on its 28th birthday today that it must not rest on its laurels, but must strengthen its military might.

Stalin, in a message of the day, said that the army should "guard the peaceful creative labor of the Soviet people . . . and make the boundaries of our country unattainable for enemies."

Army Seen As Great Influence

The army newspaper Red Star devoted two thirds of a page to an article by Zhukov in which he said Red Army "experience is so rich and diverse that for years it will have an enormous effect on the development of contemporary military science."

All newspapers printed Stalin's order on the front page, along with a picture of him in a new style jacket. The radio repeated his order many times.

Eisenhower Sends Message

Guns in the capitals of the Soviet's sixteen republics were to fire twenty volleys today at Stalin's order, in honor of the Army.

Gen. A. I. Antonov, chief of staff of the Red Army, received a message of congratulation from General Eisenhower, chief of staff of the United States Army.

MacArthur At Celebration

Tokyo, Feb. 23 (AP)—General MacArthur and two of his top commanders, in response to an invitation, today spent half an hour at the Russian Embassy celebration of Red Army day.

With MacArthur were Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commander of the 8th Army, and Lieut. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, commander of air forces in the Pacific. They were invited by Lieut. Gen. Kozma Nikolaevich Derevyanko, leader of the Russian colony.

Among others attending were members of the British Embassy staff and the newly arrived commander of British occupation forces, Lieut. Gen. John Northcutt.

Marshall Salutes Red Army

Shanghai, Feb. 23 (AP)—General Marshall, the United States presidential envoy to China, saluted the Red Army on its twenty-eighth anniversary today in a statement to V. A. Chilikin, publisher of the Russian Daily News.

"This year, for the first time since June of 1941, the Red Army observes the anniversary of its founding in peace—a peace to which it made a mighty contribution," Marshall said. "It is espe-

cially fitting that the Allied world should take this opportunity to salute the Red Army and its leaders for their heroic achievements in the war to preserve civilization from German and Japanese aggression."

Yank 'Raid' Irks Masaryk

Prague, Feb. 23 (AP)—Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk said today he was distressed by reports that thirteen armed United States officers and men had entered this country two weeks ago and obtained German documents from a hillside hiding place south of Prague.

"Some folks don't seem to know that we are an Allied country and that the war is over," he said.

Civilians Chased Out

The Czechoslovak official news agency said the American "gang" chased civilians out of the neighborhood and that a United States soldier serving as a sentry while the excavation took place shot at a Czech official who approached to investigate.

Three Americans—all unidentified, but one said to be a captain—were arrested, the news agency reported, but the others escaped toward Germany with 30 to 40 boxes of documents found in the cavern.

Complaint Made To Army

United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt said the Czechoslovakian version of the story had been forwarded to Washington and that he presumed the War Department was investigating.

The news agency said the Americans were accompanied by a man who appeared to be a German war prisoner. The party spent the night of February 10 at a Prague hotel and drove about 25 miles the next day to Stechovice, where members deployed into the woods.

The cavern was sealed by a wall, and two days were required to smash the barrier, the agency said.

Penalty for Priests Condemned

ROME, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Osservatore Romano today compared a recommendation by the Italian Consultative Assembly for a law to penalize clergymen who try to influence Italian voters to a Fascist rule against prayers for peace during the war.

"What happened yesterday happens today and a new anti-clerical day is as similar as a second drop of water to the first," the Vatican organ declared. "Anti-clericalism is returning along the same road, from the same old sources."

Poles Send Extradition Board

WARSAW, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Polish government today sent a special commission to the American zone in Germany to arrange for extradition of Polish war criminals held as prisoners by the Americans. The commission carried a long list of alleged perpetrators of war crimes.

Envoy Accused In U.S. Blue Book Is Replaced

Madrid, Feb. 23 (AP)—José Rojas y Moreno, Spanish envoy to Turkey, became the new Ambassador to Brazil today, replacing Eduardo Aunos, who was accused in the United States Blue Book of aiding the Nazis and whose resignation was announced yesterday by the Spanish Cabinet.

A Cabinet communiqué announcing Aunos's resignation said it had been accepted to permit him to "refute with full liberty the unfounded imputations of which he has been the subject." Aunos was appointed only recently.

Church Agency Assails Allies On D.R. Problem

World Council Asks Review of Repatriation Project, Calls Potsdam a Failure

GENEVA, Feb. 23 (AP)—The provisional committee of the World Council of Churches declared today that the "orderly and humane transfers" of populations guaranteed at the Potsdam Conference have not materialized.

A resolution, read by Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, and adopted by the committee, said that as a result hardship and distress have beset millions of

persons. The committee asserted that the entire repatriation program of the Allies should be re-examined.

In another resolution, the committee said the "desperate situation of refugees and displaced persons is causing profound concern" and asked inter-governmental and voluntary agencies to aid refugees and displaced persons without discrimination.

Declaring that it was recording

its "horror at the unprecedented tragedy which has befallen the Jewish race in the Nazi attempt to exterminate European Jewry," the committee asked the Christian Church to "combat this evil" by testifying against the principles and practices of anti-Semitism, by ministering to the needs of those who still suffer under anti-Semitism and by co-operating with Jews in reciprocal attempts to remove causes for friction.

The committee also declared that Christians of Hebrew ancestry "should be equally assured of

a full share in the rights and duties" of the Christian Church.

The Rev. Marc Boegner, president of the Protestant Federation of France, was elected president of the administrative committee of the World Council of Churches, which will close its international meeting here tomorrow.

Resolutions by the Council of Churches

By Voice of The New York Times
GENEVA, Feb. 23—The following resolutions were adopted today by the provisional committee of the World Council of Churches:

1. Resolution Regarding the Distress in Europe and Asia:

(1) The provisional committee of the World Council of Churches, viewing the desperate situation of millions of refugees and displaced persons, who lack homes, food, fuel and wage-earning employment, places on record its profound concern or the suffering peoples and its earnest desire that every possible step be taken by intergovernmental, governmental and voluntary agencies to mitigate present distress, and to promote the resettlement and rehabilitation of uprooted populations without discrimination.

(2) The committee notes with gratitude the action by certain governments, notably those of the United States and Britain, to limit supplies of foodstuffs to their own citizens so as to assure to the fullest extent the sharing of food with continental Europe and Asia.

(3) The committee earnestly requests the special committee appointed by the General Assembly of the United Nations to make provisions for the carrying forward and extension of the task of relief and rehabilitation in Europe when the activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration come to a close at the end of this year.

and in particular to direct attention to the import of seed, corn, fertilizers, live stock and agricultural implements so that adequate preparations can be made for future harvests.

(4) The committee requests the churches associated with the World Council of Churches, in furtherance of the essential question, the responsibility of caring for those who suffer through the present distress, to maintain and extend to the utmost of their ability the ministries of material and spiritual relief of the suffering populations in Europe and in Asia.

11. Resolution Regarding the Transfer of Populations:

(1) Whereas the Potsdam Conference agreed that any transfers of populations should be effected

in an orderly and humane manner; and

Whereas that conference recognized that the influx of a large number of Germans into Germany would increase the burden already resting on the authorities in that country.

Considered that an examination of the problem should be made with special regard to the equitable distribution of those Germans among the several zones of occupation; and

Instructed that an estimate be made of the time and rate at which transfers could be carried out, having regard to the existing situation in Germany; and

Whereas the conference requested that further extensions be suspended pending this examination; and

Whereas these proposals of the Potsdam Conference have not been carried out but, on the contrary, the transfers of populations have brought great hardship, distress and suffering to millions of persons, including large numbers of women and children, and have resulted in diseases and death for an appalling proportion of them; and

Whereas this situation is an offense to the Christian conscience and has aroused the concern which Christian churches must feel for suffering humanity:

Therefore, the provisional com-

mittee of the World Council of Churches, by recognizing that some effort has recently been made to observe the conditions laid down in the Potsdam Agreement, nevertheless urges the Allied Governments and the United Nations Organization to take immediate steps to assure

(1) That adequate provision be

made for the relief of those who have already been transferred and are in great need and distress;

(2) That any further transfers be carried out in accordance with the Potsdam proposals, in an orderly and humane manner, and, in particular, that proper means of transport, personal protection and adequate supplies of food en route be provided, and suitable arrangements made in advance for the reception of the deportees at their destinations; and

(3) That the United Nations Organization make provision for the oversight of the appropriate settlement of all transferred populations in their new home.

Furthermore, whereas the policies of the Allied powers sharing in the occupation of Germany are confused and inconsistent and are today clearly directed toward such an extreme limitation of German industry and export as cannot be enforced except by long military occupation,

The provisional committee of

the World Council of Churches is persuaded that this policy, aggravated as it is by the compulsory transfer of a large number of people from other countries into a smaller Germany, ought to be re-examined lest, by condemning millions of Germans either to be fed by charity for an indefinite period or to die of starvation until the population fits the new frontiers, it bring ruin not only upon Germany but on Europe.

The provisional committee of the World Council of Churches further urges upon the Allied Governments and the UNO to declare and implement the long-established rights of asylum for political refugees who have been guilty of no crime and to insure that they be not forcibly repatriated against their will.

111. Resolution on Anti-Semitism and the Jewish Situation:

The Provisional Committee of the World Council of Churches records its deep sense of horror at the unprecedented tragedy which has befallen the Jewish people in consequence of the Nazi attempt to exterminate European Jewry and its heartfelt sympathy with the survivors of this tragedy and their fellow Jews throughout the world.

The committee recognizes with thankfulness the faithful witness of many Christians who, at great peril to themselves, made their protest against anti-Semitism and gave shelter to its victims.

It also acknowledges with penitence the failure of the churches to overcome in the spirit of Christ those factors in human relation-

ship which have created and now contribute to this evil which threatens both Jewish and Christian communities.

The world committee therefore urgently calls upon Christians throughout the world to combat this evil by all the means within their power and especially in the following ways:

A. By testifying against the principles and practices of anti-Semitism as a denial of the spirit and teaching of our Lord.

B. By ministering wherever possible to the needs of those who still suffer the consequences of anti-Semitism, discrimination or persecution.

C. By giving their support to the efforts to find acceptable home for Jews who have been displaced or who can no longer remain where they are.

By cooperating with Jews in a reciprocal attempt to remove the causes of friction in personal and community relationship.

By promoting understanding

and good-will among Christians and Jews so that they may bear a common witness to the obligations of neighborliness to all men and to the claims of righteousness, truth and love as the foundation of a well-ordered human society.

IV. Resolution on Christians of Hebrew Ancestry:

The Provisional Committee of the World Council of Churches affirms that for all Christians who have Jewish antecedents the Church of Christ should be as truly a home as for all other Christians and that they should be equally assured of a full share in the rights and duties pertaining to the fellowship and service of the church.

In this of persecution and of privation the Christians of Hebrew ancestry should be assured that the church will always be a refuge for them, whether in their own fatherland or in another country or in migration to a new home, and that her ministrations of both material and spiritual relief be exercised on their behalf.

This affirmation is based on the teaching and the message of Holy Scripture that the church, in her essential nature, is a universal society united in her one Lord.

STUDENTS LEAVE CLASSES IN CAIRO

Mourning For Demonstrators Slain In Anti-British Riots

Cairo, Feb. 23 (AP)—Students at

two Egyptian universities with an enrollment estimated at 25,000 quit their classes today for a three-day period of mourning for demonstrators killed in the anti-British riots on Thursday.

Cries of "NIGHT" were shouted over loud-speakers on the grounds at Fuad University, where the students called upon Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha to close all schools and universities for the three days.

Students at Azhar University, an ancient Moslem religious institution, joining with Fuad students in the strike, sent protests to the Egyptian Government objecting to the term "mob" allegedly used by the Premier in describing the rioting.

Egypt Replies To Britain

A Government official said fourteen were killed and 123 injured in the riots.

El Eshmawi Pasha, Minister of Education, replying to student criticism of the Premier's radio address after the riots, said:

"The Government is extremely angry for those who were killed, and you will see that the Government has a patriotic attitude toward these events."

During the day the Egyptian Government replied to British representations over the riots, but the text was not disclosed immediately.

Cairo Students Cut Classes To Mourn

Cairo, Feb. 23 (AP)—Students at Fuad and Azhar universities, estimated to number 25,000, began a three-day boycott of their classes today in what their leaders termed an expression of mourning for Egyptians killed in anti-British riots Thursday.

The students at Azhar University, an ancient Moslem religious institution, followed the same action by Fuad University students, who called upon Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha to close all Egyptian schools and universities for a three-day mourning period.

A Government official said last night that fourteen persons were killed and 123 injured.

Cry For Revenge

The closing of the schools was demanded at a meeting on the university grounds, where cries of "revenge" were shouted over a

loudspeaker.

Deciding to leave their classes for three days, the students sent a committee to the Premier with these demands:

1. "One clear-cut statement" on the rioting and the action of British troops.

2. A full investigation to determine why British Army trucks, which were reported to have killed at least one Egyptian, were traveling in Cairo streets during the anti-British demonstrations.

3. The closing of all schools and universities in Egypt for three days.

Leaders of the student group said they also planned to force the Egyptian State Broadcasting System, which they called a British company, to be silent Monday in mourning for the dead.

Premier Criticized

Mustapha Mammen, one of the student leaders, criticized Sidky Pasha's radio address after the riots. He declared that the Premier had blamed Egyptian laborers and he added "we vigorously protest this statement."

El Eshmawi Pasha, Minister of Education, told the crowd it had misunderstood Sidky Pasha.

"The Government is extremely angry for those who were killed and you will see that the Government has patriotic attitude toward these events," he said.

The Wafd party also was critical of the Premier's talk, asserting that, instead of blaming the British, he had placed responsibility on the citizens "who were merely expressing their national desires."

2 Indian Soldiers Killed In Java

Batavia, Feb. 23 (AP)—Two British Indian soldiers were killed and five wounded in two days of fighting around Soerabaja which followed attacks by small parties of Indonesian Nationalists on listening posts and patrols, a British communiqué said today.

It was reported at the same time that 146 Japanese civilians and 867 Japanese soldiers had been evacuated from Bangka Island, off the coast of Sumatra, and taken to Palembang, Sumatra, for screening.

Manchuria Pact Condemned By 7 High Chinese Officials

Members of Control Yuan Ask the Foreign Office to Hold That Yalta Accord by Big Three Is Not Binding

By The Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Feb. 23 — Seven high Chinese Government officials joined the swelling opposition to Russia's position in Manchuria today by protesting to the Foreign Office against the secret Yalta agreement.

Thus, for the first time, members of the government identified themselves with the clamor of the press and students against the Russian occupation of Manchuria and the American-British-Russian pact that let Soviet troops into the vast region.

The officials coupled their protest with a request that the Foreign Office announce that an international decision affecting China and made without China's approval would not be considered binding.

The Chinese-Russian treaty of Aug. 14, which granted Russia special rights in Manchuria, was based on the Big Three agreement at Yalta, to which China was not a signatory.

The seven officials, who were not identified, belong to the forty-nine-member Control Yuan, China's highest supervisory body. It is one

of five Yuans or councils making up the Government. The officials sent their petition to the Foreign Office after a group of delegates to China's forthcoming Constitutional Assembly denounced the Yalta pact as "contrary to the Atlantic Charter" and a "dark stain" on United States and British relations with China.

The delegates issued a hotly worded statement as Chinese students for the second day protested the Russian occupation of Manchuria. Their protest coincided with the celebration of Red Army Day at the Soviet Embassy, where Gen. George C. Marshall, special United States envoy, and Premier T. V. Soong were guests.

Three student paraders called on Gen. Wu Ting-chang, Secretary General of the Government, who reportedly promised that recent discussions with Russia over Manchuria would be made public. General Wu was reported to have said that there were no secret provisions in the Aug. 14 treaty, which granted Port Arthur to Russia as a naval base, joint control of some strategic railways and the joint use of Dairen as a free port.

Some neutral observers in Chungking said the Government could have squelched the student demonstrations and that its passiveness was its own indirect way of telling the Russians that their stay in Manchuria beyond the Feb. 1 deadline was wearing out their welcome.

It was freely predicted that the student demonstrations would spread throughout China. More than 1,000 Chinese students in Shanghai demonstrated in front of the Russian Consulate, shouting "Get out of Manchuria." Some broke through police lines and rushed the entrance, shaking their fists.

Protest on Yalta Grows in China; 7 Officials Join

Members of Control Yuan Assail Secret Pact; Rights for Russia the Main Issue

CHUNGKING, Feb. 23 (AP)—Seven members of the Control Yuan protested to the Foreign Ministry today against the Yalta secret agreement, making the first time any member of the government had joined in the general denunciation of the pact that gave Russia special rights in Manchuria.

The forty-nine-member Control

Yuan, one of the five councils making up the national government, is China's highest supervisory organization. Its chief duties are investigations of matters governing impeachment and auditing.

The seven members acted as some delegates to China's National Assembly denounced the Yalta agreement and as new "quit Manchuria" demonstrations against Russia spread to several cities on this Red Army Day.

A statement issued by a number of Assembly delegates said the Yalta agreement, on which the Sino-Soviet treaty was based, "is contrary to the Atlantic Charter and all other declarations of the United Nations."

It asserted that the agreement constituted a dark stain on Sino-American and Sino-British relations. It especially regretted the

involvement of "our American friends, who always have stood for justice and friendship between the United States and China."

Twenty nationally known scholars charged yesterday that the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in the Yalta agreement, traded Manchuria to Russia for its support in the Pacific war.

The Yalta agreement, signed by the Big Three, gives Russia control of Port Arthur and joint administration of some Manchurian railways, and declares Dairen a free port.

The statement of the delegates' charged:

1. An autonomous movement exists in Sinkiang.
2. Government officials are un-

able to take over civil administration of Manchuria.

3. Chinese troops are unable to land at Dairen. (Moscow said the fact that Dairen was a free port precluded the possibility of armed troops being landed there.)

4. Destruction or removal by the Russians of Manchurian industrial equipment.

5. Raping of Chinese women in Manchuria.

6. Assassination of Chang Hsinfu, government economic commissioner, in Manchuria.

The statement concluded: "We are determined to restore Manchuria to Chinese sovereignty and insist on withdrawal of Russian forces."

A Chinese Army spokesman denied a report in "The People's

Daily" stating that Russians had participated with Communists in clashes with government troops in Manchuria.

About 4,000 students from Peipei Hot Springs, a resort fifty miles north of Chungking, staged today's anti-Russian demonstration here. Similar parades were reported from Shanghai, Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi Province, and elsewhere.

Strangled 2 U.S. Flyers, Jap Says

Shanghai, Feb. 23 (AP)—Seventeen Japanese defendants in a war crimes trial dozed or listened impassively today as the eighteenth described the strangulation of two American flyers before their cremation at Hankow December 16, 1944.

All eighteen are charged with participation in or responsibility for the cremation of three Yank flyers following a humiliating parade through Hankow streets.

Sergt. Maj. Shozo Masui testified under cross examination that he and three other Japanese held two of the flyers face up on the ground, took cords which had bound their arms and strangled them. He testified they tested the flyers' breathing and pulses to determine if they were dead.

Chinese called by the prosecution had testified that the flyers were not dead when cremated.

Gen. Rockey In Honolulu

Honolulu, Feb. 23 (AP)—Marine Major General Keller E. Rockey, commanding general of the 3d Amphibious Corps at Tientsin, China, arrived last night for conferences with Lieut. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, commander of the fleet marine force.

China Reds Seek Manchu Truce

Yenan, Feb. 23 (AP)—Chinese Communist leaders have instructed Gen. Chou En-lai to ask the Government for an immediate armistice in Manchuria, where sporadic clashes continue despite the January 10 truce.

Communist headquarters contends that continued Russian occupation of Manchuria hinges on a peaceful settlement of Communist-Government differences.

A spokesman said Chou comprehensively discussed the entire Manchurian problem here Tuesday with Mao Tse-tung, No. 1 Chinese Communist, and other party leaders, then carried a "cease fire" appeal to Chungking Wednesday.

American Shouted Down

The communist New China News agency reported, meanwhile, that Walter Robertson, United States charge d'affaires, was shouted down by an unruly crowd which surged through executive headquarters at Peiping Tuesday, yelling anti-Communist slogans.

The dispatch said Robertson, who heads the truce commission, failed to prevent the crowd from breaking into the office. It added that the crowd disregarded orders of both Robertson and Cheng Chieh-min, the Kuomintang (National) party representative, to get out.

Declaring that fighting between Communist and Government forces is worsening, the spokesman said Government troops have taken two more towns south of Mukden—Hsiusuiotse and Faku, both on the Mukden-Peiping rail line.

Demands Stressed

He gave this Communist view: Russian unwillingness to quit Manchuria is a direct result of the Government's demands that Soviet forces disarm local Manchurian troops and Communists. The Russians cannot in conscience acquiesce to this nor does the Government want the Russians to withdraw as long as the Communists threaten to take over the abandoned areas.

The Russians will be able to pull out of Manchuria as soon as the Government agrees to recognize local Manchurian troops and assent to a peaceful discussion of the Manchurian problem.

Aussies Seek Pay Raise

Sydney, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Australasian Council of Trades Unions, acting on behalf of all trade unions in Australia, decided today to ask Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley to have the basic wage increased from \$19.60 to \$25.60 a week. The basic wage is the minimum payable to unskilled workers. The council also decided to apply immediately to an arbitration court for the general adoption of a maximum 40-hour work week.

M'ARTHUR ORDERS 27 NEW ARRESTS

Tokyo, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur told the Japanese Government today that he is not satisfied with its measures for the disposition of the Zaibatsu and ordered it to arrest twenty-seven more minor suspected war criminals.

Major S. W. Wheeler, of Beechertown, Mass., head of the cartels division of MacArthur's economic and scientific section, said that more concerns than the nineteen originally designated by the Allied commander in his Zaibatsu dissolving directive may be effected.

The twenty-seven war crimes suspects ordered delivered "at the earliest practicable date" to Sugamo prison included Navy Capt. Koreshiye Inuzuka, former commander of a naval garrison unit in the Philippines; Navy Capt. Kenji Iwataka, formerly stationed at Truk, and Navy Lieut. Hideo Suzuki, formerly stationed at Manila. Some of the suspects will be taken to Manila or the Marianas for trial for offenses allegedly committed there.

BRITISH CHIEF IN TOKYO

General Northcutt of Australia to Head Occupation Forces

TOKYO, Feb. 23 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. John Northcutt, former Chief of Staff to Australian Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, arrived by plane today to take command of British occupation forces in Japan.

Wearing the newly designed shoulder patch of the British occupation forces—a gold British crown on a blue background with a red scroll "British Commonwealth Forces"—General Northcutt was greeted at the British Embassy by Lieut. Gen. C. H. Gairdner, head of the United Kingdom liaison mission.

General Northcutt said that he would visit Gen. Douglas MacArthur Monday and then proceed to Kure, which is headquarters for the 45,000 British forces who will occupy southern Honshu.

Yank-Jap Wedding Ruling Requested

Tokyo, Feb. 23 (AP)—The sight of American soldiers strolling the streets with arms about Japanese girls has set the Tokyo press to asking whether such young couples could be married.

At a press conference for Japanese reporters, a representative of Allied headquarters gave this answer:

There is no objection against such marriages in Germany, the approval of a man's senior officer must be obtained. As far as headquarters is aware, no such situation has arisen.

This morning's edition of Yomiuri-Hochi commented:

"The cursed fire of the war has long ceased and now American boys and Japanese girls are presenting friendly scenes on the streets, on railway station platforms, in public parks, theaters and many other places.

"And some of them are in so deep love as to be desirous of becoming united with each other. Many mothers of Japanese girls often send inquiries to the (Japanese) Central Liaison Office, asking if their daughters may be authorized to be united with GI boys."

The legal section of headquarters called attention to the fact that soldiers who marry Japanese girls cannot take them to the United States. However, should any of the girls here happen to be Nisei, stranded in Japan during the war, they, being American citizens, could return to the United States.

Ernie Pyle Theater Opens in Tokyo

Tokyo, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—The Ernie Pyle Theater—a reconditioned wartime factory—will open tomorrow with five floors of movies, stage shows and other entertainment exclusively for occupation troops. The building, the former Toho Theater which was converted to manufacture bomb carrying balloons, will seat 2,810 on its main floor and two balconies.

The theater will provide a refreshment lounge, Red Cross coffee and doughnuts, haircuts, shaves, manicures and one-hour pressing service.

Tokyo Sightseeing Tour for Americans

Yokohama, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—American soldiers are going to have a rubberneck view of Tokyo—a two-hour sightseeing tour, via Army bus, complete with a Japanese guide. The tour will include the Diet building, various shrines, the Imperial Art Gallery, the Russian Cathedral, the Ginza (shopping) district and a view of the Imperial Palace grounds.

Korean Gifts Banned For U.S. Officers

Seoul, Feb. 23 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. John H. Lodge "with reluctance" today banned acceptance of gifts, favors or entertainment by American officers from Koreans.

The order said "there is the grave possibility" that acceptance of entertainment, favors or gifts by American officers from Koreans "may be misunderstood to the detriment of both."

Formal receptions and banquets were exempted.

YAMASHITA DIES ON GALLOWS NEAR SLAUGHTER SITE

Jap General, Conqueror of Singapore, Pays for His Wartime Crimes

Manila, Feb. 23 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, former bearded conqueror of Singapore, was hanged on a floodlighted gallows before dawn today as a Japanese war criminal, wearing patched and slouchy American khaki fatigues.

His last words a prayer "for the Emperor's long life," the despoiler of Manila died in disgrace at 3.02 A.M. in a cane field along with two subordinates. His body was sewed into canvas and carted away to a nameless grave among soldiers whose misdeeds sealed his doom.

Stripped Of Uniform

Denounced by General MacArthur as having "failed utterly his soldier's faith," the 60-year-old man had been stripped of his uniform and all military appurtenances before he was executed 30 miles southeast of Manila, near Los Banos, where his soldiers a year ago butchered 2,000 Filipino

civilians. Two confederate forgers, a lieutenant colonel who once headed the dreaded Japanese secret police in the Philippines and a civilian interpreter, shared with him a death considered the most shameful by their countrymen.

Yamashita and his subordinates would have preferred to die before a firing squad, a fate awaiting Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma for condoning such atrocities as the death march on Bataan.

Yamashita walked up the thirteen steps to the scaffold in company with a Buddhist priest.

Prays For Emperor

"I will pray for the Emperor's long life and his prosperity forever" were his last words.

But, earlier, when the execution orders had been read to him, he had prepared a statement. Given out in broken English by an interpreter, it was a mixture of self-defense and gratitude:

"I was carrying out my duty as Japanese high commander of the Japanese Army in the Philippine Islands. . . . I don't ashame in front of God for what I have done when I have died. . . . I have had a good treatment, kindful attitude from your good-natured officers. . . . I don't blame my executioners. I will pray God bless them."

While 10,000 of his beaten soldiers slept in stockades of the Luzon No. 1 prison camp, Yamashita had been led away quietly from an inner compound so secretly as to forestall any demonstration.

Ohta, Higashigi Also Die

With him from the inclosure went Lieut. Col. Seichi Ohta, whose Kempei Tai (Thought Police) once made arrests even for what a helpless suspect might be thinking. The third doomed man was Takuma Higashigi.

The party proceeded to the cane field. Official execution witnesses had been alerted of the proceedings only a short time before. There were no newspaper men or photographers present.

CLASH WITH JAPANESE

Mopping Up Goes Forward on Island of Lubang, South of Manila

MANILA, Sunday, Feb. 24 (AP)—Six Japanese and two Filipino soldiers were killed Friday on Lubang Island, 70 miles southeast of Manila, the 86th Division announced.

A fight broke out when troops from the First Tarlac Regiment, combating the jungle for renegade Japanese stragglers who had terrorized inhabitants of the island, encountered thirty unsundered Japanese.

American officers accompanying the Filipino troops said possibly five more Japanese were killed or badly injured in the encounter.

The troops requested 20,000 rounds of ammunition, indicating further fighting was expected in the mopping-up foray.

Plane Wreckage Found In Philippines

Manila, Feb. 23 (AP)—Discovery of the wreckage of an airplane on mountainous Negros Island led 2d Air-Sea Squadron searchers to speculate today that they had located a C-47 Army plane missing since February 5 with nine USO troopers among 20 persons aboard. The squadron reported that it was unable to relocate the wreckage because of poor weather.

More Arrests Expected In Canada's Spy Probe

OTTAWA, Feb. 23 (AP)—Eleven men and two women are under detention in Canada's "spy" probe, and additional persons may be held as the investigation proceeds, the government announced today.

It was the first official announcement since Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's statement of a week ago Friday disclosing that Canadian government employees had turned over secret information to a foreign power, known to be Russia.

Today's announcement stressed again the "serious nature of the disclosures," said that publication of further information "cannot be less than two or three weeks from now," and indicated that the full investigation would not be completed for some time.

Canadians Hold 13 In Atomic Bomb Leak

Ottawa, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Counsel for the Royal Commission investigating espionage activities said today that eleven men and two women have been detained and "it may be necessary to request that additional persons be interrogated." A statement said that the evidence so far obtained confirms the "serious nature of the disclosures made, and that probably two or three weeks would elapse before some of the findings of the commission could be made public.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced the inquiry eight days ago, reporting that secret data had gone to an unnamed foreign mission here. Subsequently Soviet Russia said it had obtained secret information here, but said that it was insignificant, and disowned the methods used in obtaining it.

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Arbitrator Orders G. E. Pay Parley In New York Monday

UNION, COMPANY CALLED IN EFFORT TO SETTLE DISPUTE

Brief General Motors Conference Unproductive, Adjourns Until Tomorrow.

TRANSIT TIE-UP LOOMS

Houston Public Utilities to Be Cut Off by Walk-out Today.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP) Arthur S. Meyer, chairman of the New York State Mediation board, who has been named arbitrator in

the strike of C.I.O. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers against the General Electric company, will meet Monday with company and union officials.

The union has been on strike 39 days demanding a \$2 a day wage increase. The company has offered a 10 per cent increase to persons earning more than \$1 an hour, and a 10 cents an hour increase for those earning less than \$1 an hour. The union claims 200,000 members in 79 plants in 16 states.

The meeting Monday will be the first attempt to settle the dispute through outside arbitration.

A union spokesman said the union had suggested the joint session following announcement of President Truman's new price-wage policy.

Charles E. Wilson, General Electric president, conferred in Washington with Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles, but the subject of their talk was not disclosed.

THREE ISSUES STILL BALK G.M. ACCORD

Cost Of 95-Day Tieup To Company Set At \$500,000,000

Detroit, Feb. 23 (AP)—Executives of General Motors Corporation and the CIO-United Auto Workers Union wound up their ninth consecutive day of conferences today with a settlement of the prolonged G.M. strike still apparently stymied on the issues of wages, seniority and vacation pay.

As the strike dragged through its ninety-fifth day, the cost in wage losses to the workers topped \$107,000,000 by union estimate; the industry was approximately 1,000,000 cars behind its schedule; General Motors' loss in unfilled orders was estimated at upward of \$500,000,000, and the cost to retail dealers in lost sales commissions was placed in trade circles at "well above \$100,000,000."

Hour-And-One-Half Session

General Motors normally produces more than 50 per cent of all the passenger cars made in the United States.

Today's session of the negotiations lasted only an hour and a half. They were adjourned until Monday forenoon with the disputants "about where they were yesterday," according to the special mediator, James F. Dewey.

Dewey said today's discussions were devoted largely to noneconomic issues, and that no progress was made on wages, seniority and

vacation pay.

G.M. has offered a wage increase of 18 1/4 cents hourly and the union has insisted it will accept nothing less than the 19 1/2 cents recommended by a presidential fact-finding board last month.

Wilson Not At Meeting

Shortly after the G.M.-U.A.W. parleys were recessed, the union's international executive committee went back into a session that was begun yesterday and adjourned while the negotiating conferences were in session.

Dewey said there was no discussion in today's meeting of the telegram the UAW-CIO sent to its locals last night accusing General Motors of delaying settlement of the strike.

There was no comment, either, from G.M. offices concerning the telegram, which also asserted that "several basic issues, plus local demands and the wage issue, are still not settled."

Auto Chief Still Indisposed

Neither the G.M. president, C. E. Wilson, nor the UAW president, R. J. Thomas, participated in today's parleys.

Wilson was reported still indisposed and Thomas was described as committed to another engagement. Wilson has missed the last three meetings because of illness.

If the strike goes through its one hundredth day next Thursday, it will have surpassed the longest previous work stoppage in the car industry—the recently ended 99-day strike in the plants of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., at Windsor, Ontario.

Lewis Hints at New Demands

Miners' Head Indicates Attempt to Breach New Wage-price Policy May Be Made.

Washington, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—John L. Lewis held forth today the possibility that his United Mine Workers may attempt to breach the latest Government wage-price policy, when they negotiate for a new contract with coal operators.

The U. M. W. president has called the union's policy committee to meet here March 11 to discuss contract demands.

He declined to predict what the demands would be or whether a strike would be called to support them, but declared in a radio broadcast last night: "Certainly the miners will expect their problems to be settled on the merits of the questions affecting the coal industry."

Lewis made this comment when

asked by a questioner on the broadcast forum whether the miners might fight for wage increases in excess of President Truman's new formula.

The President's policy provides that wage increases must be approved by the National Wage Stabilization Board and must be within the pattern of pay rises in an industry or area since V-J day, generally figured at 16 to 18 per cent.

A. F. of L.'s Complaint.

In the meanwhile the American Federation of Labor, which the U. M. W. recently rejoined, complained that the wage-price policy is a "body blow at free collective bargaining" and will bring workers a "loss in the long run" because of increased living costs.

The A. F. of L.'s publication, Labor's Monthly Survey, declared: "Unions outside the Federation" had called "simultaneous strikes in basic industries, with uncompromising demands, designed to force Government intervention with fact-finding boards and wage formulas."

"To meet their demands, the President broke the steel price ceiling, then issued his drastic wage-price order of February 15 to deal with the consequences of this price break."

"So the Government again intervenes between workers and management, collective bargaining is again frozen and all workers put under rigid wage con-

had a severe lesson in the meaning of Government controls. The new wage-price order robs us of our freedom and freezes collective bargaining in much the same way as the wartime Little Steel formula. But because there are Communist agents among us who are maneuvering to bring about more and more Government control, it is important for union members to know what Government domination of industry would actually do to their living standards."

Lewis, asked about organizing the transit workers in New York city who are threatening to walk out, said that if the membership is dissatisfied with its present leaders, "I have no objection" to bringing them into the U. M. W.'s catch-all District 50.

He said he knew little about the situation in the New York transit field and that organization there was "merely routine with us."

"It is not the purpose of the United Mineworkers to reorganize the organized but rather to organize the unorganized," he remarked.

TALKS FAIL TO AVERT STRIKE OF SMELTERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Reid Robinson, president of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, said after conciliation conferences today that a strike of 7,000 members at eighteen operations of the American Smelting and Refining Company would begin as scheduled at 7 A. M. Monday.

Edgar L. Warren, conciliation chief, stating that Federal efforts to avert the strike had brought no change, said that the union demanded a wage increase of 21 1/2 cents an hour and the company had offered 12 1/2 cents.

Ralph D. Hetzel Jr., director of the Office of Labor Requirements in the Civilian Production Administration, said that a shutdown of American Smelting, coupled with the strikes at Utah Copper Company and other Utah lead firms, would deprive the market of at least 50 per cent of its supply. The metal is vital for batteries, cable, paint and other products.

AFL UNIONS SET HOUSTON

STRIKE TODAY

Walkout Scheduled For 5 P.M. Would Cut Off Water And Utilities

Houston, Feb. 23 (AP)—D. W. Maxwell, secretary of the Houston Building and Trades Council, announced today that Houston's water supply and most of its major utilities will be cut off at 5 P.M. tomorrow by striking unions, all AFL affiliates.

City officials, however, said that, despite withdrawal of workers and picketing of the plants, vital water and sewage plants would be kept in operation.

Early today the city was granted a restraining order to keep strikers of the City-County Employees' Union and the Hoisting Engineers' Union from picketing the city's water plants, sewage and gas plants and garbage-truck lots.

Pickets Withdrawn

The unions withdrew pickets when notified of the order.

A third union, however—the Electrical Workers' Union—was not named in the injunction, and A. J. Bannon, business manager, said its members would "take over the picket lines Sunday morning."

This, he said, would put 300 more men out on strike and bring the total to 1,000.

Maxwell made his announcement after the City Council, at a meeting today, made no promise of wage increases and refused to grant recognition to the unions.

Mayor Otis Massey said the Texas State Defense Guard is "standing by in case it is needed."

City officials say 400—not 1,000—employees are on strike.

Uncollected garbage is cluttering Houston's sidewalks and alleys.

CIO-AFL War Is Indicated

Washington, Feb. 23 (AP)—Sudden assaults on the CIO by the AFL and John L. Lewis lifted the curtain slightly today on a potential new struggle for United States labor supremacy, based on ideology.

Lewis, who returned to the AFL with his 600,000 United Mine Workers last month, made an argument for labor unity last night in a radio news conference, and suggested

such unity should come by affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

The AFL now claims more than 7,000,000 members. The CIO says it has 6,000,000 on its rolls.

AFL "More American"

"We believe that the AFL at the present moment is a more American type organization than the CIO," Lewis said. When pressed for an explanation of that remark, the mine leader, who founded the CIO in 1935, then left it in 1942, said:

"I mean it (AFL) is dedicated to the principles of perpetuating free institutions of America. It stands against collectivism and against the centralization of controls in the Government. It does not constantly depend upon the Government to make all decisions affecting the policies of organized labor."

Refers To Steel Pact

Without mentioning Philip Murray, CIO president, with whom he broke in 1942 after a comradeship of two decades in the miners' union, Lewis obviously was referring to Murray's acceptance of the steel-strike compromise proposed by President Truman. The CIO has supported efforts to continue wartime controls. It wanted the War Labor Board carried through the critical postwar months.

Phone Strike Chief Plans for March 7

Werkau to Use 'Peaceful—but Effective' Methods

MEMPHIS, Feb. 23 (AP).—The man designated to direct what may be one of the most paralyzing strikes in labor history said today he would resort only to "peaceful—but effective" methods to enforce the demands of his union membership for higher wages and shorter hours.

He is Carlton W. Werkau, of Washington, Mr. Werkau, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, is the independent union's strike-strategy director.

The federation, reportedly 250,000 strong, has set 6 a. m. of March 7 for a nation-wide silencing of telephones of the American Telephone and Telegraph System.

[The United Press in a Saturday dispatch stated that Edgar L. Warren, United States Conciliation service chief, said he "sees no reason why the telephone industry wage cannot be settled without a strike." Mr. Warren said he would confer next week with Joseph Beirne, president of the N. F. T. W.]

Female pickets and strike workers will play important roles in

the planned work-stoppage strategy. The federation's membership is 60 per cent women.

"Just as the men, they will accept the responsibility of carrying out all strike duties," Mr. Werkau said.

Strike action was voted by representatives of the fifty autonomous affiliates at a four-day session here. The federation, composed of operators, manufacturing and production workers, and

craftsmen and clerical employees, demands a \$10-a-week wage increase, a minimum of 65 cents an hour and a forty-hour work week.

Strike Is Seen Inevitable

The view that the telephone strike set for March 7 will not be averted was expressed yesterday by Henry Mayer, lawyer for the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers and twelve other affiliates of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, which has voted the strike.

Mr. Mayer acknowledged that in many instances affiliates which are disputing contract terms with telephone companies would resume negotiations. But, he added: "I haven't any optimism in view of the attitude these companies have taken. They made unsatisfactory offers and have not indicated anywhere that they will change their positions."

Mr. Mayer said the companies, most of them affiliates of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, are offering 7 to 11 per cent in wage increases.

Last-Minute Talks Seek To Avert Pittsburgh Strike

Power Crews Out Tomorrow Unless Pay Issue Is Settled

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23 (AP).—Last-minute negotiations were under way today to avert a power strike set for Monday midnight in the Pittsburgh industrial area.

Unless the wage deadlock is settled, 3,400 Duquesne Light Company employees will walk off their jobs, threatening to close down transportation and electric power sources. It would be the second power strike here in two weeks.

In the nineteen-hour strike of Feb. 12, the company received about half its usual supply of power from two other companies.

The union had demanded a 37 per cent wage increase but yesterday, in the first break in the six-day negotiations, cut the demand to 28 per cent. The company has stood pat on a 7 1/2 per cent rise.

Hope that the lowered demand

would speed a settlement faded today with a company statement that this was "considerably higher" than original demands made last November and "does not provide a basis for real bargaining."

Transit Workers Threaten New York Walkout

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—(AP) Police Commissioner Arthur W. Wallander said today New York would do everything possible to keep its rapid transit facilities operating despite any strike by the C.I.O. Transport Workers union.

Wallander said if subway and other transit workers walked off their jobs next week, as threatened by TWU President Michael J. Quill, qualified employees of other city departments would be assigned to the work.

The commissioner made his assertions after a meeting of the city's Disaster Control board. The meeting was called after Quill declared residents had "better make preparations for a shutdown of transit any time after midnight Tuesday night."

"The last man who tried to break

(transit) strike caused the death of 99 citizens in the Malbone street (Brooklyn) tunnel wreck," Quill said at a news conference. "General Gross (Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, chairman of the Board of Transportation) may cause the death of 5,000.

"They can't bring in scabs and God help the scabs that do come into our shops and power houses and try to run our lines. God help them, because Gross won't be able to."

The TWU demands a \$2-a-day pay increase for its members and recognition of that union as bargaining agent for all the 32,000 transit workers. The demands will be presented to the Board of Transportation Tuesday.

TRUMAN STEEL POLICY SCORED

Magazine Says Price Rise Injures Consumer Firms.

Cleveland, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—President Truman's new wage-price policy has jeopardized the position of companies using steel as their basic raw material, the

magazine Steel will say on Monday.

"Months may be required to iron out the disruption caused in the steel consuming industries by the double-barreled increase in manufacturing costs" resulting from the \$5-per-ton ceiling price increase granted to basic steel producers in return for an 18½-cent hourly wage increase, the magazine declares.

"Steel consuming industries now face the necessity of paying about 10 per cent more for their raw material and are, or soon will be, confronted with demands for wage increases comparable to those granted in the basic steel industry.

"Little enthusiasm is to be found among these steel buyers for the administration's new policy, the general view being that it will delay production of urgently needed civilian goods, since fabricating and processing companies are unwilling to incur further heavy operating losses. Until specific steel product prices are known, expected about March 1, consumers of steel will be in the unhappy position of not knowing what they will have to pay for steel."

Steel says there is "no prospect that the steel supply situation will improve for some time," and that stocks have been reduced to a point where hundreds of steel fabricators and processors have been forced to close down or at least curtail operations.

Cost of the steel strike to the nation's economy cannot be estimated accurately, "but it runs into the hundreds of millions," the magazine adds. It estimates roughly that 3,000,000 tons of steel ingots will be lost to the year's production, and this represents in excess of \$325,000,000 in value.

A.F.L. HEAD FIGHTS CASE LABOR BILL

Union Chief Meets Demand for Suggestions on Other Controls.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—(AP) A.F.L. President William Green, declaring political war against the

Case labor bill, ran into demands from members of the Senate Labor committee today that he suggest alternative controls.

Senators Ellender (D-La.), Smith (R-N.J.), and Ball (R-Minn.), all wanted to know what might be done to achieve the labor peace goals set forth in the House-passed Case bill.

Ball said he had been asking union leaders one after another about possible alternatives to reach "abuses and evils and so far have not got one answer."

Senator Smith said these leaders seem to feel that "you are anti-labor if you even suggest" that the situation needs correcting.

Laws Protect Unions

Ellender and Ball both said that under present laws "you can't touch a union" for boycotting the use of products of non-union workers or of another union.

Green declared that in boycotts there is nearly always to be found the hand of a selfish employer. He suggested that there are plenty of laws against conspiracy.

Green also contended that there are relatively few misdeeds by organized labor. He opposed any law which would punish 7,000,000 A.F.L. workers because of acts of a minority.

Ball observed that laws are passed to punish misdeeds of minorities in the population.

The young Minnesota senator referred to refusal of a union to install products made by another union outside its area and said this

appeared to be "heading toward balkanization" of the country.

Green said in a statement which he read, between interruptions, that an "angry hate for organized labor" was behind the Case bill. He said it amounted to removal of labor's right to strike in usual circumstances, and added:

"We will never become reconciled to the enactment of such legislation.

"We will fight it and oppose it uncompromisingly with all our collective and political strength."

Green said the result of a provision permitting court injunctions against labor unions would be the following:

"Ex parte restraining orders will issue indiscriminately upon the mere, unproved allegations that the unions are threatening violence.

"Many courts will, as has been aptly stated, 'see threats in a picket's frowns and incitements to violence in a union rally.'"

4-Day Detroit Milk Strike May Bring Federal Action

Detroit, Feb. 23 (AP)—Unless "substantial progress" has been made toward settlement of the four-day milk strike that has closed twenty of the city's 32 dairies, the Federal Government announced today it will take a hand in the dispute Monday.

An estimated 750,000 families have gone without regular milk deliveries since the walkout started last Wednesday, and each day lines of Detroiters have converged on the few dairies operating to obtain meager supplies.

Edgar L. Warren, conciliation director, arranged to intervene in the dispute at the suggestion of Walter C. Green, Federal labor conciliator in Detroit.

Conference Mapped

Warren, in a telegram to Green, requested that both sides confer with him in Washington on Monday if no progress had been made toward settlement over the week end. Warren said he wished to explore the situation and to endeavor to find a basis for agreement.

The unionists, members of Local 83, United Dairy Workers (CIO), are demanding a 20-cent hourly wage increase. Last night they rejected a 10-cent offer by the dealers.

Russell L. Ballard, president of

the local, termed this "not sufficient," but said it was the first dealer offer "not tied to price relief."

Twelve dairies which have contracts either with CIO or AFL unions are still operating, and in some of these CIO workers are on extra shifts helping boost their output, which is supplying about one third of the city's normal demand of approximately 1,000,000 quarts daily.

Two Dairies Sign Pacts

Meanwhile, two dairies signed wage agreements today with the UDW providing for 20-cent hourly increases. The agreements are retroactive to January 1.

A possibility that the strike might end before the disputants are called to Washington was seen in a compromise proposal offered by a state mediator, Philip Weiss, which contained a back-to-work plea to an estimated 2,200 UDW workers. Details of this plan were not revealed.

As mediation efforts continued, city officials urged housewives to refrain from using milk for cooking.

Dr. Bruce H. Douglas, city health commissioner, urged that only persons needing milk for children, invalids or elderly persons purchase emergency supplies.

WAGE BOOST RECOMMENDED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—(AP) A Federal fact-finding board today recommended a pay increase of approximately 14 per cent for Greyhound bus drivers in 18 northeastern states, and a flat boost of 13 cents an hour for maintenance and terminal workers.

Foes Of British Loan Criticize Surplus Deal

Washington, Feb. 23 (AP)—Senate foes of the proposed British loan found fresh ammunition today in the disclosure that American surplus and lend-lease goods have been turned over to Britain in a war-end settlement bringing only 11 cents on the dollar.

Senator Johnson (D., Col.), who doesn't like the \$3,750,000,000 credit proposal in its present form, said he thought disclosure of the settlement terms would react against the Administration's drive for congressional approval of the loan.

"Perhaps," he said jocularly, "we ought to have an investigation to find out how we were able to get back even as much as 11 cents on a dollar."

"Absurdly Low"

Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) commented: "That's an absurdly low average for the sale of surplus commodities, if they have any value at all, and I assume that they do."

Details of the war-end settlement were revealed yesterday by the senate's special defense investigating committee, which said that supplies costing the United States \$6,021,164,850 had been turned over to the British Government for \$650,000,000. Britain is to pay this amount over a period of 5½ years at two per cent interest.

"Encouraging Cartels"

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.), a member of the committee that heard the report, criticized ar-

rangements under which the surplus and lend-lease commodities are being sold directly to the British Government instead of to individuals.

"By doing this, we are surrendering our rights to the promotion of free enterprise and we are encouraging cartels," he said.

But Thomas B. McCabe, foreign liquidation commissioner, said he thought the settlement of the war accounts between the two countries was on a "very satisfactory" basis.

Redeker Opposes Loan

Pottstown, Pa., Feb. 23 (AP)—Opposition to granting a \$4,500,000,000 loan to England has been voiced by Charles E. Redeker, of Detroit, president of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America.

Redeker, in an address last night to the Montgomery county chapter of the organization said he opposed such loans "when even our grandchildren will not see the end of the present debt."

SENATE GROUP TO SIFT EXPORTS OF LUMBER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—A Senate agriculture subcommittee laid the groundwork today for investigating plans for the export of a billion board feet of lumber this year in the face of the domestic housing shortage.

The group is headed by a Republican, William F. Knowland of California who, with Senator Butler of Nebraska, sponsored the resolution for the inquiry.

Mr. Butler told a reporter that the apparent explanation for the export of American lumber was that sellers could realize \$10 to \$20 more per thousand board feet on the foreign markets. Senator Knowland said he had been unable to nail down the exact differential, but hoped to do so when the hearings started in a week or ten days.

He added that the Civilian Production Administration had authorized the export of 250,000,000 board feet in the first quarter of 1946, with about 1,000,000,000 feet expected to be shipped during the entire year, according to present plans.

Senator Knowland figured 10,000 board feet were used in building a moderate priced house. He emphasized that it was not his desire to make any permanent change in the pattern of American lumber exports, but merely to increase the domestic supply at a time when discharged soldiers and others could not find suitable shelter.

Other members of the subcommittee are Senators Butler and three Democrats, Ellender of Louisiana, Russell of Georgia and Hoyer of North Carolina.

BACKS LOAN TO BRITAIN

League of Women Voters Sends Letters to Congressmen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The National League of Women Voters urged today that Congress approve promptly the United States loan to Great Britain.

Miss Anna Lord Strauss, president of the league, said in a letter to all members of Congress:

"We urge your support because we believe the Anglo-American financial agreement, including the credit to Britain, a practical investment which will contribute to more jobs and fewer wars for Americans."

Danish Offer UNRRA Draft Animals, Fish

Washington, Feb. 23 (AP)—Denmark has offered 10,000 draft animals and \$1,000,000 worth of fish to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, it announced today.

The offering was unusual, Francis B. Sayre, UNRRA diplomatic adviser, said in a statement, since Denmark is one of the invaded member-nations of UNRRA and is not among those contributing to UNRRA's operating expenses.

Most of the draft animals and a substantial part of the fish will probably be sent to Poland, Sayre said.

PAPER SEES RUSSIA ACTING DEVIOUSLY

Washington, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—The unofficial Army and Navy Bulletin said editorially today that "Russia, despite the very generous Yalta concessions, has been suspicious, devious and strangely ungracious."

Under the circumstances, the bulletin said the United States had "acted wisely in the perpetuation of close relationship with Britain." The publication, which is privately owned and managed, added:

"Russia is not only hostile to capitalists but to the British Labor Government because it creates a false feeling that the people are being treated fairly. Again Russia feels that she is achieving her objective by inciting rebellion in the great colonies

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and dependencies.

"Moscow counts upon heavy United States unemployment which will force this country to export to Russia and everywhere else upon the importers' terms. And finally, Moscow expects that the postwar period will find the United States and Great Britain in bitter competition for international trade which will develop political tensions favorable to Russia and the Communist leaders.

"Russia's attitude toward Iran and Turkey is not peace inspiring, and, unlike the United States and Great Britain, busy with their reconversion problems, Russian postwar economy is geared to autarchy and war potential rather than an improvement in living standards, as had been hoped. . .

"It cannot have escaped the Russian Government that the two English-speaking nations are closely tied economically and politically. The British loan is the official policy of both countries. The combined chiefs of staff still flourishes in Washington. It was always and remains an Anglo-American military alliance of the most effective type. It was never even contemplated that there be adherence by the other Allies, Russia and China."

DRAFT FOES SEEK SUBSTITUTE PLAN TO INCREASE ARMY

Vinson Proposes Special
Occupation Army of
600,000 Volunteers.

WOULD DOUBLE PAY

Congressmen Believe Public
Sentiment Favors End
of Conscription.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—(AP)—A hunt for ways to permit a halt to the draft on May 15 began today on Capitol hill.

The draft act expires then and although President Truman has asked for its continuance many legislators would like to avoid that

The search for some substitute was touched off by a proposal of Chairman Carl Vinson (D-Ga.) of the House Naval committee.

Will Seek Volunteers

He told newsmen he will introduce next week a bill to create a special occupation army of 600,000 volunteers. They would be obtained by added inducements, including double pay, free transportation overseas for their families and yearly 30-day furloughs.

Several members of the House Military committee, which will consider the legislation, said immediately that they doubted that Vinson's measure would be adopted. They said the army would fight the plan vigorously.

The War department has contended the draft act is necessary to maintain occupational forces and to meet the nation's other national defense commitments.

Truman Favors Draft

The President said in his State of the Union message to Congress that "our national safety and the security of the world will require substantial armed forces, particularly in overseas service."

He noted that the War and Navy departments estimate that a year from now a total strength of 2,000,000 will be needed for the armed forces.

In case the campaign for volunteers does not produce that number, he added, it will be necessary to extend the Selective Service act.

The legislators said, however, that sentiment for abolition of the draft is running high and they think something will have to be done to end it soon, if not on May 15.

They agreed that some of Vinson's recommendations might be incorporated into a committee bill dealing with the subject.

"We already have passed legislation offering some added inducements for service," Rep. Thomason (D-Tex.) told a reporter. "This has speeded up volunteering. But perhaps we will have to enlarge these inducements. We don't want to have to continue Selective Service any longer than necessary."

Would Eliminate Draft

Vinson told newsmen that if his plan is adopted soon "there will be no need to continue the draft." He added that the people are against keeping it. He said if necessary, it might be continued for a month or two while his program got under way.

"The Navy is going to have its force of 500,000 volunteers by next September easily enough, so that the Army ought to be able to do so too, if we offer enough inducement," Vinson said.

"These are attractive propositions

to the average man and ought to induce a lot of them to serve.

"If jobs get more difficult to find men will be glad to have the opportunity to see the world at double the pay an army man regularly gets."

Vinson added that the Army could, if it desired in order to get skilled men, discharged some of its occupation forces now overseas and reenlist them under his plan.

He estimated that a force of 600,000 men could do the job, with 400,000 in Germany and Austria and 200,000 in Japan and Korea.

He expressed disapproval of a bill by Rep. Kopplemann (D-Conn.) to increase the Marine corps to 700,000 and let it take over occupation duties.

ASKS NATIONAL SECURITY BOARD

Holdridge Urges Plan in
Place of Unified Force.

Washington, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—A retired general today advocated the creation of a national security council in place of the proposed unification of the armed forces.

Brig.-Gen. H. C. Holdridge, West Point graduate and Army career man for twenty-seven years, made the suggestion in a memorandum to Representative Holifield (D-Cal.), a member of the House Military Committee.

The council, Holdridge said, should be composed of representatives of the House and Senate, Army, Navy, Air Forces, State Department, and leaders in the fields of science, industry, education, labor, agriculture and religion.

Holdridge went on record earlier this week against compulsory peacetime military training in an appearance before the House Military Committee and used the occasion to assail what he called the Army's "medieval caste system." He followed up this appearance by submitting, at the committee's request, his own ten-point program for eliminating the social gap between officers and enlisted men.

In outlining his proposal for a national security council, the retired general said it should be set up as part of a "new overall philosophy of military control, geared to total war."

"The first essential in such a policy is to reduce the armed forces to their primary function of serving as a 'spearhead' of the problem of national security," he said. "Final control over the total national effort must be retained in the hands of representatives of the people."

The reorganization of the armed forces will not automatically solve the problems of lack of co-operation and jealousy between the branches, he said.

The national security council would place control of the nation's military might in the hands of civilians and "check the emergence of military dictatorship," he said.

Verdict On Plan To Streamline Army Near

Washington, Feb. 23 (AP)—The War Department was reported near a decision today on a plan for streamlining the peacetime army and basing it on an air forces-ground forces team.

The plan reportedly calls for elimination of the army service forces, the third major component in the wartime setup, and the assignment of its functions to the War Department general staff.

Top military officials also said the proposed new structure called for an autonomous position for the air forces in preference to creating a separate air department.

Studied By General Staff

Secretary of War Patterson said yesterday the streamlining proposals of a special board were now under study by the general staff, but added that neither he nor Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had yet given their approval to the complete program.

Officials close to the special board said the primary objective was to get rid of the top-heavy wartime overhead in line with the Army's rapid reduction from its war peak of more than 8,000,000 men.

The recommendations have been drawn up, it was reported, so they can be put into effect regardless of the ultimate fate of President Truman's army-navy unification program.

U.S. Security Council Urged
Meanwhile, Brig. Gen. H. C. Holdridge, West Point graduate and army career-man for 27 years, has advocated creation of a national security council in place of the pro-

posed unification.

He made the suggestion today in a memorandum to Representative Holifield (D., Cal.), a member of the House Military Committee.

The council, Holdridge said, should be composed of representatives of the House and Senate, Army, Navy, Air Forces, State Department and leaders in the fields of science, industry, education, labor, agriculture and religion.

Assailed "Caste System"

Holdridge went on record earlier this week against compulsory peacetime military training in an appearance before the House Military Committee and used the occasion to assail what he called the Army's "medieval caste system." He submitted his own ten-point program for eliminating the social gap between officers and enlisted men.

In outlining his proposal for a national security council, the retired general said it should be set up as part of a "new overall philosophy of military control, geared to total war."

"The first essential in such a policy is to reduce the armed forces to their primary function of serving as a 'spearhead' of the problem of national security," he said. "Final control over the total national effort must be retained in the hands of representatives of the people."

Hits Military Dictatorship

Reorganization of the armed forces will not automatically solve the problems of lack of co-operation and jealousy between the branches, he said.

The national security council would place control of the nation's military might in the hands of civilians and "check the emergence of military dictatorship," he said.

Holdridge, who said he was retired from the Army last February for a service-connected disability, is legislative chairman for the Veterans League of America.

McVay's Punishment Is Slight

Cruiser Indianapolis's Skipper Restored
to Duty, Though Held Negligent.

Washington, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today that Capt. Charles B. McVay 3d was guilty of negligence when the cruiser Indianapolis went down with the loss of 880 lives but that his sentence was remitted "in view of his previous outstanding record."

Though a court-martial returned a conviction on a negligence charge, the sentence—a reduction of 100 numbers in McVay's temporary grade of captain and of 100 numbers in his permanent grade of commander—

was canceled by topside review officers. McVay has been restored to active duty.

Four Reprimanded

Vice-Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, chief of naval personnel, told a news conference, however, that "I question that he (McVay) will ever get a command of great responsibility." At the same time, the Navy issued severe reprimands against four officers, two of them of the regular Navy, for failure to act promptly when the cruiser became overdue.

Naval officers said that the reprimands in the case of the

Failure in Evaluation

"However, since the Indianapolis did not arrive, the responsible officers at the office of the board director, Leyte, who knew of her non-arrival, should have instituted action to determine the reason. Within sixteen hours of the actual sinking of the Indianapolis, there was in the advance headquarters of the commander in chief, Pacific Fleet, an indication (from a single enemy source) to the effect that the Japanese had sunk something (nature of which was unknown) in a position which was approximately the predicted position of the Indianapolis at the time.

"Had this information been evaluated as authentic, it is possible that the survivors of the Indianapolis might have been located within twenty-four hours of the time of the sinking of the ship and many additional lives might have been saved." The official statement explained the failure in the evaluation of the enemy radio report "as attributable in part to the exaggerated

claim, and false intelligence which had characterized so many Japanese reports."

The Navy said that the Indianapolis was scheduled to have arrived at Leyte at 11 A. M. on July 31. It was probable that under normal conditions "no concern as to her non-arrival would have been felt until she was eight or nine hours overdue," the Navy said. Then it added: "Several additional hours would have elapsed incident to the dispatch traffic necessary to check her movements so that, in all probability search for her would normally not have commenced until she would have been approximately twenty-four

regular officers might interfere with their future promotion. McVay, commander of the Indianapolis, previously had been cleared by a court-martial on another charge, of culpable inefficiency.

This was based on an allegation that he failed to issue a timely order to abandon ship before the cruiser went down on July 30, 1945, between Guam and Leyte. The court recommended leniency in convicting McVay on the negligence charge that he "suffered a vessel of the Navy to be hazarded" by failing to steer a zig-zag course in an area in which submarines might be encountered.

Restoration to Duty

The leniency recommendation was concurred in by Admiral Ernest J. King, who was Chief of Naval Operations at the time of the disaster, and by Secretary Forrestal of the Navy. McVay has been released from arrest and restored to duty.

Letters of reprimand were issued to Commodore N. C. Gillette, in temporary command of the Philippine sea frontier headquarters at the time of the sinking; to Capt. A. M. Granum, operations officer at headquarters, and to Lieut. Stuart B. Gibson, another member of the operations staff at headquarters. A letter of admonition was issued to Lieut.-Commander Jules C. Sancho, acting port director at the headquarters, then at Tacloban, Leyte, Gillette and Granum are regular naval officers, the other two are reserve officers.

Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz, who at that time was Pacific Fleet commander, said in answer to a question that he had recommended a letter of reprimand for McVay, rather than a court-martial. He added that he also had recommended letters of reprimand or admonition to the two regular Navy officers, Gil-

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lette and Granum.

Gillette lives at Chicago, and is on duty at Terminal Island, Cal. Granum's residence is in Milwaukee. He is assigned to the Navy Department here.

Gibson's address was listed by the Navy as Richmond, Va. No address was available immediately for Sancho who, the Navy said, recently was released from service. At another point, Nimitz said that the court of inquiry, convened soon after the disaster, recommended court-martial.

Denfield was asked what would be the effect of the official reprimands. He replied that letters of reprimand are a serious matter when considered in connection with promotion.

Navy's Explanation.

The Navy issued at the conference a long "narrative of the circumstances of the loss of the U. S. S. Indianapolis." It contained "the Navy's explanation of the days of delay in search for the missing cruiser." The explanation was this:

"On operational plotting boards at both Guam and Leyte were kept graphic plots of the positions at sea of all vessels in which the headquarters were interested. In the case of the Indianapolis, the departure of the vessel from Guam on July 28, was recorded on the plotting boards in each of the headquarters.

"Her estimated position was plotted on each board daily. On July 31 (1945), the date on which the vessel was scheduled to have arrived on Leyte, the Indianapolis was removed from the board in headquarters of commander Marianas and was recorded on the board at the headquarters of commander Philippine Sea frontier as having arrived at Leyte.

"This was the routine method of handling the plot of combatant vessels. Since, in accordance with all orders standard throughout the southwest Pacific area, the Pacific Ocean areas and the Atlantic, the arrival of combatant vessels was not reported, vessels of this class were assumed to have arrived at their destinations on the date and at approximately the time scheduled, in the absence of information to the contrary.

Truman Visits At Marine Base

Washington, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—President Truman was an unannounced visitor today at the Marine base at Quantico, Va. He went ashore with his military aid, Brig.-Gen. Harry Vaughan, from the yacht Williamsburg, and took a brisk pre-breakfast walk around the post.

NIMITZ WAS ONCE COURT-MARTIALED

Washington, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Admiral Chester Nimitz, the chief of naval operations, exposed a skeleton in his closet today—he once was court-martialed. In a news conference announcing the Navy's action on the court-martial of Capt. Charles B. McVay, skipper of the sunken cruiser Indianapolis, the question was raised whether any naval officer who had been court-martialed ever subsequently attained flag rank. "I know of one case," Nimitz spoke up. Then, amid laughter, he explained that, as an ensign, he was court-martialed and received a letter of reprimand for running the old destroyer Decatur ashore in 1908 in the Philippines.

Navy Retirements Fixed

Truman Signs Bill Authorizing Use of Temporary Ranks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—President Truman signed today legislation authorizing the retirement of Navy officers at the highest temporary rank held during the war, providing service in that rank was satisfactory.

The measure also lowers the retirement age from sixty-four to sixty-two for all officers except fleet admirals and authorizes establishment of requirement boards to trim the Navy's list of active officers.

No retirement age is fixed for fleet admirals. They may retire at their own request or be retired because of physical disability.

1,000 Chicks Sent Truman as Protest

Hatchery Ships 1,000 to Anderson Also

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Two thousand baby chicks, shipped to President Truman and Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, by an Indiana hatchery owner as a form of protest over government regulations, arrived late today.

But no delivery was made immediately to the White House, and Secretary Anderson declined to pay the express charges on the 1,000 chicks sent to him.

William Lathrop, of Richmond, Ind., sent the chicks to the President and the Agricultural Secretary, "Just to see what they would do with them." Mr. Lathrop said he was irked over government requests to chicken producers to cut down their flocks for fear of overproduction, and contended poultry producers are confused.

The hatchery owner also sent 1,000 chicks to Governor Ralph Gates of Indiana, who arranged to pay the shipping costs and have them added to the state farm at Putnamville, Ind.

Mr. Anderson, who declined to pay the \$70 shipping charges on the ten boxes of 100 chicks each, intended for him, said: "Lathrop overestimated his market and now he's sorry."

"The department has been trying for some time," Mr. Anderson told a reporter, "to get farmers to cull their flocks and hatcheries to curtail production in order to save grain."

WHITE HOUSE REJECTS CHICKS FROM INDIANA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Both the White House and the Department of Agriculture refused today to accept the 2,000 baby chicks sent them c.o.d. by an Indiana hatchery as a protest against government regulations, but the chicks got new homes.

White House officials declined first to accept their lot of 1,000, shipped by William Lathrop of Richmond, Ind., because there was no one with authority to pay the shipping bill of \$70.

Later President Truman made it official by sending word from the Presidential yacht that the chicks were not to be accepted.

Subsequently, Mr. Lathrop offered the chicks as a gift to the White House but in the absence of

official acceptance, he sold them afterward to Lieut. James G. Pinkerton of Washington. Other would-be buyers besieged the White House with telephone calls. They were referred to The Railway Express Agency.

The lot of 1,000 chicks rejected by Secretary Anderson was bought by Raymond L. Gill of Fairland, Md.

Mr. Lathrop, contending government suggestions to curtail poultry production had confused growers and brought about cancellation of orders for chicks, sent the shipments to the President and to Anderson to "see what they would do with them."

He paid transportation charges to Washington but wanted seven cents each for the chicks.

Stassen Asks U. S. to Lead Says First Responsibility Is to Give Full Support to U. N. O.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—The first major responsibility of the United States is to give vigorous, continuous support to the United Nations Organization, Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, said today. Mr. Stassen lectured before the University of Chicago Club on "Responsibilities of Victory."

Minister Of Australian Trade Arrives In U.S.

Los Angeles, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—R. V. Keane, Australian Minister of Trade and Customs, arrived here today en route to Washington, Ottawa and London on dominion business.

He predicted many American service men stationed in Australia during the war will return there to live.

He is accompanied also by his special assistant, William Kirk.

Hirt Sought Army Transfer

Court Martial Told He Applied for Intelligence Post

HAMILTON FIELD, Calif., Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Army records which the prosecution said showed Staff Sergeant Frank Hirt had applied for assignment to the American Intelligence Department were read today at his court-martial on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage for the Nazis.

Major John P. McQuillen, trial judge advocate, said Sergeant Hirt's application was dated March 7, 1943, and that in it the sergeant stated he was applying for the assignment on the basis that he was fluent in reading, writing and speaking German due to his long residence in Germany.

U.S. CANNOT KEEP ATOMIC SECRETS, SAYS SEN. PEPPER

CHICAGO, Feb. 23 (A. P.) Senator Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) said today the United States can not perpetually keep the secret of the atomic bomb in British and American hands "any more than the first users of gun powder and gas could exclusively keep their secrets."

Pepper, remarking on published reports of atomic bomb espionage, told a news conference, "I don't favor one nation spying on another, if that is the case. However, it probably indicates the desperation of nations to whom we have denied the atomic bomb secret."

The senator said his remarks would be contained in a talk tonight before the American Society for Russian Relief, Inc.

"We (the U.S. and Russia) readily exchanged secrets during the war and worked together," the senator stated. "If we exclude Russia (from atomic secrets) what conclusion can she draw, except that we don't trust her?"

Pepper visited Russia last September on a four month tour of Europe and the Middle East. During the Russian visit, he was granted an interview with Premier Stalin.

Pepper asserted the premier told him, "Our two countries were held together during the war by a common enemy. Now that tie no longer exists; we must find another one." Stalin then added, Pepper said, "It will not be easy, but as Jesus said 'Seek and ye shall find.'"

Pepper declared that in his opinion Edwin W. Pauley, nominated for Undersecretary of Navy, should ask President Truman for permission to withdraw his name.

"Pauley is a personally honest man, yet the nation knows that he is heavily interested in oil," he said.

"Under the circumstances, Pauley cannot hold that high post with fairness either to himself or to the country."

"If Mr. Pauley does not withdraw or the President does not recall his name, then in my opinion, it will be the painful duty of the Senate to reject the nomination," Pepper concluded.

First Postwar Aviation Fair

Omaha Exposition Will Be Held in Former B-29 Plant

OMAHA, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—The World's Fair of Aviation, America's first postwar international aircraft exposition, will be held here July 18 to 21 in conjunction with the National Aeronautic Association's first postwar convention.

Ak-Sar-Ben, non-profit Omaha civic organization, today announced completion of arrangements to stage the event at Fort Crook, on the outskirts of Omaha. Exhibits will be housed in the huge buildings which served as the main assembly plant of a B-29 plant here.

Proceeds will go to Army and

Navy service funds and to Ak-Sar-Ben's educational and civic funds. Steadham Acker, of Birmingham, Ala., will direct the fair.

ITALIAN WAR ORPHAN WELCOMED TO TEXAS

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Johnny Camera, 12-year-old stow-away Italian war orphan, came by plane from New York to Dallas today for a visit with his pal in near-by Waxahachie, ex-Sgt. Clarence (Curly) Thompson of the Thirty-sixth Division, which made the lad its mascot.

Mr. Thompson, who is convalescing from an operation, was not in the big delegation which met the 12-year-old lad, but the first words he spoke on Texas soil were: "Where's curly?"

The boy's eyes sparkled as he hugged Mrs. A. D. Thompson, Curly's mother. She said: "I feel just like he was my own son."

Johnny was wearing Thirty-sixth Division pants and a pair of Army combat boots.

"Texas is okay," he grinned. "Much better than New York."

Leslie Halley of Dallas shoved a big cowboy hat on Johnny's head and tied a pink scarf around his neck. Sheriff Smoot Schmid of Dallas pinned a shiny deputy sheriff's badge on the boy.

Carl Phinney, a lieutenant colonel with the Thirty-sixth Division when Johnny saw him last in Italy, brought the official welcome from the outfit.

Ten cars were in the motorcade when it rolled into Waxahachie where a celebration was waiting.

Curly Thompson was there. "Gee, I'm so glad to see you," Johnny said. "I'm so glad to be here." For a minute, Curly couldn't say anything at all.

GERMANS INVENTED WEAPON TO FREEZE

Houston, Tex., Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Dr. J. W. Behnken of Chicago, president of the Missouri Synod, last night described what he said was a secret weapon with which Germany had hoped to win the war but which Hitler never received. He addressed a dinner meeting of Lutherans of the Missouri Synod. Behnken added that the inventor is now in the hands of the Russians.

Behnken, who has just returned from a seven weeks' tour of Europe, said that the weapon freezes everything within a radius of five miles, instead of burning everything as the atom bomb does.

"The man who invented this weapon was persuaded by a fellow churchman not to release its dreadful secret," Behnken said. "Because this man showed the inventor that he held the lives of millions in his hands, the inventor kept putting the Nazis off by saying he hadn't completed his experiments and Hitler never received the weapon."

Behnken said he had told the story of his findings to President Truman, and was called back to Washington to repeat the story to military officials.

10,103 Veterans Getting Home

[By the Associated Press]

Thirteen transports, carrying 6,996 service personnel, are scheduled to arrive today at four Pacific Coast ports, and three with 3,107 are due at New York. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Costa Rica Victory, from Le Havre, originally due yesterday; 1,147 troops, including 716th Field Artillery Battalion, 399th Truck Company.

United States Victory, from Bremerhaven; 998 troops, including headquarters, Companies A, C and D of 15th Tank Battalion; headquarters and service company.

Company A and medical detachment of 2,827th Engineer Combat Battalion; 647th Quartermaster Truck Company.
Wilson Victory, from Antwerp: 962 miscellaneous personnel.

West Coast Ports

At SEATTLE—Miscellaneous on: Baranoff, from Alaska, originally due Wednesday: 6 army.

Altoona Victory, from Nagoya: 1,488 army.

At SAN DIEGO—ARS (repair and salvage vessel): 5, towing ATR (rescue tug) 72, and YF (covered lighter) 730: 8 navy.

At LOS ANGELES—Miscellaneous on:

Sitka, from Saipan: 1,888.
Marshall Victory, from Yokohama: 1,405.

Lucien Labaudt, from Shanghai: 22.

Ringness, from Pearl Harbor: 165.

Fixity, from Pearl Harbor: 1.

At SAN FRANCISCO—Miscellaneous on:

Menifee, from Pearl Harbor: 1,464 navy, 129 Marines.

Ashland, from Pearl Harbor: 403 navy.

Beltram, from Shanghai: 17 navy.

ADD LON (Anglo-Jewish Conf) V V X SESSION
THE CONFERENCE IS SCHEDULED TO CONTINUE UNTIL MARCH 3.
NIGHT
NJ734PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, FEB. 23-(AP)—DURING THE PAST 48 HOURS 4,418 AMERICAN TROOPS SAILED FOR HOME FROM EUROPEAN PORTS ON THREE VICTORY SHIPS.

UNITS SAILING FROM LE HAVRE ABOARD THE LEVISTON VICTORY, HAMPTON SIDNEY AND PITTSBURGH VICTORY INCLUDED THE 15TH AND 976TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALIONS, THE 675TH AND 927TH PORT COMPANIES AND THE 292ND ENGINEER COMBAT BATTALION.
NJ737PES

WICH PRAGUE
LONDON, FEB. 23-(AP)—AMERICAN AUTHORITIES HAVE INSTRUCTED THAT DOCUMENTS BLASTED FROM A HILLSIDE CACHE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY A PARTY OF U.S. TROOPS FROM GERMANY BE RETURNED TO PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES. THE PRAGUE RADIO REPORTED TODAY.
THE NAZI-BURIED DOCUMENTS CONTAINED OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION AND PERSONAL PAPERS OF BENES.
THE BROADCAST
ME212PES

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SUB INTRO STALIN

LONDON, FEB. 23-(AP)—THE RED ARMY, CELEBRATING ITS 28TH ANNIVERSARY TODAY, WAS ADMONISHED BY GENERALISSIMO STALIN "TO KEEP UP WITH THE PROGRESS OF THE ART OF WAR AND TO ADVANCE IT."
SPEAKING OVER THE MOSCOW RADIO, STALIN DECLARED THAT RUSSIA MUST "STILL MORE STRENGTHEN" HER "MILITARY AND ECONOMIC MIGHT."

ALTHOUGH THE SOVIET HAS ENTERED A "PEACEFUL PERIOD OF DEVELOPMENT," THE ARMY MUST GUARD THE NATION'S BORDERS AGAINST ENEMIES, HE SAID.
"AT THE PRESENT TIME, THE SOVIET PEOPLE IS FACED WITH THE TASK OF CONSOLIDATING THE POSITIONS, OF ADVANCING FURTHER TO A NEW ECONOMIC UPSURGE," STALIN SAID. "WE CANNOT LIMIT OURSELVES TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF THESE POSITIONS, FOR THAT WOULD LEAD TO STAGNATION.
"WE MUST MOVE FURTHER FORWARD SO THAT WE MAY CREATE THE CONDITIONS FOR A NEW, POWERFUL UPSURGE OF NATIONAL ECONOMY. WE MUST X X X RAISE THE MATERIAL WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE. STILL MORE STRENGTHEN THE MILITARY AND ECONOMIC MIGHT OF THE SOVIET STATE.
"IN THE NEW CONDITIONS, THE RED ARMY MUST VIGILANTLY GUARD THE POWERFUL, CREATIVE LABOR OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE, RELIABLY SAFEGUARD THE STATE INTERESTS OF THE SOVIET UNION AND MAKE THE BORDERS OF OUR MOTHER-
LAND IMPREGNABLE AGAINST ENEMIES."
DN436AES

LONDON, FEB. 23-(AP)—THE SUNDAY TIMES SAID TODAY THE 55,000-TON TRANSATLANTIC LINER QUEEN ELIZABETH "SOON" WOULD BE CONVERTED INTO A LUXURY VESSEL WITH ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 2,300 PASSENGERS.
THE VESSEL NOW IS IN NEW YORK AND IS DUE IN SOUTHAMPTON ON MARCH 6.
THE ELIZABETH NEVER SAW SERVICE AS A CIVILIAN PASSENGER LINER. SHE WAS SENT TO THE UNITED STATES AFTER HER LAUNCHING IN 1940 TO ESCAPE THE BLITZ AND WAS CONVERTED INTO A TROOP CARRIER. THE TIMES SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD RELEASE ABOUT 20 BIG LINERS WITHIN THE NEXT TWO MONTHS.
NJ1023PES

WICH PRAGUE
WASHINGTON, FEB. 23-(AP)—THE UNITED STATES TODAY ORDERED "THE IMMEDIATE RETURN OF GERMAN DOCUMENTS SEIZED BY AMERICAN TROOPS FROM A HILLSIDE HIDING PLACE SOUTH OF PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA."
THE STATE DEPARTMENT, DISCLOSED THE "OTHER" SAID ALSO THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT HAS "EXPRESSED ITS DEEP REGRET TO PRESIDENT BENES (OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA) FOR THIS INCIDENT."
THE ACTION FOLLOWED A REPORT FROM PRAGUE WHICH QUOTED FOREIGN MINISTER JAN MASARYK AS SAYING THAT HE WAS DISTRESSED BY REPORTS THAT NAZI AND AMERICAN OFFICIALS AND MEN HAD ENTERED CZECHOSLOVAKIA TWO WEEKS AGO AND SEIZED THE DOCUMENTS WHICH WERE FOUND CONCEALED IN A HILLSIDE X X X
IN A STATEMENT, MASARYK WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT ON FEB. 11 AN AMERICAN MILITARY ATTACHMENT FROM THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES IN GERMANY ENTERED CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND PROCURED TO REMOVE TO THE AMERICAN ZONE A NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS WHICH WERE FOUND CONCEALED IN A HILLSIDE X X X
THE ATTACHMENT SOUGHT THESE DOCUMENTS BECAUSE THEY WERE INFORMED THAT THE DOCUMENTS WOULD THROW LIGHT UPON THE PREPAR PLANS OF HITLER AND GIVE INFORMATION AS TO THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR BY THE NAZI GOVERNMENT.
THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THAT ALTHOUGH THE AMERICAN ATTACHMENT ENTERED CZECHOSLOVAKIA WITH PAPERS ISSUED BY THE "APPROPRIATE" CZECHOSLOVAK LIAISON OFFICER, THIS EXPEDITION HAD NOT BEEN GIVEN APPROVAL BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS PROTESTED THIS ACTION.
66337PES

ADD GENERAL Churchill Powell V V X Tomorrow
CO-PRESIDENTS OF THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE WILL INCLUDE ARCH-BISHOP FISHER, DR. IRLING EIDERN, ARCHBISHOP OF UPPSALA, SWEDEN, AND DR. JOHN A. NOTT OF NEW YORK, PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD YNCA.
WR610PES

NIGHT

VATICAN CITY, FEB. 23-(AP)-L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO TODAY COMPARED A RECOMMENDATION BY THE ITALIAN CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR A LAW TO PENALIZE CLERGYMEN WHO TRY TO INFLUENCE ITALIAN VOTERS TO A FASCIST RULE DURING THE WAR AGAINST PRAYERS FOR PEACE.

"WHAT HAPPENED YESTERDAY HAPPENS TODAY AND A NEW ANTI-CLERICAL DAY IS AS SIMILAR AS A SECOND DROP OF WATER TO THE FIRST," THE VATICAN ORGAN DECLARED. "ANTI-CLERICALISM IS RETURNING ALONG THE SAME ROAD, FROM THE SAME OLD SOURCES."

ARTICLE 66 WHICH THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY APPROVED WOULD PROVIDE PENALTIES OF FROM SIX MONTHS TO THREE YEARS IN PRISON AND FINES OF FROM 3,000 TO 20,000 LIRE (\$13.33 TO \$88.58) FOR CLERGYMEN WHO "ENDEAVOR TO OBLIGE THE VOTERS" TO VOTE FOR A CANDIDATE OR TO ABSTAIN FROM VOTING.

THE NEWSPAPER, SAID, HOWEVER, THAT ITALIAN CATHOLICS READIED FOR WHOM THEY SHOULD VOTE WITHOUT THE NECESSITY OF "EXPOSING PRIESTS OR MORAL ADVISERS TO PRISON OR FINE."

WR1228PES

AS THE STUDENTS MARCHED, THE SOVIET EMBASSY HELD A RED ARMY DAY RECEPTION, WHICH WAS CONSPICUOUS BY THE ABSENCE OF A NORMAL 1,500 TO 2,000 CHINESE GATE CRASHERS.

IN SHANGHAI, MORE THAN 1,000 STUDENTS DEMONSTRATED IN FRONT OF THE RUSSIAN CONSULATE BUILDING, SHOUTING "GET OUT OF MANCHURIA" AND OTHER ANTI-SOVIET SLOGANS. FOR AN HOUR THEY BLOCKED ENTRANCE TO THE BUILDING, WHERE A RED ARMY DAY COCKTAIL PARTY WAS BEING HELD.

MORE THAN 10,000 STUDENTS FROM 19 CHUNGKING INSTITUTIONS DEMONSTRATED HERE YESTERDAY.

DENSE MOBS CHEERED THE PARADERS, WHO DEMANDED:
FULL PUBLICITY ON SINO-SOVIET DISCUSSIONS ON MANCHURIA;
IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF RUSSIAN TROOPS FROM MANCHURIA;
SUBMISSION OF THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION SECURITY COUNCIL.
UNITY OF ALL POLITICAL PARTIES IN CHINA TO MEET THE "CURRENT EMERGENCY."

A55FX

THE STUDENTS, FROM FIVE PEIPEI INSTITUTIONS, WERE ACCOMPANIED BY THEIR PROFESSORS, MANY OF THEM WHITE HAired ELDERS WHO LED THE PROCESSION.

30.24-1229

EXTRA POLICE AND PLAINCLOTHESMEN GUARDED THE 500-YARD LANE LEADING FROM A MAIN STREET TO THE EMBASSY AS A PRECAUTION BUT THERE WERE NO UNTOWARD INCIDENTS.

A NUMBER OF CHINESE OFFICIALS ATTENDED THE RED ARMY DAY RECEPTION. AMONG THEM WERE PREMIER T.V. SOONG, WHO CONCLUDED THE SINO-SOVIET TREATY, OBJECT OF SOME CRITICISM BY THE DEMONSTRATORS; FOREIGN MINISTER WANG SHIH-CHANG, AND CHOU EN-LAI, NO.2 CHINESE COMMUNIST.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS ATTENDED IN FULL STRENGTH. CONSPICUOUS AMONG FOREIGNERS PRESENT WAS GENERAL MARSHALL, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPECIAL ENVOY, WHO CHATTED FOR 20 MINUTES WITH MADAME PETROV, WIFE OF SOVIET AMBASSADOR APOLLON PETROV.

PM326APS

HONOLULU, FEB. 23-(AP)-THE CAPTAIN OF THE LIBERTY SHIP POCAHONTAS SAID TODAY HE HAD SAILED ALL THE WAY TO OKINAWA AND MANILA WITH BADLY-NEEDED SUPPLIES FOR ARMY FORCES STATIONED THERE ONLY TO BE ORDERED BACK TO THE UNITED STATES WITH HIS CARGO INTACT.

CAPT. ANTHONY H. BLEDSOE, WHOSE SHIP REACHED PEARL HARBOR EN ROUTE TO AN EAST COAST PORT, SAID HE WAS PUZZLED BY THE ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON BECAUSE SUCH ARTICLES IN HIS CARGO AS LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING EQUIPMENT FOR MANILA WERE CRITICALLY NEEDED THERE.

IN HIS CARGO WERE SUCH OTHER ITEMS AS 50,000 CASES OF BEER, BAND INSTRUMENTS, FIRE TRUCKS, CRANES FOR STRUCTURAL WORK, TEXTBOOKS, PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND CIGARETTES.

BLEDSOE SAID HIS ORIGINAL ORDERS TOOK HIM TO OKINAWA DEC. 7, WHERE BAD WEATHER DELAYED UNLOADING OPERATIONS. ON JAN. 11 HE WAS ORDERED TO PROCEED TO MANILA.

"AT MANILA," HE ADDED, "WE WAITED OUR TURN TO DISCHARGE BUT ON JAN. 29 I WAS TOLD TO RETURN MY SHIP TO SAN FRANCISCO WITH THE ORIGINAL CARGO."

"FIVE DAYS OUT ON HONOLULU THE ORDERS WERE CHANGED AGAIN AND THE POCAHONTAS WAS DIRECTED TO PROCEED THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL TO AN EAST COAST PORT (UNNAMED)."

"ALL I KNOW IS MY ORDERS COME FROM WASHINGTON," BLEDSOE SAID.

EW833PCS

DAMASCUS, FEB. 23-(AP)-PREMIER SAADALLAH JABIRI TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY SYRIA WOULD INSIST THAT NO PREFERENCE BE GIVEN ANY FOREIGN POWER IN THE LEVANT AND THAT SHE WAS READY TO JOIN LEBANON IN RENEWING DEMANDS THAT BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS WITHDRAW FROM THE AREA.

COMMENTING ON PROSPECTS FOR QUADRILATERAL TALKS AMONG FRANCE, BRITAIN, SYRIA AND LEBANON, JABIRI SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD LIMIT ITS PARTICIPATION TO A DISCUSSION OF THE EVACUATION OF BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS.

IN WHAT HE SAID WAS A REPLY TO A RECENT ASSERTION BY THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT THAT SYRIA AND LEBANON DO NOT POSSESS THE NECESSARY MEANS TO MAINTAIN COLLECTIVE SECURITY, THE SYRIAN PREMIER DECLARED THAT "THE ARAB LEAGUE IS MORE WORTHY TO BE ENTRUSTED WITH THIS MATTER."

V1126AES

FEB 24 1946

EGYPTIAN

LONDON, FEB. 23-(AP)-EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH SAID TODAY BRITAIN HAD DEMANDED AN IMMEDIATE INQUIRY BY THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT INTO RECENT ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATIONS, WITH REPARATIONS AND A GUARANTEE OF SECURITY.

THE NEWUAGENCY, WHICH QUOTED UNIDENTIFIED SOURCES IT DESCRIBED AS RELIABLE, SAID THE DEMANDS WERE CONTAINED IN A NOTE TO CAIRO WHICH DECLARED THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEMONSTRATIONS.

A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF THE NOTE, BUT SAID BRITISH MINISTER R.J. BOWKER HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO PROTEST TO KING FAROUK AND PREMIER SIDKY PASHA THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE TO TAKE EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO PREVENT THE DISORDERS.

WR1248PES

WITH INDIAN
BOMBAY, FEB. 23-(AP)-SEAMEN OF THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY WHO ENDED THEIR MUTINY TODAY SAID THEY HAD STRUCK BECAUSE THEY WERE PAID LESS THAN BRITONS FOR THE SAME WORK, WERE GIVEN INFERIOR FOOD, WERE SUBJECTED TO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, AND WERE DENIED AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMOTION. INDIAN LEADERS TODAY SAID THEY HAD BEEN ASSURED BY THE BRITISH THAT THERE WOULD BE NO MASS PUNISHMENT AGAINST THE SAILORS, AND THAT THEIR GRIEVANCES WOULD BE GIVEN CONSIDERATION. THE WIDESPREAD CIVILIAN DEMONSTRATIONS WERE STAGED IN SYMPATHY WITH THE SEAMEN.

WR598PES

PHILIP MASON, SECRETARY OF WAR IN THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, TOLD THE ASSEMBLY THERE WOULD BE TWO INQUIRIES INTO THE STRIKE, ONE BY THE MILITARY AND ANOTHER IN WHICH THE LEGISLATORS WOULD PARTICIPATE. MASON DECLARED THE GOVERNMENT WAS AWARE OF THE "ELECTRIC ATMOSPHERE" IN INDIA AND THAT THE GREATEST CARE WOULD BE TAKEN TO AVOID ANYTHING THAT WOULD LEAD TO A GENERAL DETERIORATION OF THE SITUATION. YESTERDAY'S RIOT IN BOMBAY WAS TERMED THE WORST IN THE CITY'S HISTORY. ONE OFFICIAL DESCRIBED IT AS "ABSOLUTE REBELLION."

MT333PES

EDITORS

BOMBAY--INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAF SECOND LEAD INDIAN X X X ORGY OF VIOLENCE.

WAVES OF VIOLENCE SWEEP BOMBAY. BRITISH TROOPS AND INDIAN POLICE BATTLED CIVILIAN MOBS. THE TIMES OF INDIA SAID A SURVEY AT 1:30 P.M. DISCLOSED 200 KILLED IN THE THREE DAYS OF DISORDERS.

NEW DELHI--FIRST ADD ASSEMBLY X X X PARTICIPATE. MASON ASSURED THE LEGISLATORS THERE WOULD BE NO MASS PUNISHMENT OR VICTIMIZATION OF STRIKERS BUT SAID THE GOVERNMENT RESERVED THE RIGHT TO ACT AGAINST THOSE WHO "MUST HAVE MISLED" THE MEN. THE GOVERNMENT, HE SAID, WAS AWARE OF THE "ELECTRIC ATMOSPHERE" IN INDIA. MASON ADDED THAT THE GREATEST CARE WOULD BE TAKEN TO AVOID ANYTHING THAT WOULD LEAD TO A GENERAL DETERIORATION OF THE SITUATION.

MT1014AES

(EDITORS NOTE: THIS IS THE FIRST STORY RECEIVED FROM MUKDEN SINCE NINE ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS WERE PERMITTED TO ENTER MANCHURIA NEARLY A WEEK AGO AND WERE HELD INCOMMUNICADO 54 HOURS BY RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES. THE STORY WAS DELAYED TWO DAYS PRESUMABLY FOR LACK OF QUICK COMMUNICATIONS. COPY WAS FLOWN FROM MUKDEN AND RADIOED FROM SHANGHAI.) BY SPENCER DAVIS

MUKDEN, FEB. 20-(DELAYED)--(AP)--THIS SCARRED, DISHEVELED MANCHURIAN ARSENAL CITY WAS THROWN OPEN BY RUSSIAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES TODAY TO NINE ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN CONFINED 54 HOURS IN A HOTEL. IT WAS AT MUKDEN THAT THE INCIDENT WHICH LED TO THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR DEVELOPED 14 YEARS AGO. RUMORS EMANATING FROM THIS ONE TIME STRONGHOLD OF MANCHU WARLORDS WERE PURPLE WITH INTIMATIONS OF BANDITRY, RAPE, LOOTING, KIDNAPING, ARSON AND MURDER AS VIOLENT AS IN THE DAYS OF GENGHIS KHAN. WISHING TO CHECK THE VALIDITY OF THESE ACCOUNTS AND TO SEE WHAT WAS HAPPENING IN MANCHURIA'S POSTWAR WORLD, WHEN BALKED BY BOTH CHINESE AND RUSSIAN OFFICIALS UNTIL TODAY, WHEN 46-YEAR-OLD MAJ. GEN. ANDREI KOVTOUN-STANKEVITCH ANNOUNCED: "YOU MAY GO ANY PLACE AT ANY TIME YOU WISH IN MUKDEN, WITH OR

WITHOUT ESCORT."

THIS BROUGHT TO AN END A PERIOD OF MORE THAN TWO DAYS OF RESTRICTED MOVEMENT, AMOUNTING TO INTERNMENT FOR US IN THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY'S YAMATO HOTEL, RENAMED THE INTOURIST HOTEL.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR ENDED THAT ALLIED NEWSMEN HAD BEEN GRANTED THE PRIVILEGE OF ENTERING THIS SOVIET-OCCUPIED MANCHURIAN CITY.

WE FOUND A CITY OF 2,000,000 UNDERGOING THE PANGS OF INFLATION, WITH FOOD PRICES FOUR TIMES HIGHER TODAY THAN SIX WEEKS (CORRECT) AGO.

THIS IS A CITY WHERE 35 PERCENT OF THE FACTORIES DEVELOPED FOR JAPAN'S WAR POTENTIAL ARE IDLE, ACCORDING TO RUSSIAN SOURCES.

WE WERE TOLD THAT MORE THAN 3,000 CASES OF TYPHUS DEVELOPED IN DECEMBER AND JANUARY UNTIL RUSSIAN ARMY DOCTORS CHECKED THE EPIDEMIC.

WE WERE TOLD THAT 30,000 PROSTITUTES ROAM THE STREETS AND FREQUENT DAO HNNBJL DNASOMV

THESE MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS ARE TTV

WE WERE TOLD THAT 30,000 PROSTITUTES ROAM THE STREETS AND FREQUENT DANCE HALLS AND CAFES.

THESE MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS ARE THE DIRECT CONCERN OF MAYOR TUNG WEI-CHI, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTEE, AND POLICE CHIEF TAI HUNG-TAO, BUT BOTH CHINESE OFFICIALS FREQUENTLY CONSULT THE SOVIET COMMANDING GENERAL, KOVTOUN STANKEVITCH, WHOSE ESTIMATED 6,000 TO 7,000 VETERANS OF MALINOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMY CONTROL THE CITY.

A109FX

BETWEEN 10,000 AND 20,000 CHINESE GOVERNMENT TROOPS UNDER MAJ. GEN. PENG YI-SHENG ARE IN THE WESTERN SECTION OF THE CITY, AWAITING ORDERS.

CHINESE TROOPS IN THE WESTERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT OF MUKDEN ARE NOT PERMITTED FREEDOM OF THE CITY, BUT MUST STAY IN THEIR OWN AREA UNLESS GIVEN SPECIAL PERMITS FROM ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS OF THE NORTHEAST

L
DPGMMAN, WHICH PENG HEADS.

P
UNLESS GIVEN SPECIAL PERMITS FROM ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS OF THE NORTHEAST CHINA COMMAND, WHICH PENG HEADS.

PENG'S HEADQUARTERS, INCIDENTALLY, ARE WITHIN A BLOCK OF RED ARMY HEADQUARTERS ON CHIROBA (CENTRAL) CIRCLE, WHERE A JAPANESE MONUMENT CELEBRATES THE VICTORY OVER RUSSIA IN 1904. NOW RED FLAGS SURROUND THE MONUMENT FROM EVERY BUILDING FACING THE CIRCLE AND FROM RED ARMY HEADQUARTERS A GIANT PICTURE OF STALIN LOOKS DOWN ON IT.

PENG'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE EAST SECTION OF THE CITY THUS ARE SEPARATED FROM HIS TROOPS OF THE 25TH DIVISION, 52ND ARMY, IN THE WEST.

IN CONTRAST TO MANY PARTS OF NORTH CHINA, THERE ARE NO JAPANESE TROOPS TO BE SEEN IN MUKDEN. THERE WERE 60,000 HERE WHEN KOVTOUN-STANKEVITCH'S MEN ENTERED THE CITY BY PLANE AND TRUCK AUG. 19, 1945 AND CAUGHT HENRY PU YI, PUPPET EMPEROR, ABOUT TO SKIP FOR JAPAN BY PLANE.

NOW ALL JAPANESE TROOPS ARE GONE. THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER PREFERS NOT TO SAY WHERE, BUT REPORTS CIRCULATING HERE ARE THAT NONE WAS REPATRIATED TO JAPAN -- THAT ALL ABLE-BODIED MEN WERE SENT TO SIBERIA OR RUSSIA TO WORK ON MINES AND RAILWAYS.

WW715APS

FEB 24 1946

30.24-1231

BY RUSSELL BRINES
TOKYO FEB. 23 (AP)-HIROHITO SEEMS TO BE CONDUCTING A WELL-PLANNED CAMPAIGN FOR "REELECTION" AS EMPEROR THESE DAYS. HE HAS BEHAVED MORE LIKE A DEMOCRAT BEFORE HIS PEOPLE DURING THE LAST FEW MONTHS THAN ANY OF HIS POLITICAL LEADERS WHO ARE CAMPAIGNING ON "DEMOCRATIC" PLATFORMS. LITTLE MAN OCCUPIES THE WORLD'S HOTTEST THRONE. PROBABLY BY DESIGN, THE ALLIES HAVE FAILED TO GIVE ANY INDICATION OF WHETHER HE WILL BE SUBJECTED TO A WAR CRIMINAL CHARGE. PRESENTLY THE JAPANESE ARE HEARING MORE UNPLEASANT THINGS ABOUT THE THRONE, WITHOUT PERCEPTIBLE REACTION, THAN MOST OF THEM IMAGINE POSSIBLE.
SO HIROHITO HAS TURNED TOWARD WHAT, IN EFFECT, IS AN INTERNATIONAL ELECTORATE. THIS IS THE MAN WHOSE SOLE WORD HALTED THE WAR--AN UNPARALLELED DEMONSTRATION OF INDIVIDUAL POWER.
THE EMPEROR FIRST BROKE PRECEDENT SHORTLY AFTER THE OCCUPATION BY LEAVING HIS PALACE, A DEFEATED MONARCH, TO VISIT GENERAL MACARTHUR. IN REPORTING THE END OF THE WAR TO ISE GRAND SHRINE, HE REFUSED THE USUAL EXTENSIVE ARRAY OF GUARDS. THE COMMON PEOPLE WERE ABLE TO APPROACH WITHIN A FEW FEET OF HIM. PICTURES BEGAN TO APPEAR IN THE JAPANESE PRESS CONCERNING HIM. HE WAS PHOTOGRAPHED AT HIS DESK WEARING A FOREIGN STYLE SUIT.
THE EMPEROR DENIED HIS "DIVINITY" IN AN UNPRECEDENTED NEW YEAR'S RESCRIPT. FINALLY HIROHITO DEVOTED TWO DAYS LAST WEEK TO TOURING BOMBED DISTRICTS OF TOKYO AND YOKOHAMA AND THE DISMAL RECEPTION CENTERS FOR THE DEFEATED MEN BACK FROM OVERSEAS. AGAIN NO GUARDS WERE PERMITTED.
JAPANESE CLOSE TO THE THRONE SAY THE EMPEROR HIMSELF WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ELIMINATING THE GUARDS, ISSUING THE "DIVINITY" PORTION OF THE RESCRIPT AND INSPECTING THE WAR DERELICTS CLOSE RANGE. POSSIBLY THIS IS TRUE.
BUT HIROHITO SELDOM, IF EVER, ACTS AGAINST THE ADVICE OF HIS ADVISORS. HIS PRESENT PROGRAM PROBABLY IS BASICALLY PLANNED BY THEM. COURT ATTACHES ARE NOT DEMOCRATS. THEIR SOLE INTEREST IS IN PRE-SERVING THE IMPERIAL COURT.
IN THE STRUGGLE FOR CHANGE, THE EMPEROR HAS SET A PACE FASTER THAN THE POLITICIANS AND THE GOVERNMENT BUREAUCRATS. POLITICIANS NEVER VISITED RETURNED SERVICEMEN OR CONSTITUENTS. THE MORE INTELLIGENT AROUND THE THRONE SEEM TO BE TRYING TO CONVERT HIROHITO INTO THE JAPANESE EQUIVALENT OF THE BRITISH MONARCH. THAT APPARENTLY WOULD SUIT MOST PEOPLE.

UM/PM 1252APS

TOKYO, SUNDAY, FEB. 24-(AP)-CROWN PRINCE AKINITO, ONLY POLY 12-YEAR-OLD WHO SOME DAY MAY SUCCEED HIS FATHER, HIROHITO, AS EMPEROR OF JAPAN, NEXT MONTH WILL SMASH PRECEDENT IN A SCOPE CONSIDERED REVOLUTIONARY BY JAPANESE EDUCATORS.

HE WILL ENTER MIDDLE SCHOOL, JUST LIKE ANY OTHER JAPANESE OF HIS AGE. THE PREVIOUS TWO CROWN PRINCES RECEIVED ONLY PRIVATE INSTRUCTION AFTER COMPLETING PRIMARY WORK.

PRECEDENT ALREADY HAS BEEN SMASHED AT THE FORMER PEERS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WHERE THE CROWN PRINCE IS COMPLETING HIS SIXTH YEAR OF FORMAL EDUCATION. AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE COURSE RECENTLY WAS ADDED TO THE CURRICULA. AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS YEAR, AKINITO AND 50 OTHERS IN HIS CLASS BEGAN THE STUDY OF ENGLISH UNDER HIROSHI KIKUCHI, A GRADUATE OF THE TOKYO FOREIGN LANGUAGE SCHOOL, AND R.H. BLYTHE, AN ENGLISH CITIZEN RESIDING IN JAPAN THE PAST 21 YEARS. BLYTHE IS COUNSELOR FOR THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.

AKINITO HAS BEEN STUDYING ENGLISH ONLY A SHORT TIME BUT ALREADY SINGS IN ENGLISH, "TWINKLE TWINKLE LITTLE STAR." HE LEARNED THE ENGLISH ALPHABET IN SEVEN HOURS.

HE HAS READ OR IS READING IN JAPANESE, "ROBINSON CRUSOE," "THE THREE MUSKETEERS," "LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY," "ARABIAN NIGHTS", "TOM SAWYER", AND "TENNY THOUSAND LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA."

BY COMMAND OF EMPEROR HIROHITO, HE RECEIVES NO SPECIAL TREATMENT. AND HE EATS HIS LUNCH DURING THE LUNCH HOUR FROM A TIN BOX OF THE KIND USED BY OTHER PUPILS.

BUT, BECAUSE HE MAY SUCCEED TO THE POSITION OF EMPEROR, HE IS TUTORED AFTER SCHOOL HOURS IN THE COMPOSITION OF POETRY, RIDING, AND MUSIC.

COLONEL ONTA, PRAYING "FOR THE JAPANESE EMPEROR AND
EMPEROR'S FAMILY AND NATIONAL PROSPERITY" FOLLOWED YAMASHITA IN
DEATH BY 39 MINUTES. THIRTY-SIX MINUTES LATER, HIGASHIGI
NERVOUSLY SAID, "GOODBYE FOREVER," AND THE TRAP WAS SPRUNG.

YAMASHITA WAS CONDEMNED LAST DEC. 7 AFTER A TRIAL AT WHICH HE APPEARED PROMPTLY IN MILITARY GARB. WITNESS ON WITNESS TOLD A SORDID STORY OF HOW HIS MEN RAPED, PILLAGED AND BURNED DURING THEIR LAST STAND IN MANILA IN FEBRUARY A YEAR AGO; AND HOW THEY KILLED THOUSANDS OF BOTH MILITARY PERSONNEL AND CIVILIANS THROUGHOUT LUZON AND OTHER ISLANDS.

AND OTHER ISLANDS. APPEALS TO THE FILIPINO SUPREME COURT, THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, TO MACARTHUR AND TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN WERE UNAVAILING.

MACARTHUR THEN ORDERED THE EXECUTION CARRIED OUT AFTER YAMASHITA HAD BEEN STRIPPED OF ALL MILITARY APPURTENANCES BECAUSE THE MISDEEDS OF HIS MEN WERE "A STAIN UPON CIVILIZATION AND CONSTITUTE A MEMORY OF SHAME AND DISHONOR THAT CAN NEVER BE FORGOTTEN."

UM 1224APS

YAMASHITA
TOKYO, SUNDAY, FEB. 24-(AP)-JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS GAVE PROMINENT
DISPLAY TO STORIES ON THE EXECUTION YESTERDAY NEAR MANILA OF LT. GEN
TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA AS A WAR CRIMINAL. NONE COMMENTED EDITORIALY.
THERE WERE NO DEMONSTRATIONS OF ANY KIND REPORTED OVER THE DEATH
OF YAMASHITA, GENERALLY CONSIDERED A HERO BY JAPANESE OF ALL
RANKS.

PEARL HARBOR, FEB 23-(AP)-MORE THAN 63 PER CENT OF THE MARINE CORPS AIR AND GROUND FORCES HAS BEEN DEMOBILIZED WITH RETURN HOME OF MORE THAN 165,000 MEN. THE FLEET MARINE FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY. NINE THOUSAND ADDITIONAL MARINES WILL BECOME ELIGIBLE FOR DISCHARGE MARCH 1 WHEN THE POINT REQUIREMENTS ARE CUT TO 42. RM6252CS

EN629PCS

SIGHT LEAD YAMASHITA (210)
MANILA, PHILIPPINES, GEN. TOMOTAKI YAMASHITA, WHOSE WIFE
CONVICTED OF SYMPOSON DURING HIS NAME INTO MILITARY HISTORY, BIRD
THE CALLOWS MATH OF A CRIMINAL, TODAY AND WENT TO AN OBSCURE GRAVE.
EXERCISED FOR CONDONING COUNTRYMAN JAPANESE ATROCITIES DURING HIS
VITILE FIGHT TO HOLD THE PHILIPPINES. IN 1944-45, HE WAS BURIED IN A
PRISONERS. COUNTRYMAN AMONG SOLDIERS WHOSE MURDERING SEALED HIS DOOM.
NO RECORDS CLITTERED ON HIS CHEST, HIS BURIAL CARB WAS A PATCHED
AND SLOWLY AMERICAN ARMY FATIGUE. BUT THE JAPANESE ARMY IDENTIFICA-
TION TAGS, MARKING HIS BUSTLING PLACE AMONG 2,000 OF HIS MEN WHO
DIED OF STRENGTH AND WEARINESS AFTER THEIR CAPTURE.
BEHIND HIS YAMASHITA LAY YAMASHITA, WHOSE FIERCELY WILD AGAINST
THE BACKGROUND OF BOWING AND KNEELING. THE COMMANDER OF HIS SWAY
IN THE ISLANDS, ON THE SEASIDE IN A CAMPFIELD, HIS LAS RANOS HIS
LAST SPTEN WORKS WERE "FOR THE EXPENSE OF HIS LIFE."
IN A PARRELL STATEMENT ISSUED THROUGH AN INTERPRETER HE THANKED
HIS AMERICAN REVERSE COUNSEL AND SAID: "I WILL PLAY GOD LONGER
THAN I WILL PLAY GOD LONGER THAN."
ALSO KIDNATED TODAY WERE TWO CONVICTED TORTURERS, LIEUTENANT-
COLONEL SEIICHI OTO, WHO ONCE HEADED THE SO-CALLED JAPANESE SECRET
POLICE IN THE PHILIPPINES, AND A CIVILIAN INTERPRETER, YAKUMA
HIGASHI. THEY WERE MARCHED ON THE CAMPFIELD CALLOWS AFTER YAMASHITA.
PAGE 12

5000

OTTAWA--NIGHT LEAD CANADIAN INSERT AFTER THIRD PGH
BEGINNING "TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT," AND ENDING "SOME TIME."
IN ADDITION TO THE THIRTEEN HELD, IT IS UNDERSTOOD ADDITIONAL
PERSONS HAVE BEEN ROUNDED UP FOR QUESTIONING AND RELEASED. THE ROYAL
CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE AND THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT DECLINED TO SAY HOW
MANY HAVE BEEN QUESTIONED, BUT IT WAS REPORTED THAT AT LEAST 22 WERE
DETAINED AT THE START OF THE INVESTIGATION.

ALL ANSWERS
HJ926PIS

THE RADIO BROUGHT FIRST WORD OF THE EXECUTION TO MRS. YAMASHITA.
"I HAD EXPECTED IT," SHE SAID.
SHE GAVE A START, BUT

SHE GAVE A STATEMENT TO THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI:
 "LIKE MANY HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF OTHER BEREAVED FAMILIES, I
 EXPECT TO WORK HARD AT HOUSEHOLD DUTIES AND, WITH OTHERS, PRAY FOR
 THE ARRIVAL OF A FORTUNATE TIME."
 SHE SAID SHE HAD RECEIVED "MANY LETTERS FROM PEOPLE I DO NOT KNOW
 TELLING ME NOT TO BE DISHEARTENED."

SALES

ADD OTTAWA (NL CANADIAN) TIME
"A GREAT DEAL OF EVIDENCE IS STILL TO BE PLACED BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS," THE LETTER SAID, "AND THE REASONS FOR PROCEEDING IN CAMERA BECOME MORE APPARENT EVERY DAY."
"THE INQUIRY IS PROCEEDING AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE, ESPECIALLY CONSIDERING THE DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THE WORK IS BEING DONE (IT OBVIOUSLY MUST BE DONE WITH GREATEST DISCRETION) AND THE COMMISSIONERS DESIRE TO MAKE A REPORT WHICH WILL CONTAIN AT LEAST SOME OF THEIR FINDINGS WITHIN AS SHORT A TIME AS POSSIBLE WHICH, HOWEVER, AS APPEARS AT PRESENT CANNOT BE LESS THAN TWO OR THREE WEEKS FROM NOW."

THE PROBE IS BEING CONDUCTED "SUB JUDICE," A LEGALITY CALLING FOR STRICT SECRECY AND PROVIDING HEAVY PENALTY FOR DISCLOSURES WHICH MIGHT PREJUDICE THE CASE. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAVE BECOME INCREASINGLY RETICENT.

THERE REMAINED NO OFFICIAL CLUE TO THE EXACT NATURE OF THE SECRETS HANDED OVER TO RUSSIA. MOSCOW HAS SAID THAT THEY INCLUDED ATOMIC AND OTHER DATA BUT ADDED THAT THE INFORMATION GLEANED ALREADY HAD BEEN PUBLISHED IN SCIENTIFIC PAPERS.

THE LETTER CONFIRMED THAT THE INVESTIGATION BEGAN EARLY LAST FALL, AN ORDER IN COUNCIL CREATING THE ROYAL COMMISSION HAVING BEEN PASSED LAST OCT. 6. IT WAS DISCLOSED FURTHER THAT THOSE RETAINED ARE HELD UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE SWEETING WAR MEASURES ACT, WHICH REMAINED IN EFFECT AFTER THE END OF HOSTILITIES AND LATER WAS CONTINUED UNDER THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY TRANSITIONAL POWERS ACT.

A11

UNDER THESE LAWS, THOSE RETAINED ARE HELD WITHOUT HARRAS CORPUS RIGHTS.

NAMES OF THOSE RETAINED, THE POSITIONS THEY HELD, AND OTHER DETAILS REMAINED SECRET. PRIME MINISTER KING ALREADY HAS ANNOUNCED THAT SEVERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES WERE INVOLVED, AND AT LEAST ONE OF THOSE HELD IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN HIGHLY-PLACED IN THE GOVERNMENT.

JUSTICE A.W. HANSON OF THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA WARNED AGAINST "NEWSPAPER TRIAL AND JUDGMENT" DURING THE INVESTIGATION.

PRIME MINISTER KING IN A MESSAGE TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CANADIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SAID "I CORDIALLY APPROVE" OF A RESOLUTION BY THE COUNCIL STATING THAT "UNWARRANTED SPECULATION" COULD RESULT ONLY IN "GRAVE INJURY TO FUTURE RELATIONS" BETWEEN CANADA AND RUSSIA.

N503PE2

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, FEB. 23-(AP)-PAUL V. McNUTT SAID TONIGHT THE PHILIPPINES ARE "ISLANDS OF CONFUSION" IN A SEA OF ORIENTAL UNREST, AND THAT MUCH OF THE CONFUSION IS "MADE IN AMERICA."
JUST BACK FROM THREE MONTHS IN THE ISLANDS, THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINES CALLED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION ON ECONOMIC MEASURES AND FOR FUTURE AMERICAN RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PHILIPPINES EVEN AFTER THEY BECOME INDEPENDENT JULY 4.

McNUTT'S ADDRESS WAS PREPARED FOR A NBC BROADCAST. SPECIFICALLY, HE URGED SWIFT CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON BILLS TO GIVE PHILIPPINE INDUSTRY A PREFERENTIAL TARIFF FOR 25 YEARS AND TO AUTHORIZE THE APPROPRIATION OF \$450,000,000 FOR REBUILDING PUBLIC WORKS AND REPAIRING WAR DAMAGE.

THE ISLANDS HAVE BEEN WAITING FIVE MONTHS FOR THIS "LIFE-GIVING" LEGISLATION, HE SAID, AND POSITIVE REHABILITATION CANNOT GET UNDER WAY WITHOUT IT.

MORE THAN A BILLION PEOPLE IN THE ORIENT ARE ELBOWING THEIR WAY

NIGHT

FEB 24 1946

TOWARD NATIONHOOD, McNUTT ASSERTED "IN THAT TROUBLED SCENE," HE SAID, "THE PHILIPPINES SHOULD NOT BE AN AREA OF CONFUSION, BUT AN AREA OF ORDER AND CERTAINTY. WE CAN MAKE IT SO."

HE LEFT THE PHILIPPINES SHATTERED PHYSICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY, THE HIGH COMMISSIONER SAID, AND ADDED THAT INDEPENDENCE ON JULY 4 WILL NOT REDUCE AMERICA'S OBLIGATION TO "THE SOUNDED WAR VETERAN OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY OF PEOPLES."

McNUTT VIEWED THE UNITED STATES AS THE PRINCIPAL ARM OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN MAINTAINING PEACE IN THE FAR EAST. BASES WILL BE NEEDED, HE SAID, BUT SO WILL FRIENDSHIP AND CONFIDENCE OF MILLIONS OF ORIENTALS.

"THE 15,000,000 PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES ARE OUR AMBASSADORS IN THE ORIENT," HE SAID. "THE CONTINUING FAITH OF THOSE FILIPINOS X X X IS A SYMBOL TO THE ENTIRE FAR EAST OF OUR GOOD-WILL AND DEMOCRATIC PRACTICE."

WASHINGTON, FEB. 23-(AP)-GEN. JOSEPH V. STILWELL, COMMANDER OF THE WESTERN DEVIL REGIMENT, HAS BEEN NAMED COMMANDER OF THE REACTIVATED SIXTH ARMY. THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

ACTIVATION OF THE SIXTH ARMY WILL BE EFFECTIVE MARCH 1. ITS HEAD-QUARTERS WILL BE AT THE PRESIDIO AT SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF GEN. JACOB L. DEVERS, COMMANDER OF THE ARMY GROUND FORCES, SAID THAT THE SEVENTH CORPS, HEADQUARTERS AT THE PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CALIF., AND THE WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND IN SAN FRANCISCO, BOTH GROUND FORCES UNITS, WILL BE INACTIVATED AND THEIR STAFFS MERGED TO FORM THE SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

"THIS ANALYSIS OF HEADQUARTERS IS A RESULT OF THE PRESENT STREAMLINING OF ARMY GROUND FORCES AND WILL REDUCE THE NUMBER OF HEAD-QUARTERS IN THE PACIFIC COAST AREA, PUTTING ALL THE GROUND FORCES INSTALLATIONS IN THAT AREA UNDER ONE COMMAND," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE SIXTH ARMY, UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT. GEN. WALTER KRUEGER PARTICIPATED IN CAMPAIGNS IN NEW GUINEA AND LUZON AND THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN. IT WAS INACTIVATED OVERSEAS JAN. 25, 1946.

THE NEW COMMAND WILL ADOPT THE BATTLE FLAG OF THE COMBAT UNIT, THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED.

VNA1126PE2

OCCUPATION ARMY.
WASHINGTON, FEB. 23-(AP)-A BILL DESIGNED TO HALT THE DRAFT BY CREATING A SPECIAL OCCUPATION ARMY OF VOLUNTEERS HAS BEEN PREPARED BY CHAIRMAN CARL VINSON (D-GA) OF THE HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE.
VINSON TOLD NEWSMEN TODAY THAT HE WILL INTRODUCE THE MEASURE NEXT WEEK. IT WOULD AUTHORIZE A VOLUNTEER CORPS OF 600,000 MEN TO HANDLE OCCUPATION DUTIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND WOULD SEEK TO ENCOURAGE ENLISTMENT BY SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS. THESE WOULD:
1. OFFER ENLISTEES FREE TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM HOME FOR A

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YEARLY 30-DAY FURLOUGH.
2. PROVIDE FREE TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM HOME FOR THE ENLISTEE'S FAMILY, WITH A LIMIT OF ONE ROUND TRIP.
3. DOUBLE THE BASE PAY OF ENLISTED MEN AND WARRANT OFFICERS IN THE GROUP.
THOSE ELIGIBLE WOULD BE MEN BETWEEN 18 AND 36 YEARS OF AGE. TERMS OF SERVICE WOULD BE FROM TWO TO SIX YEARS.
"IF MY PLAN IS ADOPTED THERE WILL BE NO NECESSITY FOR CONTINUING THE DRAFT BEYOND MAY 15," VINSON DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW.
HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT IF NECESSARY THE DRAFT MIGHT BE EXTENDED FOR 30-DAY PERIODS BEYOND THAT DATE UNTIL THE PLAN GOT FULLY UNDER WAY.
"AS JOBS GET MORE DIFFICULT TO FIND, MEN WILL BE GLAD TO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO SEE THE WORLD AT DOUBLE THE PAY AN ARMY MAN REGULARLY GETS," HE ADDED.
SU1150AES
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WASHINGTON, FEB 23-(AP)-DELEGATES TO A 16-STATE CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT FEPC TODAY DISCUSSED TENTATIVELY A MARCH ON WASHINGTON THIS SPRING BY NATIONAL LABOR, CIVIC AND CHURCH GROUPS TO SUPPORT PENDING FEPC LEGISLATION.
THE COUNCIL WAS INSTRUCTED BY THE DELEGATES TO ASK LEADERS OF THE GROUPS TO CONSIDER SUCH A PROJECT. ANY CALL FOR A DISSENT ON THE CAPITAL WAS LEFT TO THE ORGANIZATIONS ADDRESSED.
LEGISLATION CALLING FOR A PERMANENT FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION BANNING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT IS PENDING IN CONGRESS. THE SENATE RECENTLY SET IT ASIDE AFTER A LENGTHY FILIBUSTER BY SOUTHERN MEMBERS OPPOSING IT.
THE DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE, THE COUNCIL SAID IN A STATEMENT, REPRESENTED 43 NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND 28 LOCAL GROUPS FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.
SENATORS HEAD (D-NY) AND MORSE (R-ORE), AND REP. LAFOLLETTE (R-IND) WERE AMONG THOSE WHO ADDRESSED TODAY'S CONFERENCE SESSION.
PF921PES

WASHINGTON, FEB 23-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN APPEARED TODAY TO BE CONSOLIDATING DEMOCRATIC SUPPORT BEHIND HIS EXPECTED BID FOR RENOMINATION IN 1948 DESPITE THE TURBULENT INTR-PARTY ARGUMENT OVER HIS NOMINATION OF EDWIN W. PAULEY AS UNDERSECRETARY OF THE NAVY.
WHEN SECRETARY OF INTERIOR HAROLD L. ICKES QUITE THE CABINET IN A WELL-PUBLICIZED RAGE, THERE WAS MUCH WAGGING OF HEADS BY CAPITOL HILL DEMOCRATS. THEY THOUGHT THIS MIGHT BE THE BEGINNING OF A DISINTEGRATION IN THE LOOSELY-BOUND ALLIANCE OF ELEMENTS THAT KEPT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN OFFICE SO LONG.
BUT A RECENT DECLARATION BY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE HENRY A. WALLACE THAT HE WILL STAY IN THE CABINET AND SUPPORT MR. TRUMAN FOR RENOMINATION PUT A NEW LIGHT ON THE SITUATION.
WALLACE AND ICKES HAVE BEEN TEAM-MATES IN PAST ENTERPRISES. THE SUPPOSITION WAS THAT IF THERE WAS TO BE A BREAK BETWEEN PARTY OLD-LINERS AND THE OTHER ELEMENTS THAT BACKED ROOSEVELT, WALLACE WOULD GO OUT OF THE CABINET IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS AND POSSIBLY CHALLENGE MR. TRUMAN FOR THE NOMINATION.

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WASHINGTON FEB 23-(AP)-PAUL PORTER SAID TONIGHT THAT AS THE NEW BOSS OF OPA HE PROPOSES TO HOLD THE PRICE LINE, BUILD UP PRODUCTION AND WIPE OUT THE THREAT OF INFLATION.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BANKING PORTER ANNOUNCED HIS AIMS THIS WAY: "I PROPOSE X X X TO ATTEMPT TO UTILIZE NECESSARY CONTROLS TO KEEP ITS PRODUCTION WITHOUT THE SACRIFICE OF STABILITY. AND I BELIEVE IT CAN BE DONE. X X X I DON'T PROPOSE TO LET UP UNTIL THE TIME OF PRODUCTION HAS ELIMINATED THE THREAT OF INFLATION AND VICTORY IS OURS." MAKING HIS FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE SINCE HE BECAME PRICE ADMINISTRATOR PORTER SAID THAT THIS IS "NO TIME FOR GREPE-NANCING," THAT "WE CAN CONTROL INFLATION."
"THE RECORD OF THE LAST TWO AND A HALF YEARS," HE SAID, "SHOWS THAT VERY CLEARLY. FROM HERE ON OUT IT'S GOING TO BE A TOUGH JOB. BUT DOING THAT JOB WON'T BE NEARLY AS ROUGH ON ANY OF US AS WHAT WE WILL GO THROUGH IF WE DON'T DO IT."
SINCE HE TOOK ON THE OPA JOB, PORTER SAID, "A LOT OF PERFECTLY RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE SEEM TO BE SUGGESTING THAT THE FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION IS A HILLSTONE CHAINED AROUND OUR COLLECTIVE NECKS AND THAT WE ARE GOING TO BE PUSHED OVERBOARD ANY MINUTE NOW."
THERE ARE SOME CRITICS, HE DECLARED, "WHO SEEM TO WANT TO PAWN AMERICA'S FUTURE FOR A POT OF PAPER PROFITS. WHO SAY THAT PRICE CONTROL INTERFERES WITH PRODUCTION, AND THAT OPA INFLUXIBILITY DRIVES BUSINESS INTO BANKRUPTCY."
PORTER HAD HIS ANSWERS READY. HE SAID:

BOTH EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION NOW STAND AT "RECORD PEACETIME PEAKS." DURING THE WAR, WITH PRICE CONTROL, PRODUCTION MORE THAN DOUBLED.
IN 1945, BUSINESS FAILURES "REACHED AN ALL-TIME LOW" OF \$10. AND IN 1946, PORTER COMMENTED, WITH EXCESS PROFITS TAXES REPEALED, IT IS EXPECTED THAT PROFITS AFTER TAXES WILL BE AT RECORD HEIGHTS.
"BUT THERE'S NO POINT IN KIDDING OURSELVES," HE INSISTED, ADDING THAT PRESSURES AGAINST THE PRESENT PRICE LINE "ARE TERRIFIC."
"WE ARE FACE TO FACE WITH CRITICAL DANGERS THAT INFLATION WILL DESTROY ALL WE HAVE AND BLAST US INTO A FUTURE OF LIMITED MARKETS, CONSTRICTED EARNINGS AND NEEDLESS POVERTY."
PF814PES

WASHINGTON, FEB 23-(AP)-THIS WILL EXPLAIN TO JOHN SMITH WHY THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION IS SLOW ANSWERING HIS PENSION QUERY.
THERE ARE 13,000 JOHN SMITHS ON THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION ROSTERS, GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY, ADMINISTRATOR TOLD THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR TWO TODAY, AND 5,000 OF THEM HAVE NO MIDDLE INITIAL--6,000 VETERANS NAMED JUST PLAIN JOHN SMITH.
BRADLEY TOLD ABOUT THE SMITH PROBLEM IN RELATING DIFFICULTIES OF HIS AGENCY AND ADDED:
"WE ARE BEGINNING TO SEE THE LIGHT OF DAY NOW."
HE SAID THE AGENCY HAD BEEN UNPREPARED TO HANDLE PEACETIME VETERANS' PROBLEMS WHEN HE BECAME ADMINISTRATOR LAST YEAR.
THE AGENCY'S HOSPITAL PROGRAM IS BEING DELAYED BECAUSE OF THE HIGH COST OF MATERIALS, HE SAID.
NOTING THAT PROPORTIONALLY THERE ARE ABOUT THREE TIMES AS MANY UNEMPLOYED VETERANS AS CIVILIANS, GENERAL BRADLEY SAID FORMER SOLDIERS DO NOT WISH TO ACCEPT EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES WHERE STRIKES ARE LIKELY SINCE A VETERAN ON STRIKE IS NOT GUARANTEED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

SECRETARY OF LABOR SCHWELLENBACH IN A BRIEF TALK URGED THE AMVET LEADERS TO "RESIST PRESSURE GROUPS."
PF943PES NM

UNDATED ASIATIC (3300)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(FX) RIOTING MOBS FIRED BUSINESS STRUCTURES AND LOOTED BANKS AND SHOPS IN BOMBAY TODAY, KEEPING THAT INDIAN CITY IN AN UPROAR A THIRD STRAIGHT DAY AFTER INDIAN SAILORS SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY ABOARD SMALL SHIPS THEY HAD SEIZED IN THE HARBOR.

SOME 300,000 INDIAN WORKERS IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA STRUCK IN SYMPATHY WITH THE SAILORS, WHO DEMANDED BETTER PAY AND AN END TO ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION.

HOSPITALS REPORTED 130 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 750 INJURED-- MOST OF THEM BY BULLETS.

POLICE AND TROOPS, SOME USING ARMORED CARS, FIRED ON THE ARSONISTS AND LOOTERS WHO ATTACKED PROPERTY AND PERSONS. TRAINS WERE STRIKEBOUND.

FROM POONA, MOHANDAS K. GANDHI APPEALED TO HIS FELLOW INDIANS TO END "THIS THOUGHTLESS ONSET OF VIOLENCE."

POLICE COMMISSIONER H. E. BENTLER OF BOMBAY TERMED THE SITUATION "TROUBLESOME, VERY TROUBLESOME."

TENSION MOUNTED AS THE DAY PROGRESSED.

IN CAIRO, 25,000 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS BEGAN A THREE-DAY STRIKE AS AN EXPRESSION OF MOURNING FOR EGYPTIANS KILLED IN ANTI-BRITISH RIOTS THERE THURSDAY.

BATAVIA REPORTS SAID TWO BRITISH INDIAN SOLDIERS WERE KILLED AND FIVE WOUNDED IN TWO DAYS OF FIGHTING AROUND SOERBAJA FOLLOWING ATTACKS BY SMALL PARTIES OF INDONESIAN NATIONALISTS.

DISCONTENT CONTINUED ALSO IN CHINA, WHERE STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST CONTINUED RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA SPREAD FROM CHUNGKING TO SEVERAL CITIES, INCLUDING SHANGHAI.

SEVERAL DELEGATES TO THE CHINESE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, WHICH IN A FEW WEEKS WILL DRAFT A NATIONAL CONSTITUTION, ISSUED A STATEMENT DENOUNCING THE YALTA AGREEMENT "AS CONTRARY TO THE ATLANTIC CHARTER AND ALL OTHER DECLARATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS." THE AGREEMENT, BASIS FOR THE SINO-SOVIET TREATY, GAVE RUSSIA SOME CONCESSIONS IN MANCHURIA.

IN JAPAN, A QUIET SPOT ON THE GREAT ASIATIC MAP, GENERAL MACARTHUR EXPRESSED DISPLEASURE WITH MEASURES TAKEN BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO DISSOLVE THE ZAIIBATSU (FAMILY MONOPOLIES) AND ORDERED THE ARREST OF 27 MORE LESSER WAR CRIMES SUSPECTS.

A100FX

IN MANILA, LT. GEN. TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA QUIETLY WAS HANGED. IT WAS THE FINAL CHAPTER IN A MILITARY CAREER CLIMAXED BY FAILURE TO PREVENT HIS MURDERING, RAPACIOUS, TORTURING TROOPS FROM RUNNING RAMPANT IN THE PHILIPPINES AS GENERAL MACARTHUR LIBERATED THOSE ISLANDS.

(EDITORS: THIRD GRAF READ "HOSPITALS REPORTED 200 PERSONS KILLED" INSTEAD OF 130)

WW6404PS NM

BRITISHERS SEIZE POST, START FIRES

R. TOMPA INS
Internees Stone Guards,

Wreck Building In
Day-Long Melee

FEB 25 1946

Aldershot, England, Feb. 24 (AP). Nearly 400 mutinous soldier-prisoners seized control of the Aldershot detention camp and rioted for 24 hours, smashing glass, setting furniture afire and wrecking the building. The riot ended late today with surrender of the last of the 380 soldiers still holding out.

It was the worst disturbance in 26 years at the detention camp, where British soldiers are held on penal charges.

The prisoners were unarmed except for bricks and other missiles.

Three Guards Overpowered

The overpowering of three guards while prisoners were being quartered for the night set off the riot. It did not end until 3 P.M. today when Lieutenant General Sir John Crocker, commander in chief of the British Army's Southern Command, announced that "the mutiny is at an end."

A score or more men still held out for a time on the barracks roof, pelting military police, firemen and even their fellow prisoners, as they came out to surrender, with slates and other missiles.

General Crocker tentatively blamed the mutiny on half a dozen prisoners who escaped from North Allerton detention camp two weeks ago and who, he said, had fomented trouble on their arrival at Aldershot.

Building Set Afire

Before complete order was restored, the holdout prisoners three times set fire to the building. The small blazes were extinguished quickly. Some opposition was encountered when the last diehards were removed, but most of the rioters surrendered quietly and waved to spectators as they were taken away, handcuffed, in trucks to a

near by gymnasium, surrounded by barbed wire. They will be sent to other detention camps.

Several firemen were slightly bruised, and some of the barracks staff received superficial cuts. The prisoners assured an officer none of them had been hurt.

A small number of prisoners managed to break out of their rooms after quarters last night and released the rest. After the three guards were overpowered, the yelling prisoners climbed to the roof, as mobile troops and firemen rushed to the scene. The rioters showered mess plates, bottles, bricks, glass and every other missile available from the building and shouted their defiance at the authorities.

More Troops Called Out

As the disturbances grew, more troops were called out and formed a cordon around the main building. Firemen, working under a floodlight, played hoses on the rioters, but they held out all night against the powerful streams, despite near-zero temperatures.

Officers spoke through loudspeakers to the prisoners, who were still hurling broken bedsteads, steel helmets, army boots, cell doors, chimney cowl, stools and chairs from the rooftop. The appeals were greeted with boos and catcalls.

While none of the men was armed authorities refrained from rushing the building in order to spare both the troops and the prisoners.

Grievances Listed

When the men began to get hungry, Maj. Gen. R. K. Ross, military commander of the Aldershot and Hants district, sent another appeal. This time it was answered.

Some of the men started to drift out of the building. Finally, 100 emerged, in danger to themselves from debris flying from the roof. At General Ross's request, they returned to the barracks, put their grievances on paper and came back with word that the majority had decided to surrender.

U.S. Stops Data On Atom, London Newspaper Says

London, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Daily Express said tonight that the United States Army had "stopped the flow of atom research results to Britain" because the British "have nothing new to offer" in exchange.

"The British atomic project is almost at a standstill," the Daily Express added. "Progress in build-

ing and equipping the experimental station at Didcot, Berkshire, is deadlocked for lack of staff.

"For more than four months our scientists have heard virtually nothing of the activities of nuclear physicists in the United States."

The newspaper said lack of plutonium or uranium 235, which Britain was said to be unable to get from America, also had delayed the experiments here, for which \$6,000,000 had been earmarked.

British Provoked Riots In Egypt, Moscow Says

London, Feb. 24 (AP)—Moscow Radio Commentator Yakov Viktorov charged tonight in a broadcast heard here that British forces had provoked rioting in Cairo and declared that the Egyptian people's urge for independence was countered by "stubborn attempts to maintain the old status quo."

"What happened was that four British lorries, coming from the chief headquarters of the barracks, plunged into a crowd and ran over people," the commentator said, adding:

"The demonstrators wanted to seize the culprits, but the British soldiers opened fire on the people. The peaceful manifestation has thus changed into something else."

"The Strange Situation"

"The strange situation," Viktorov said, "is the result of the national aspirations of the Egyptians, clashing with stubborn attempts to maintain the old status quo, which to all intents and purposes deprived Egypt of her independence."

The British Army version of how the riot started was that three British army trucks approaching the barracks were stopped by a crowd demonstrating against the presence of the British Army in Egypt.

The drivers of the two vehicles were removed and beaten, while the vehicles were burned, the army account said, and troops from the barracks then attempted to disperse the crowd by firing over their heads.

2,000 In GI Families Sail On The Queen Mary

Southampton, England, Feb. 24 —The Queen Mary sailed today for New York carrying 2,000 American soldiers' wives and children and Lord Keynes, a governor of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

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Lord Keynes will attend the first meeting of the governors March 3. Her sister ship, the liner Queen Elizabeth, soon will be reconverted from a troop carrier to a peacetime luxury ship.

When she arrives at Southampton from New York March 6 the 85,000-ton giant of the seas, largest passenger liner afloat, will be stripped of her troopship equipment. Then she will go to the Clyde in Scotland for refitting. She will return to trans-Atlantic service in the fall, Cunard officials said today.

Soldier And His Baby Begin Journey To U.S.

London, Feb. 24 (AP)—Private Frank Tilley was well on his way to being the first GI redeployed with his baby.

Carrying his 13-month-old daughter and with a can of milk and jar of cream in his duffle bag, Tilley left England this week end for Paris, on the first stage of his journey to America. The big hurdle will be getting the child aboard the troopship at Le Havre.

Tilley's 29-year-old wife, Helen, whom he married at Dundee, Scotland, remained behind, awaiting sailing on a GI bride ship. An army public relations officer said she was placed in a deferred category when she applied for passage because her husband was in Britain.

Canterbury Pleads For Vanquished

London, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in the name of the Church of England, asked today that the United Nations act with humanity toward defeated countries and that members of the church "unite in helping the suffering people of all lands."

"We have all sinned and come short of the glory of God," he wrote in a letter to the council of the Evangelical Church in Germany, which he said "resisted National Socialism both before and during the war" and showed "a courageous Christian spirit."

The Archbishop said he prayed that the victorious nations would act "in accordance with the principles of humanity and that, both in their administration and in the framing of the peace treaties, act so as to promote the interests of justice, freedom and peace."

Grounded Tanker Refloated

London, Feb. 24 (AP)—The tanker Fort Frederica, United States War Shipping Administration vessel, which had gone aground on the Goodwin sands near Deal in the Strait of Dover, was refloated with the assistance of a Goodwin lifeboat.

Break With Spain Demanded

Paris, Feb. 24 (AP)—The executive committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions, representing 70,000,000 workers in 52 countries, called on member federations today to demand that their respective governments break off diplomatic relations with Spain.

200 Jews March On Vienna Hotels

Vienna, Feb. 24 (AP)—Between 200 and 250 Jews today marched on hotels here where members of the British-American committee on Jewish problems are staying. The marchers finally dispersed after four jeep loads of international military police arrived.

There were no disorders, although leaders of the marchers brushed aside Russian and American members of one patrol when they attempted to divert the group from Schottenring into a side street. Members of the patrol called for more police and permitted the marchers to go to the Jewish headquarters a few blocks away, where the demonstration broke up.

The group included both Viennese Jews and displaced Jews from other parts of Europe. They carried banners saying, "open the gates of Palestine" and "justice for Jewish people."

Josef Rittman, one of the leaders, said the protest arose because the committeemen "had not interviewed the real Jews" but only their leaders. So far, committee members have interviewed President Karl Renner, Chancellor Leopold Figl, three leaders of the Jewish community and several Jews in hospitals.

No committee member was present when the demonstrators reached the Bristol and Sacher hotels. All were said to be guests of Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the United States forces in Austria, at luncheon.

Catholics Ahead In Belgian Voting

Brussels, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Social-Christian party (Right-Wing Catholics) took an early lead tonight in provincial Belgium's elections for 44 Senate places, winning all three seats at stake in Limburg Province, the first to report complete returns.

Scattered results from other provinces indicated that the Social-Christians and Socialists were running about even, with Communists and Liberals trailing far behind.

The Right-Wing Catholics won a plurality but not a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, and 51 out of 101 Senate seats last Sunday. Twenty-two more senators will be chosen by their fellow parliamentarians early this week, thus completing the 167-seat Senate.

August de Schryver, 48, leader of the Social Christian party which won 92 out of 202 lower house seats last Sunday, has been commissioned by Prince Charles, the regent, to investigate the possibility of forming a new Cabinet. He has said that if the Catholics hold the reins of the new Government, the question of King Leopold's return would be put to popular vote.

CATHOLICS VICTORS IN BELGIAN VOTING

Christian Social Party to Pick Most New Senators—Left Coalition May Still Rule

BRUSSELS, Monday, Feb. 25 (AP)—The right wing Christian Social (Catholic) party won 344 of 696 Councilorships in provincial elections yesterday and emerged today as the strongest single political party in Belgium. The Catholics won all three Senate seats at stake in Limburg Province.

The Socialist-Communist-Liberal combination, however, won the remaining 352 seats and thereby a possible chance to form a new coalition Government under the Socialist leader, Achille van Acker, who resigned as Premier after last week's national elections.

The first task of the newly elected provincial Councilors will be to fill forty-four of the sixty-six still empty seats in the Senate.

The Christian Social party won a plurality but not a majority in

the Chamber of Deputies and fifty-one of 101 Senate seats last Sunday. The twenty-two additional Senators to be chosen by their fellow Parliamentarians early this week will complete the 167-seat Senate.

Auguste de Schryver, the Christian Social party's leader, has been commissioned by Prince Regent Charles to investigate the possibility of forming a new Cabinet. He has said that, if the Catholics hold the reins of the new Government, the question of King Leopold's return will be put to popular vote.

The main emphasis in yesterday's balloting was on the election of representatives to the councils of Belgium's nine provinces. The results from Antwerp and Liège Provinces favored the Christian Socialist and Socialist candidates.

While the formation of a new Government awaited the clarification of the election results it was learned on good authority last night that the publication of Leopold's "white paper," which was to have been put on sale today, will be postponed.

Behavior Of GI's Held 'Deplorable'

Nuernberg, Germany, Feb. 24 (AP)—Capt. Frederick B. Eutsler, chaplain of the 487th United States Port Battalion, declared today in a letter to the newspaper Stars and Stripes that the public behavior of American troops in Germany has become "deplorable."

He urged that the newspaper "launch a crusade against this disgraceful conduct which is earning a bad name for our Army."

"I refer particularly to the assumption of many GI's that every German woman is immoral and it is their privilege to force their attentions on these women and insult them with indecent proposals," he wrote.

"Moreover, drunkenness and vulgarity in public places, even in Red Cross and other military clubs, is increasing."

Czechs Give Uniforms to Reds

PRAGUE, Feb. 24 (AP)—Summer uniforms for a full army division and two X-ray machines were among the gifts sent by workers in 250 Czechoslovakian factories to the Red Army on its twenty-eighth anniversary yesterday.

Bulgarian Paper Banned

Sofia, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Bulgarian Ministerial Council today banned the Socialist party newspaper Svobodan Narod for a ten-day period for publication of an article the council said was "against the unity of the army."

Danish King Ill With Pneumonia

Copenhagen, Feb. 24 (AP)—King Christian is suffering from a slight attack of pneumonia, his physician disclosed today, but sources close to the royal court said the 75-year-old Danish monarch was in no immediate danger.

"His Majesty, the King, for some days, has suffered from a strong cold which has lately turned into a slight pneumonia," the physician's bulletin said. "His general health is satisfactory, but his Majesty has spent a rather restless night."

EGYPT SEEKS END TO RIOTS FEB 25 1948

Premier Tells People Peace Must Be Maintained

Cairo, Feb. 24 (AP)—Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha broadcast a warning throughout Egypt tonight that "all measures" would be taken to suppress anti-British riots and demonstrations.

Sidky told Egyptians planning mourning ceremonies tomorrow for demonstrators killed in the February 21 anti-British riots: "I will prevent any demonstrations. . . . Peace and security must be maintained, and all measures will be taken to enforce it."

Sidky announced the Government policy after the Cabinet had met and approved a reply to the British note protesting anti-British demonstrations.

Details Not Disclosed

Details of the note and the Egyptian reply were not disclosed. The students had suggested that tomorrow be a day of mourning with all shops and businesses closed.

Sidky asked Egyptian students to refrain from further violence, which he said "would injure the nation's case" in coming negotiations for a revision of the British-Egyptian 1936 treaty.

A students' committee and the labor high committee promised to consider the request.

TRUCE URGED IN EGYPT

CAIRO, Feb. 24 (AP) Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha today asked Egyptian students to refrain from further violence, which he said "would injure the nation's case" in coming negotiations for a revision of the British-Egyptian 1936 treaty.

BRITISH IN BOMBAY REVEAL ROUND-UP OF RIOT LEADERS

M. KELLY
Trouble Makers Questioned—Indian Students Plan New Demonstrations.

BOMBAY, Feb. 24 (AP) Reinforced British troops and civil police posted themselves aboard surrendered Royal Indian navy ships and patrolled the riot-scarred streets of Bombay in armed cars today as they settled into an uneasy calm marred only by sporadic disorders.

Police tonight began a quiet, systematic roundup of persons they listed as trouble makers, detaining them for questioning and possible internment.

Students to Demonstrate

Simultaneously student groups disclosed they were planning to demonstrate Monday against the use of the military against the Royal Indian navy mutineers. Bombay Student Congress leaders and the Bombay Congress party advised them that if they must demonstrate, they should do so peacefully at their schools and colleges and then return quietly to their homes. Emergency orders now prohibit public gatherings and processions.

The light cruiser Glasgow anchored in the harbor. She is the largest unit of Britain's fleet to arrive since the disorders began Thursday with a mutiny of Indian sailors. A second cruiser, the Jamaica, was expected soon.

Backed by the 12 six-inch guns of the Glasgow, Vice Adm. J. H. Godfrey, commander of the Royal Indian navy, returned to his flagship the Narbada and told the surrendered Indian members of the crew that he expected them to return to work.

Cotton Mills Reopen

Ashore an indication that Bombay might soon return to normal was seen in the reopening of 15 of the city's 66 cotton mills, all of which had been strike-bound two days in sympathy with the action of the Indian seamen.

At the spring mill, the city's largest, workers were stoned as they entered the building and in the ensuing gunfire four civilians were wounded. Two other civilians were

wounded as a crowd attempted to burn military trucks in residential Shivaji park, while in the Hindu section of the city a police officer shot his way out of a crowd. Residents in some sections of the city worked under police supervision to remove barricades.

British military and other agencies sought to reconcile divergent casualty totals reported during the three days of bloodshed and destruction. An army communique said 190 were known to be dead including three Royal Indian navy personnel. The Bombay press generally has insisted that the death toll exceeded 200.

Peace groups of the Congress party toured the city in automobiles, some bearing Red Cross in-

signia, in an attempt to calm the Indians. The appearance of these groups was viewed as one of the earliest apparent responses to the appeal of Mohandas K. Gandhi to the people to stop a "thoughtless orgy of violence."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress party leader, canceled an election tour and said he would come to Bombay tomorrow.

British troops in the Bombay area now number at least three regiments and include light artillery units. Both the army and civil police have been supplemented by forces rushed into the city.

Main Roads Open

The army communique said all main roads out of Bombay were open to traffic and that British infantry guards have been mounted on all Royal Indian navy ships and shore establishments.

The communique said Godfrey told the Indian seamen:

"Now that order has been restored it is your duty to return quietly to work without delay. No passive resistance to duty will be tolerated. Normal routine will be resumed."

"There will be a full and impartial inquiry into the complaints and grievances, and as I told you on Thursday the whole question of pay, traveling allowance and family allowance is now being investigated by an inter-service committee."

The striking Indian sailors had demanded increased pay, better food, speedier demobilization and disciplinary action against the commander of H.M.I.S. Talwar for alleged improper treatment of seamen.

Surrender Flags Lowered

Black flags of surrender, raised yesterday by the striking Indian sailors, were lowered on all the approximately twenty ships which the mutineers held in the harbor and Godfrey's vice admiral's flag was hoisted aboard the Narbada.

Senior naval officers visited all the ships on which trouble had occurred. The communiqué said 500 seamen at the shore installation on Madh Island known as H.M.I.S. Hamla had returned to duty.

Preliminary inquiries were being instituted by ship captains and courts of inquiry were to be convened later. In the meantime all Indian ship companies were confined to their ships.

Air Crews Refuse Duty

The communiqué said that "although the Royal Indian Air Force men continue to refuse to do duty in a number of stations there have been no incidents."

The *Times of India* carried a belated report of the injury of an American soldier in the disorders in Bombay. The newspaper said a stone was thrown through the windshield of a jeep in which the soldier, apparently a corporal, was riding.

Indonesians Call Terms Of Dutch Condescending

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Say Their Hopes For Smooth Negotiations Are Waning

BATAVIA, Feb. 24 (P).—Indonesian sources said today that the initial hope for smooth progress of Dutch-Indonesian negotiations is waning because of what they termed the "condescending" language of the Dutch proposals.

Indonesian elements in the interior also say the Dutch proposals do not meet the demand for full Indonesian independence and include no concessions except those previously promised, the sources said.

Premier Sutan Sjahrir, of the unrecognized Indonesian republic plans to leave tomorrow for a conference of Indonesian party leaders at Jogjakarta, where his cabinet is expected to be reorganized to include all parties.

Korea To Observe Independence Day

Seoul, Korea, Feb. 24 (P).

Koreans will celebrate "Independence Day" next Friday, twenty-seventh anniversary of the attempt by a little band of patriots to win freedom from Japan through passive resistance and appeal.

The date will find this country of 26,000,000 persons free of the Japanese yoke but still without a national government and under American and Russian military rule which has divided it into two zones.

Discordant political factions are rampant, inflation is serious, goods and raw materials are scarce, yet Koreans plan to celebrate as never before, at least in the American

zone, parades, demonstrations, banquets and speeches. The date, March 1, has been proclaimed an official holiday by Lieut. Gen. John

R. Hodge, American military commander.

As reasons for the celebration, Koreans point out that the Japanese are gone or going, that this country was spared the devastation of war, and that the Allies are committed to eventual Korean independence.

G. Is Donate Clothing To Aid Red Cross Girls

10 in Korea Lost Possessions in Fire, Get a Party

SEOUL, Korea, Feb. 24 (P).—The 7th Division gave a party today for ten Red Cross girls who had lost all personal possessions, including two diamond rings, a pet teddy bear and a set of false teeth, in a fire that swept their wooden residence. Admission to the party was one or more articles of G. I. clothing, small size.

The victims of the fire, none of whom suffered injury, included Caroline Bridgman, of Staten Island; Helen Merena, of Ilion, N. Y., and Jeanne Stabins, of Watertown, N. Y.

PEIPING RALLY ASSAILS REDS

1,000 Students Protest "Imperialism" in Manchuria

Chungking, Monday, Feb. 25 (P).—Persistent but unconfirmed reports in Chungking today said that one Russian division from Poland has arrived in Manchuria.

Shanghai, Feb. 24 (P).—Agitation for withdrawal of the Russians from Manchuria boiled up in North China today as Moscow presented what appeared to be the first Soviet reaction to the storm of protest.

More than 1,000 students in a Peiping mass meeting heard speakers denounce "Russian imperialism" and assert that Chinese Communists were "Soviet puppets" leading a fifth column in Manchuria, Mongolia and in China proper.

Students at Nanking scheduled a demonstration for Monday in which merchants and representa-

tives of labor promised to join.

Charges Bandit Attacks

The Moscow radio declared that remnants of Japanese forces had made widespread "bandit" attacks on Russian troops in Manchuria and "many of the bandits, arrested by Soviet authorities, declare they are members of the Kuomintang (Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's party)."

The broadcast asserted that Japanese had "the help and leadership of reactionary elements in China," which were sent into Manchuria "to develop their activity against the Soviet Union."

Chang Lan, leader of the middle-of-the-road Democratic League, China's third party, told a press conference in Chungking "the integrity of Manchuria must be respected."

Newspaper Offices Wrecked

Chang sent a written protest to Chiang Kai-shek over a raid Friday on the league's newspaper, the *Democratic Daily*, charging that the offices were wrecked by government secret police.

Chinese Communists, whose *New China Daily News* office was wrecked the same day, also had a letter waiting for the Generalissimo, who returned today from Nanking. They made public the text which said in part:

"Reactionaries within your party, who are anti-Soviet, anti-Communist and anti-Democratic, are attempting to wreck co-operation between the Allies, split the nation, undermine the Government's prestige and overturn decisions of the Political Consultation (unity) Conference."

Both the Communists and the league reiterated demands that Chiang abolish the special service police.

CHINA ATTEMPTS TO CURB INFLATION

FEB 25 1946

SHANGHAI, Feb. 24 (AP). Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek ordered local authorities today to stabilize commodity prices as strikes for higher pay to meet mounting living costs spread through Shanghai.

Sit-down strikes were reported among textile and other factory workers, customs employees, aviation mechanics and cooks and waiters of 11 restaurants. Radio and telegraph administration employees have been on strike for three days.

A police order yesterday removed telephones from brokerage offices in the stock exchange building in an attempt to wipe out speculation in gold bars, United States dollars and stocks.

A slight decline in the prices of rice and flour was reported after

the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation administration began selling flour on the open market at 6,000 Chinese dollars for 49 pounds, which was 30 per cent under the current price.

Black market trading persisted, but it was reported greatly reduced in volume. The U. S. dollar fell to 2,570 Chinese dollars from a high Friday of 2,700.

Newspaper Men's Tour Of China Interrupted

Shanghai, Feb. 24 (P).—Rain and fog today forced the postponement by three American newspaper executives of a flight to Chungking to confer with General Marshall.

The three—Robert McLean, president of the *Philadelphia Bulletin* and the *Associated Press*; Norman Chandler, publisher of the *Los Angeles Times*, and Benjamin McKelway, associate editor of the *Washington Star*—talked for an hour yesterday with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and have visited with Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wed-

meyer, commander of American troops in China.

After a tour of Shanghai installations yesterday the Americans were luncheon guests of Shanghai's mayor-general, Chien Ta-chun.

Chiang Acts to Halt Strikes

Orders Stabilization of Prices as Shanghai Living Costs Soar

SHANGHAI, Feb. 24 (P).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek ordered local authorities today to stabilize commodity prices as

strikes for higher pay to meet mounting living costs spread through Shanghai.

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TWO CHINESE FACTIONS TO SIGN ARMY MERGER

CHUNGKING, Feb. 24 (AP). An agreement for the fusion of Chinese government and Communist armies into one national army will be signed Monday, it was announced today.

General Marshall, special U. S. envoy to China who is adviser to China's army reorganization committee, will attend the ceremony.

Gen. Chang Chih-Chung, one of two government delegates in the negotiations, will sign for his side.

Gen. Chou En-Lai, the Communist negotiator who announced Friday that the agreement had been reached, will sign for his party. Terms of the agreement, while yet not announced, are expected to provide for a fixed reduction of both government and Communist armies.

Jap Communists Give Post To Yen'an Attache

Tokyo, Feb. 24 (P).—Sanni Mosaka, a Japanese Communist recently returned from Chinese Communist headquarters at Yen'an, was elected to the party's central executive committee today.

"Our party expects this country to adopt a socialistic system more highly developed than capitalism," Kyodo News Agency quoted him as telling the fifth convention of the Communist party, "but our party will not resort to force in achieving this objective."

Koreans Organize in Japan

TOKYO, Feb. 24 (UP).—Korean merchants and manufacturers in Japan will establish a central economic organization of their own with a view of facilitating Korean economic reconstruction through promotion of Korean-Japanese economic relations, it was announced today.

VOTING QUIET IN ARGENTINA

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250,000 Guard Polling Places; Results May Be Delayed

Buenos Aires, Feb. 24 (P).—Argentine citizens voting under the watchful eyes of their army chose a president today in an election described as the most orderly in 40 years, but the result probably will not be known for several days.

Ballot boxes were sealed at the end of ten hours of voting. In the event of a landslide the outcome of the bitter campaign between Col. Juan D. Perón, "strong man" candidate of the Labor party, and Jose P. Tamborini, representing the Democratic Union, might be known in two or three days.

92 Per Cent Turnout Highest

However, the victor might not be determined for 30 or 40 days because ballot boxes from 16,162 polling places must be taken to the provincial capitals for counting. In view of distances involved in some rural provinces, poor transportation and the time required to count the paper ballots, observers said, result might not be known for a month.

The Buenos Aires election board announced that 88.4 per cent of the city's registered voters cast ballots. This was below the record of 91.3 per cent turnout in the 1928 elections and below the board's pre-election estimate of 95 per cent for today.

Elsewhere in the republic, the turnout ranged from 92 per cent in Rosario province to 62 per cent in Corrientes province.

International Implications

Spokesmen for Perón and Tamborini both claimed victory on the basis of the large turnout of voters. The election climaxed a campaign which, because of the United States' opposition to Perón, held international implications.

The nation-wide state of siege lifted Friday night for a period of 48 hours to permit elections to be held under full liberty of the constitution was ordered reinstated by the Government at midnight tonight as a means of maintaining order throughout the country while the ballots were being counted.

Only Scattered Incidents

Members of the armed forces, 250,000 of whom guarded the polling places, remained on duty tonight, but their numbers were greatly reduced. The authority over the federal police, under the jurisdiction of the army for a brief period before and during the voting, will be returned tomorrow to police officers.

Political observers said the balloting was the quietest and best-regulated since the days of President Roque Saenz Pena, under

whose election laws today's voting was carried out.

Up to the time the polling places closed there were no reports of violence except for scattered minor incidents. The army, under whose supervision the election was held, gained credit for this, and mounted troops withdrawing from their election posts were applauded as they rode through the streets.

All bars and other drinking places in Buenos Aires, closed for 48 hours, opened one minute after the polls closed at 6 P.M. (4 P.M., E.S.T.).

The main thoroughfares of the central district of Buenos Aires, virtually deserted during the day while the voting was in progress, again filled with thousands of persons.

Pre-election estimates placed the total number of qualified electors at 3,500,000 out of the country's population of 14,000,000. For all men over 18 voting was compulsory, but women were ineligible.

Two noncommissioned officers were killed by the discharge of a hand grenade, two other soldiers were killed and five injured in an automobile accident, and a third died as the result of the accidental discharge of a companion's rifle, but there was no indication that the casualties had any direct connection with the voting.

Main Interest On Presidency

Perón and Tamborini both voted in Buenos Aires before 10 A.M. Enrique Mosca, running mate of Tamborini, cast his ballot in the capital also, while J. Hortensio Quijano, vice presidential candidate on the Perón ticket, voted in his home town of Goya in Corrientes province.

Polls were open ten hours.

Gen. Carlos von de Becke, charged by the military government to oversee the election of its constitutional successor, announced that on the basis of information in his possession voting was being conducted in an atmosphere of "absolute normality." This was in sharp contrast with the violence that marked the campaign.

Newspaper reports tended to bear out official statements that the army and navy were carrying out

promises of guaranteeing free and honest balloting.

Although the governorships and legislatures of fourteen provinces as well as the choice of 158 national deputies and two senators in the federal capital were also at stake, the principal interest centered in the battle for the presidency.

Perón, former Vice President and War Minister, promised the voters improved social conditions and defense of national sovereignty. Tamborini ran on a platform favoring restoration of civil and constitutional liberties, and close relationships with the United States and other American republics.

Directly after he voted, the 60-year-old Tamborini went to the headquarters of the Radical party, while Perón, who has been suffering recently from gripe, returned to his downtown apartment where he remained with some close friends and advisers.

Counts On U. S. Friendship

Perón has denied charges made

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in "a Blue Book" issued by the United States State Department that he collaborated with the Nazis.

Tamborini, on the other hand, counts upon United States friendship.

Rear Admiral Alberto Teissaire, candidate for senator on the Labor and Dissident Radical ticket supporting Perón, said he was confident of a Perón victory on the basis of information picked up through a tour of Buenos Aires.

Eduardo Laurencena, national chairman of the Radical party, supporting Tamborini, said "it appears that the army is conducting the elections with absolute correctness and we are winning." The Radicals, Socialists, and Progressive Democrats and Communists make up the Democratic Union supporting Tamborini.

In order to win, the presidential candidate must get 189 votes, or a majority, of the 376 votes in the electoral college.

Perón, who as Minister of War was regarded as the "strong man" in the Farrell Government, was appointed vice president on July 7, 1944. He stepped down both as Vice President and War Minister on October 19, 1945, and later announced his candidacy for the presidency.

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State of Siege Back On

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 24 (AP).—A nation-wide state of siege, lifted Friday night for a period of forty-eight hours to permit the elections to be held under full liberty of the constitution, was ordered reinstated by the government at midnight tonight as a means of maintaining order throughout the country while the ballots were being counted.

Members of the armed forces remained on duty tonight, but their numbers were greatly reduced. The authority over the federal police, under the jurisdiction of the army for a brief period

before and during the voting, will be returned tomorrow to police officers.

All bars and other drinking places in Buenos Aires, closed for forty-eight hours, opened one minute after the polls closed at 6 p. m. The main thoroughfares of the central district of Buenos Aires, virtually deserted during the day while the voting was in progress, again filled with thousands of persons.

FILIPINO FORCE BATTLES JAPS

J. HASEMA
Official Estimates 4,000 Nipponese Are Hiding In Islands

FEB 25 1946

Manila, Feb. 24 (AP).—A battle between Japanese diehards and American-led Philippine Army troops near the mouth of Manila Bay was announced today as the commonwealth government estimated that at least 4,000 Nipponese soldiers still were terrorizing the back country.

Two Filipino soldiers and at least six Japanese were killed when the Philippine 1st Tarlac Regiment encountered 30 or more Japanese skulking in the jungles of Lubang Island, only 70 miles southwest of Manila, on Friday, headquarters of the United States 86th Division announced.

Call For More Ammunition
American officers with the Filipinos said that possibly five more Japanese were killed or badly wounded and appealed for 20,000 additional rounds of ammunition, indicating that the battle still was in progress or would be resumed.

The clash started as the Filipinos were beating the brush in search for Japanese stragglers.

President Sergio Osmeña's secretary, who made the estimate of 4,000 holdouts in the islands, said the largest forces numbered about 800 on Luzon and 600 in the Visayan islands. In addition, he said, there were possibly 2,400 members of the Makapili, the Japanese-sponsored "army" of Filipino renegades which was organized in 1944.

Leave Task To Filipinos
A spokesman for the 86th Division said it was impossible to check accurately but that the over-all figure of 4,000 Japanese was "quite possible."

Although no United States Army policy has been officially announced, the Americans have been following the practice since V-J day of letting the Philippine Army do the mopping up, with the aid of American officers and arms.

Only 10 miles east of Manila the 86th Division has erected a roadblock which stops all traffic toward Wawa Dam, scene of a fierce battle last summer. A sign reads: "Halt! There's Japs in them thar hills." Persistent but unconfirmed reports say that sightseeing American soldiers and sailors have been fired upon frequently in that area.

The Japanese periodically raid isolated villages, carrying off food, clothing and women.

Planes Spot Garden Patches
Low-flying Cub plane pilots report that in hidden canyons they

have seen garden patches apparently tended by Japanese, and former Philippine guerrillas say the Japanese in the Sierra Madre Mountains 20 to 30 miles east of Manila have in several cases holed up in camps which the guerrillas themselves found so useful during the enemy occupation.

Reports from Negros Island in the central Philippines say that the Makapili, once used by the Japanese as slave labor, have turned the tables on their former masters and are using them as menials, although all are equally hunted men.

While practically all of these holdouts have heard that the war ended six months ago, many refuse to believe it and those who do are convinced that surrender will mean death.

MANILA PAPER REVIVED

Daily Bulletin, Wrecked by Japanese, Resumes Publication

MANILA, Monday, Feb. 25 (AP).—The Manila Daily Bulletin resumed publication this morning, more than four years after the invading Japanese stopped its presses and jailed the editor, Roy Coleman Bennett, in the dungeon of Fort Santiago.

Its presses and building burned during the battle for Manila in 1945, the paper reappeared today as an eight-page tabloid, printed on the presses of its chief pre-war rival, the Ramon Roces publications.

The staff, headed by Carson Taylor as publisher, includes H. A. Linn, acting managing editor, and many of the pre-war Bulletin writers, fresh from wartime service with Filipino guerrilla units.

Two Washed Overboard From Troop Transport

Honolulu, Feb. 24 (AP).—Two soldiers were washed overboard from the transport Marine Devil last Monday, the ship's master reported yesterday on arrival from Seattle. Rescue was attempted but heavy seas prevented. The men's names were withheld pending notification of relatives.

Forepart Of Broken Russian Ship Sighted

Kodiak, Alaska, Feb. 24 (AP).—The naval operations base at Adak in the Aleutians radioed today that the bow of the Russian ship Donbass, which broke in two February 17, had been sighted south of the Aleutians.

It was believed the ship's captain and fifteen officers and men were aboard the floating forepart. The survivors probably have been with-

out food for seven days.

The stern of the Donbass already was in tow of the S.S. Puente Hills. Twenty-three Russian crew members refused to leave the stern, but 23 others had been taken aboard the Puente Hills.

The United States Fleet tug Gear was dispatched to the scene to take off personnel of the floating bow, and to attempt to tow it to port.

FBI, BRITAIN GET FULL DETAILS ON CANADA SPY PROBE

OTTAWA, Feb. 24 (AP).—Both the FBI and British Intelligence authorities are being given complete details of Canada's "spy" probe as it unfolds in secret before the two-man Royal commission, it was learned today.

A clue to the scope of the investigation was given by one Royal Canadian Mounted police official who estimated that the mass of documentary evidence already accumulated weighs four tons. Much of this is scientific data pertaining to atomic and other wartime discoveries high on the secret list.

Of the 13 persons now detained without habeas corpus rights, suspected of betraying secrets to Russia, two are women. One of them is understood to have been a cipher clerk.

At least one of those detained is reliably reported to be a fairly high-ranking government official. Others are understood to include scientific workers and at least one was connected at one time with the wartime information board. Still other government departments and agencies are involved.

It is not yet clear how many overtly and knowingly betrayed their trust and how much were innocently revealing secrets. Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has announced that those involved fall into both groups.

The probe, although announced only Feb. 15, has been under way since early last fall. Counsel for the Royal commission announced yesterday that it will be two or three weeks more before even an interim report can be made public. The inquiry will have to continue long after that, it is understood, with prosecutions to follow still later.

Canadian-Russian relations are strained, with the Canadian government reported still undecided whether to reply formally and publicly to Moscow's charge that Canada was conducting an "unbridled" anti-Soviet campaign in its handling of the "spy" cases.

The Government's first impulse after broadcast of the Soviet charge last week was to issue a brief reply immediately and then answer "point by point" after the inquiry had progressed further. Later reaction, perhaps as a result of consultation, understood to have been carried on with London and Washington, was to let the matter alone for a time at least.

King's present over-all policy appears to be to remain unhurried.

Luxury Taxes Cut Unlikely For This Year

FEB 25 1946
Doughton Sees 'No Use' for Buyers to Count on Reduction by July 1

Doubts People Seek Lowering of Levies

Senator George Agrees; Hearing on Widening Social Security Today

By The Associated Press
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Chairman Robert L. Doughton, Democrat, of North Carolina, of the House Ways and Means Committee predicted today that high war-time excise taxes on luxury goods will be continued through this year at least.

Representative Doughton told reporters he personally could see "no use in the world" for buyers holding back on the purchase of furs, silverware, luggage and jewelry in the hope of a tax cut by July 1.

Expressing a similar view, Chairman Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee commented that he "could see no use for action at this time" on revising the excise list.

Representative Harold Knutson, Republican, of Minnesota, senior ways and means Republican, has introduced a bill proposing to cut excise levies on July 1 to their 1942 levels.

The Ways and Means Committee, which initiates tax legislation, has decided to open hearings tomorrow on proposals for broaden-

ing the old-age and survivors-insurance coverage under the social security law.

Sees No Demand for Cuts
The committee will hear first Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board. He is expected to ask for extension of the social security program to farm workers, domestic workers, self-employed and others not now covered.

As to tax revision, Representative Doughton commented: "At a time like this, with the nation's debt as it is, I do not believe the people are enthusiastic for a reduction in the taxes on such things as liquor and furs. People have more money now than they ever had."

Senator George said: "I don't know but what the whole excise list should be revised, but I can see no use in it at this time."

Representative Knutson's bill would slash the tax on liquor from \$9 a gallon to \$6, cut down the levy on jewelry, luggage, furs and cosmetics at retail from 20 per cent to 10 per cent, and bring about reductions also on admissions, cabarets, dues or membership fees, electric-light bulbs and tubes, telephone local and long-distance calls, telegraph and transportation of persons.

Record Alcohol Tax
Beer, liquor and other alcoholic beverages yielded the Federal government a record \$2,370,000,000 last year—more than a nickel out of every dollar it collected in taxes.

This was shown in figures released by the Treasury tonight. The report said the 1945 Federal tax take on alcoholic beverages ran almost \$286,500,000 higher than that for 1944, an upswing exceeding 10 per cent.

While this indicated rising consumption as well as production, it was partly attributable to greater full-year effects of increases in excise-tax rates (to \$9 from \$6 a gallon for whisky, gin and brandy and to \$8 from \$7 a barrel for beer) effected April 1, 1944.

Biggest single source of tax revenue—more than half the 1945 total—was the excise tax collected from American distillers, who were busy once more after a long war-time shutdown. It topped \$1,415,600,000.

Beer, output of which nearly doubled during the war, was next, with its 1945 tax yield up to \$656,000,000.

Domestic wines, cordials and the like returned the government \$46,750,000 in excise taxes, more than twenty-five times as much as the \$1,858,000 from imported wines, the quantity of which was held down by the shipping shortage and other war effects.

BOWLES ACCUSED OF FAVORITISM IN ORDER ON WAGES

FEB 25 1946
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).

Senator Styles Bridges (R-N.H.) declared today that Chester Bowles, new economic stabilization director, had put himself in position of issuing a wage order favorable to the C.I.O. and disadvantages to steel workers belonging to other unions.

Bridges made public a statement which included a copy of a letter he said Bowles had addressed to Philip Murray, president of the United Steelworkers.

In the letter, dated Feb. 15, Bowles is quoted as telling Murray:

"Immediately upon taking office as economic stabilization director, I will issue an order under Section 3 of the new executive order providing that any wage settlement resulting from a wage agreement, arbitration award or recommendation of a publicly appointed fact finding agency involving a company in the steel producing, processing or fabricating industry or in the iron ore mining industry, whose employees are now on strike, and providing an increase not in excess of 18 1-2 cents per hour, shall be deemed approved within the meaning and purpose of the executive order."

"The result of this order," the letter added, "will be that companies in the foregoing industries whose employees are now on strike will be excepted from any requirement of application to the national wage stabilization board to secure approval of an adjustment not exceeding 18 1-2 cents per hour. Other companies in these industries, however, will be required to make application, if not otherwise excepted. In acting on these latter applications, the board may, but will not be obliged, to accept the 18 1-2 cents per hour figure as representing the established pattern for the particular type of company involved. x x x"

Bridges declared in a letter to Bowles that "it is inconceivable to

me that you or any other man about to take over a position as important as that of economic stabilization director would write such a letter x x x to a union labor leader or anyone else."

The senator called upon Bowles to explain his "strange and unusual conduct" and asked him to advise if he now considered that he had "any right to make such a pledge of favoritism to Mr. Murray before assuming the high office to which you have been named."

Bridges, also said that a series of actions issued Feb. 21 with Bowles' approval from the office of John C. Collet, whom Bowles succeeds, "to facilitate transition of the new steel wage policy" were not clear to him.

"Apparently these 'actions' were designed to carry out the promises in the letter made to Mr. Murray," Bridges said in his letter to Bowles.

Bridges said that "if the letter to Murray is authentic and the Collet 'actions' are designed to carry out your alleged promises, I think you should disavow the letter and correct the orders immediately upon taking over the directorship."

DECISION IS NEAR ON MERGER PLAN FEB 25 1946

Autonomy For Army Air Force May Be Written Into Proposed Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—(AP) A three-man Senate sub-committee may agree this week on the terms of armed services merger legislation proposing autonomy for the Army Air forces.

Headed by Chairman Thomas (D-Utah), the military sub-committee reportedly hopes for a decision at a Tuesday meeting on its biggest unsolved problem—whether to recommend one or three cabinet members to direct the proposed new integrated setup.

Separate Status for Aviation
Military officials who have had a look at a half dozen or more suggested drafts of the bill said there seems little doubt that the sub-committee will recommend separate status—equal to that of the Army and Navy—for the Army Air forces.

Besides Thomas, other members are Senators Hill of Alabama, the Democratic whip, who fathered the merger legislation, and Austin (R-

Vt).

If the sub-committee plumps for a single cabinet member it will be a victory for Army leaders, including Gen. George C. Marshall, former chief of staff, who have favored such a course.

A new cabinet officer for air, if one is recommended, would be in the nature of a compromise that meets the Navy viewpoint officially expressed by Secretary Forrestal.

In any event, senators familiar with the matter said the three-member group, which has studied the question for several weeks, is agreed that there must be unity of command whether it operates under one or three secretaries.

For this purpose the committee was said to be leaning toward re-

tention of the joint wartime chiefs of staff organization as the coordinating body that would make final decisions of military policy.

Committee members apparently are unanimous in the belief that purchasing, transportation, communications, supply and other problems of similar nature must be handled through organizations that will serve all three branches.

The senators also seemed agreed that military intelligence, which remained a divided activity during the war, must be brought under an over-all agency which would include the State department and FBI.

Full committee action on the proposals may be delayed a week or ten days after the three-member group reports. Military committee members have been pressing for action so they will know where the Army and Navy stand before various authorization and appropriations measures are approved.

HOUSING DEBATE TO OPEN TUESDAY, SPEEDY VOTE SEEN

Emergency Measure to Ease Shortage of Homes Will Be Rushed Through.

PRICE CEILINGS AN ISSUE.

Senate Will Act Promptly When It Receives Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—(AP) Congress gave a Number One spot today to legislation aimed at easing the nation's acute housing shortage.

The House begins debate Tuesday on an emergency measure giving the Federal government broad power to act in the situation.

Originally debate was due to begin Monday but the sudden death of Rep. J. Buell Snyder (D-Pa.) in Pennsylvania, will cause the House to recess tomorrow without transacting any regular legislative business.

Leaders said the bill will pass by mid-week and will receive prompt Senate attention.

Promise Speedy Action

Republicans and Democrats alike promised to speed action. They agreed it is needed. About the only difference in opinion is over how much authority the bill should give the government. A bitter fight is certain on that issue.

As approved by the Banking committee, the legislation would put price ceilings on new homes, continue government allocation and priority authority to channel scarce materials and give veterans preference in purchase or rental of new homes.

President Truman asked for all that and more, too, he wants added to the bill authority for price ceilings on existing dwellings and a \$600,000,000 subsidy to encourage home building. He also asked an increase by \$1,100,000,000 in the government's authority to insure mortgages.

Representative Patman (D-Tex.) wrote those provisions into the bill originally, but the Banking committee knocked them out. Patman told newsmen he would make another battle on the House floor to reinstate them. He is particularly anxious to have ceilings placed on used homes, and this promises to be the most controversial floor issue.

"Some real estate speculators are practicing legalized robbery on homes-seeking veterans because we don't have the ceilings," Patman declared.

OPA Hearings Today

The Banking committee will open hearings tomorrow on whether or not to continue OPA beyond its June 30 expiration date. Most lawmakers said they want to keep OPA, but many want to limit its authority.

If it has time, the House also plans to consider during the week a pensions for congressmen bill and a measure to give small navy ships to China. The House Ways and Means committee opens hearings Monday on proposed expansion of the Social Security program and the military committee will

consider a bill calling for an international ban on peacetime conscription.

The Senate has a loaded docket, but chief interest there still centers in the dispute over Mr. Truman's nomination of Edwin Pauley to be Undersecretary of the Navy. A naval sub-committee reopens hearings on the subject Tuesday, with no end in sight as yet to the fight which already has resulted in resignation of Harold L. Ickes as interior secretary.

A House bill making the Federal school lunch program permanent is due to receive Senate attention during the week. Leaders are predicting its adoption and say it may be enlarged.

Assorted appropriations bills also face the lawmakers, along with numerous hearings on a wide variety of subjects ranging from surplus property disposals to flying weather forecasters.

GOVERNMENT PICKS LABOR PEACE GROUP FEB 25 1946

Five Representatives Each of AFL and CIO Are Put on Education Advisory Body

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Secretary Schwollenbach and other Department of Labor officials today appointed a Labor Education Advisory Committee of five representatives each from the AFL and CIO, to help in charting a long-term course for industrial peace.

"The long-range importance of this action cannot be overemphasized," Mr. Schwollenbach said. "An intelligent program of labor education, directed both toward the training of capable union leadership and a membership well informed in the rights and responsibilities of unionism, can do a great deal to forestall labor disputes and promote better labor-management relations."

"The Department of Labor believes that the primary responsibility for this job rests with the unions themselves, with such assistance as they may request from universities and other non-governmental educational organizations."

The Secretary said that the department, through its Division of Labor Standards, had been working experimentally to develop standards and approaches to the problem of labor education.

The division developed techniques of steward training which Mr. Schwollenbach said "have definitely contributed to the speedier

settlement of plant grievances."

"Above all," he said, "we have been trying to work out a pattern through which the Federal Government may assist unions, State institutions, and other workers-education groups with this work without in any way encroaching on the traditional American attitude of keeping Federal participation in education to a minimum commensurate with the welfare and needs of the people."

The committee is made up of the following:

AFL—Florence C. Thorne, director of research; Frank P. Fenton, director of organization; Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of social insurance activities; Marion Hedges, research and education, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and James Brownlow, secretary treasurer, metal trades department.

CIO—John Brophy, director, industrial union councils; Kermit Eby, director, research and education department; Vincent Sweeney, publicity director, United Steelworkers of America; Lawrence Rogin, educational director, Textile Workers Union; Joseph Kowalski, educational consultant, Michigan CIO Council.

BROWNELL PLANS TO RESIGN APRIL 1 FEB 25 1946

G. O. P. National Chairman Will Return to Law Practice in New York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—(AP) Herbert Brownell, Jr., is expected to resign as chairman of the Republican National committee at a meeting of the committee in Washington April 1.

This was learned authoritatively tonight after Brownell made known to approximately 30 Republican congressional leaders his intention to retire to devote his whole time to his New York city law practice.

Brownell has been serving as chairman of the National committee without salary since the national convention in 1944.

He also has been active in New York state and national politics for four and a half years, running the New York state gubernatorial and Presidential campaign of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Won't Lead Dewey Campaign
Brownell will continue to be active in Republican politics, but as an individual. He has informed party leaders that he will not be campaign manager for Dewey or any

one else this year or in future campaigns.

He has emphasized to them, it was learned tonight, that he is resigning solely because he wants to devote more time to earning a living and bringing up his family. The Brownells have four children.

It is understood that Brownell has suggested that whoever succeeds him retain the year-round organization at national headquarters here which he has built up since the end of the last campaign. He also has emphasized that campaign efforts to be confined this year to electing a Republican Congress and that the Presidential picture be left out until after the November elections.

Danaher Mentioned

Leaders have had little time to give any thought to a successor. Some of those mentioned in speculation so far include such Republicans of the National Committee as Representative Halleck (R-Ind.) chairman of the House Republican Campaign committee; former Senator John A. Danaher of Connecticut, now a paid official of the National committee, and former Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. of Massachusetts.

National committee members mentioned include such Midwesterners as Barak Mattingly of Missouri; Werner Schroeder of Illinois; Ezra Whitla of Idaho; and Ralph Cake of Oregon; and Representative Clarence Brown of Ohio and Carroll Rcece of Tennessee.

Got Atom Bomb Fund

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Major General Leslie R. Groves paid tribute tonight to the "courage" of the late Representative J. Buell Snyder, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, for getting through

Congress the money to pay for the atomic bomb.

Advised of the death of the chairman of the House War Department appropriations subcommittee, General Groves, who headed the Army's Manhattan District project which developed the atomic bomb said:

"Mr. Snyder showed a great deal of courage in making available the appropriations for the bomb despite the limited amount of information we were able to give him. He knew full well in those days, as we did, that the bomb was not a sure thing."

General Groves said that in the beginning Representative Snyder knew only that the Manhattan District project was a very important secret undertaking. Later, he added, Representative Snyder and members of his subcommittee were let in on the secret work and in the spring of 1945 were taken

to Oak Ridge, Tenn., to see what had been done toward developing the bomb.

INDIANA SOLDIER WINS HIGH AWARD FEB 25 1946

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—(AP) The Congressional Medal of Honor has been awarded posthumously to Private William D. McGee, 22, of Indianapolis, Ind., a medical aid man who rescued a wounded comrade from a German minefield and was fatally injured when he tried to help a second, the War department announced today.

Although suffering intensely and bleeding profusely, McGee shouted a warning to his fellow soldiers not to try to get to him through the minefield. His official citation said:

"In making the supreme sacrifice, Private McGee demonstrated a concern for the well-being of his fellow soldiers that transcended all considerations for his own safety and a gallantry in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service."

McGee was with a company of the 304th Infantry regiment, 76th division, when during the night of March 18, 1945, it crossed the Moselle river in an endeavor to capture the town of Mulheim in Germany. The Germans had withdrawn from that sector, but before leaving they had buried hundreds of anti-personnel mines along the river banks.

When the first wave of Americans landed on the opposite bank, two men were seriously wounded by exploding mines. On his own initiative, McGee entered the mine field to try to help them. He carried one to comparative safety.

McGee was inducted in the Army Dec. 11, 1942. He was sent to England Feb. 23, 1944. He was a veteran of the Normandy and French campaigns as well as the battle for Germany.

AMVETS Support Bradley

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Support for Gen. Omar N. Bradley, veterans administrator, was pledged today by the national executive committee of AMVETS, an organization of World War II veterans. The resolution said that the endorsement of General Bradley and the Veterans Administration was "contrary to the American Legion stand." John Stelle, Legion commander, recently criticized General Bradley's policies.

30.24-1239

CAMPAIGN OPENED FOR RELIEF FUND TO ASSIST JEWS FEB 25 1946

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Jewish leaders of the United States launched a drive today to raise \$100,000,000 for relief and rehabilitation of Jews in war ravaged Europe and for a Palestine settlement program.

Officially called "the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine," the drive was launched at a meeting of 350 Jewish leaders from over the country.

Joining in the call for funds were Bernard Baruch, New York industrialist; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury; Director General Herbert H. Lehman of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and Herbert Bayard Swope, New York.

One gift of \$1,000,000, another of \$500,000 and a third of \$250,000 were announced at the meeting.

The gift of \$1,000,000 was by members of the family of the late Julius Rosenwald, who made a similar contribution during World War One for Jewish relief needs. Edward M. M. Warburg, New York, announced the \$500,000 gift on behalf of relatives of the late Felix M. Warburg. Edmund I. Kaufmann, Washington, gave \$250,000.

Announcing the Rosenwald gift Mrs. David M. Levy of New York, who recently visited Europe, said 1946 is the "crucial year for the 1,400,000 survivors still in Europe."

A statement issued by the United Appeals said minimum requirements of the constituent bodies of the appeal for 1946 are \$59,350,000 for relief and rehabilitation in Europe; \$43,872,000 for the refugee settlement program in Palestine, and \$1,082,000 for a program of adjustment of refugees in the United States.

CIO CHIEF ASKED TO AVERT STRIKE FEB 25 1946

N.Y. Mayor Makes Appeal To Murray On Transit Threat

New York, Feb. 24 (AP)—Mayor William O'Dwyer tonight asked

Philip Murray, CIO president, to intervene in an effort to avoid a crippling transit strike and declared that the city could not recognize any group as exclusive bargaining agent for civil service employees.

Michael J. Quill, president of the CIO Transit Workers Union, has said his men would go out on strike any time after midnight Tuesday if the city did not meet the union's demands for a \$2 per day wage increase and exclusive bargaining rights for New York's 32,000 transit workers.

"The law prohibits us from recognizing any organization as sole and exclusive bargaining agent for civil service employees," O'Dwyer told Murray in a telegram.

Mayor Fears Grave Injury

"I have been advised by my corporation counsel," O'Dwyer said, "that to grant any one or a group of governmental employees sole and exclusive bargaining rights would violate the laws of the State of New York."

"I appeal to you as head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations," O'Dwyer said, "to use your influence and position to prevent a strike which can only produce grave injury to the people of the city of New York and to the cause of organized labor in the country."

O'Dwyer told Murray that "the administration admits that those employed in this transportation system have a just cause to ask for and receive increased wages to meet rising costs of living."

City Mobilizes For Transport

He added: "I have been working on this for the few weeks that I have been in office, not only for them but for other employees of this city who are caught between the fixed wages of civil service and rising costs of living."

"However, we cannot and will not recognize any organization as sole and exclusive bargaining agent for all civil service employees," O'Dwyer said.

Meanwhile, the city was mobilizing every available source of manpower in preparation for an effort to keep its 550-mile transit system operating in the event the union struck after a scheduled meeting Tuesday with the Board of Transportation.

No Comment From Murray

All the transit workers are civil service employees. Four unions claim some of them as members. It has been a matter of conjecture how many would walk out at Quill's strike call.

Quill has said a strike would paralyze the transit system's normal operations.

Earlier today in Washington, Murray—who is expected in New York city tomorrow—said he had no comment on the situation here. However, in a conversation with O'Dwyer last week he expressed a willingness to explore the possibilities of averting a strike.

It is the second time in a month that the transit workers have threatened a paralyzing shutdown. On January 21 Mayor O'Dwyer

who had been in office less than a month, agreed to a union demand that three subway power plants not be sold without a public referendum.

The agreement was reached only a few hours before the strike was to start. In the latest threat, the Mayor has stood firm against the union's demands.

Arthur W. Wallander, police commissioner, said every effort would be made to keep the system—used by 3,500,000 persons daily—operating in event of a strike. He said persons from other city departments, lists of prospective subway workers and other sources would be transferred to the transit lines. He did not give further details.

Other Strikes Recalled

Meanwhile, the city's 14,000 policemen and detectives have been alerted and the municipal disaster control board has begun making plans for the threatened emergency.

Wallander ordered every available policeman in the city to be placed on strike duty immediately in the event of a walkout.

There have been four major strikes involving New York subways in the 42-year history of the system.

A minor shutdown led to the wreck of a five-car train in the Malbone street tunnel in Brooklyn in 1918.

Ninety-nine persons were killed and 103 injured. Motormen of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System, now defunct, were on strike and a dispatcher took over one of the trains. It jumped the track, piled up in the tube and caught fire.

The New York City Transit Sys-

tem, largest municipally-owned system in the nation, includes three subways and an elevated line totaling nearly 240 miles, 192 miles of trolley lines and 110 miles of bus routes. There are several privately owned bus lines.

Bernard G. Brophy, president of

Local 21193, American Federation of Municipal Transit Workers (AF) representing some city transit employees, said he would go to Washington tomorrow with a committee to confer with officials of the AFL-United Mine Workers of America.

10,000 TO IGNORE TELEPHONE STRIKE

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Ten thousand repair and installa-

tion workers of the New York Telephone company in Southeastern New York state and in Greenwich, Conn., will stay at work despite any nation-wide telephone strike, their union president said tonight.

President Charles Parsons of the United Telephone Organizations, an independent union, said the 10,000 repairmen had a new contract with the company providing for pay raises of \$3 to \$5 a week, and that "we expect to live up to it."

"We will do our work under the contract," said Parsons, "but we won't do any struck work or handle any of the work that has been struck."

The UTO covers all of New York city, Westchester, Putnam, Nassau, Suffolk and Rockland counties, part of Orange county and all of Greenwich, Conn., Parsons said.

The National Federation of Telephone Workers (Ind.) decided at Memphis, Tenn., last week to call a nation-wide strike next Thursday unless various wage-hour demands were met.

HUNTER COLLEGE SOUGHT AS UNO INTERIM HOME

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Bronx center of Hunter college has been requested by the United Nations organization for use as its interim headquarters, Dr. Ordway Tead, chairman of the Board of Higher Education, said today.

Tead said the request had been made by A. D. K. Owen, executive assistant to the UNO secretary general. Owen heads a committee which has been inspecting possible New York city sites for an interim headquarters.

The board chairman said that he and Owen probably would see Mayor William O'Dwyer tomorrow and present the request to him.

GERMAN SAILORS REPORTED FETED FEB 25 1946 Guests Bring Gifts, Devotion, Philadelphia Paper Says

Philadelphia, Feb. 24 (AP)—The early editions of tomorrow's Philadelphia Record, which appeared on the streets tonight, carried a story saying "5,000 American citizens, showering devotion and gifts on the German crew," today held a "gala party" aboard the German heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen at the Philadelphia Naval Base.

"Whisky flowed like water, de-

spite regulations," the Record said. "Flush-faced groups raised their voices in German beer-hall airs. Dozens of girls huddled in corners with the sailors for whispered conversations in German."

No Whisky, Captain Says

When asked for comment on the Record story, Capt. A. H. Graubart, of Los Angeles, commanding officer of the American crew aboard the Eugen, termed the story "a perversion of truth." He said visitors were allowed to bring food and clothing gifts aboard but said there "was absolutely no whisky." He said the attendance cited by the Record was "exaggerated" by 500 per cent.

The Record quoted Rear Admiral C. H. Cobb, naval base commandant, as saying:

"I intend to look into this matter and find out exactly what did happen. As far as I know, restrictions limiting visitors only to friends and relatives, who are required to be logged in when they came aboard, had not been lifted. From conditions described by the Record, there were a lot of irregularities."

Arrived February 3

Rear Admiral Milo F. Draemel, commandant of the 4th Naval District, was not immediately available for comment.

The Record said that "far from their actual status; the 200 German sailors appeared as conquering heroes or prodigal sons." The German crew arrived here aboard the ship February 3 when the Prinz Eugen was berthed to be stripped and readied for use in "Operations Crossroads," the atomic bomb experiment. The crew is to leave tomorrow for New York where they will be shipped back to Germany.

The Record said the visitors were "members of Germanic societies and cultural organizations."

UAW ASSAILS DEWEY VIEWS FEB 25 1946 Washington Reported Uneasy Over G.M. Pact Delays

Detroit, Feb. 24 (AP)—The CIO United Auto Workers expressed dissatisfaction today with the "optimism" of James F. Dewey, special Federal mediator, but added that they would continue with him in his efforts to settle the 96-day-old General Motors Corporation strike.

Amid rumors, entirely unconfirmed, that Washington may make

a new and stronger effort to break the log-jam of disputed issues, the two sides have scheduled a meeting for tomorrow.

Neither the corporation nor the UAW-CIO would comment on reports of official Washington's displeasure with the slow progress of peace negotiations.

Statement Authorized

However, a high UAW-CIO official authorized the following statement which he said must not be attributed to any individual:

"The union is dissatisfied with Dewey principally for putting out optimistic statements to the press leading people to believe the end of the strike is imminent when he has no basis for such statements."

The same spokesman added emphatically, however, that the union does not seek a replacement for Dewey in the negotiations.

The UAW-CIO has insisted that among a long series of issues still unsettled are the major problems of wages, seniority and vacation pay.

The union has admitted a "tentative agreement" only on the maintenance of membership and check-off clause of the proposed contract.

Wilson, Thomas Expected

General Motors indicated that C. E. Wilson, president, may re-enter negotiations tomorrow after a three-day illness, and the union said its president, R. J. Thomas, who was absent Saturday probably would be on hand. Dewey is expected back from his home in time for the session.

The strike of 175,000 production workers will become the longest in the history of the automobile industry if it continues through Thursday. At that point it will exceed the 99-day walkout of UAW-CIO members at the Ford of Canada plant in Windsor, Ont., which the union recognizes as its most prolonged.

Fraser And Party Land In Carolina

Greensboro, N.C., Feb. 24 (AP)—A Royal Air Force Transport Command plane carrying Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand and an official party from London landed here today after being forced south from Washington by bad weather.

The plane was en route from London to Washington, via Bermuda. It encountered bad weather after leaving Bermuda, was unable to land at Washington or Richmond, Va., and landed here at 1.30 o'clock this afternoon.

Fraser was forced to cancel a conference with United States State Department officials in Washington

this afternoon, but hoped to keep an appointment tomorrow morning with James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State.

HOUSTON UTILITY STRIKE IS AVERTED

FEB 25 1946
Two Unions Withdraw Threat
To Close Facilities

Houston, Texas, Feb. 24 (AP)—A threat by AFL unions to close down city-owned utilities here was canceled today but 300 additional AFL union workers joined the strike for wage increases and union recognition.

D. W. Maxwell, secretary of the Houston Building and Construction Trades Council (AFL) said in a statement to press and radio that two union affiliates would not carry out their threat to call the workers off their jobs today. The action was taken, he said, because "we have no desire to place a hardship upon the citizens of Houston, and for this reason only did we come to this decision."

Houston's streets and sidewalks are cluttered with overflowing garbage pails and barrels. Garbage remained uncollected for the fifth day.

Maxwell had said following a breakdown in negotiations for union recognition and wage increases yesterday that all workers would be withdrawn from the city-owned water plant, sewage and gas plants and garbage truck lots at 5 P.M. today.

300 Men Walk Out

However, paralysis of municipal operation of Texas's largest city advanced another step today with the walkout of a union-estimated 300 men affiliated with the trades council.

They took over picket lines abandoned by the International Union of Hoisting Engineers, Local 450, and the City-County Employees Union, both AFL and Trades Council affiliates, which were enjoined by court order yesterday from picketing. These were the two which had threatened a shutdown.

Maxwell estimated that 1,000 city workers were now idle.

Although men are striking and city-owned utilities are being picketed, operation continues with skeleton crews of union men who pass picket lines with special permits issued by the union.

Started Last Summer

The controversy started last sum-

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30.24-1241

mer when operational engineers asked a 25 per cent wage increase. Carpenters on construction work are getting 87½ cents an hour and operators \$1.50 for a 48-hour week. Common city labor is getting 62½ cents an hour, and Maxwell said "all other wages are proportionate."

The union charged the City Council had refused to negotiate with the Hoisting Engineers Union.

Acting City Manager J. M. Nagle said they would negotiate with the City-County Employees Union, but not with what they called "outsiders."

Join In Sympathy Strike

Five unions also affiliated with the Trades Council joined in a sympathy strike today, Maxwell said. He listed them as the Electrical Workers Local No. 716 (inside electricians); Electricians Local No. 66 (outside electricians); Carpenters Local 213, Painters Local 130 and Plumbers Local 68.

Two unions enjoined by court order yesterday from picketing withdrew their men, but the Building Trades Council took over their picket lines.

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A21 (100)

LONDON, FEB. 24-(AP)-THE LINER QUEEN ELIZABETH SOON WILL BE RECONVERTED FROM A TROOP CARRIER TO A PEACETIME LUXURY SHIP. WHEN SHE ARRIVES AT SOUTHAMPTON FROM NEW YORK MARCH 6 THE 85,000 TON GIANT OF THE SEAS, LARGEST PASSENGER LINER AFLOAT, WILL BE STRIPPED OF HER TROOPSHIP EQUIPMENT. THEN SHE WILL GO TO THE CLYDE IN SCOTLAND FOR REFITTING. SHE WILL RETURN TO TRANSATLANTIC SERVICE IN THE FALL, CUNARD OFFICIALS SAID TODAY. HER SISTER SHIP, THE 81,235 TON QUEEN MARY, WILL MAKE SEVERAL MORE TRIPS WITH AMERICAN SOLDIERS' BRIDES BEFORE BEING REFITTED. SHE SAILED TODAY FOR NEW YORK AND IS DUE TO ARRIVE MARCH 1.
GN147PES

LONDON, FEB. 23-(AP)-AN URGENT CALL TO THE JEWS OF THE UNITED

STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN TO HELP REHABILITATE THE SURVIVING EUROPEAN

JEWS, WAS ISSUED TODAY BY DR. LEO BAECK, FORMER CHIEF RABBI OF BERLIN.

AP 11

ALDERSHOT, ENG. FEB. 24-(AP)-RIOTING BY HUNDREDS OF SHOUTING, VITUPERATIVE BRITISH SOLDIER PRISONERS AT ALDERSHOT DETENTION BARRACKS WAS BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL TODAY.

LT. GEN. SIR JOHN CROCKER, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY SOUTHERN COMMAND, ANNOUNCED "THE MUTINY IS AT AN END." A SCORE OR MORE MEN, BELIEVED RINGLEADERS, STILL HELD OUT ON A ROOF, PELTING MILITARY POLICE AND FELLOW PRISONERS AS THEY CAME OUT TO SURRENDER WITH SLATS AND OTHER MISSILES. CROCKER TENTATIVELY BLAMED THE MUTINY ON A HALF DOZEN PRISONERS WHO ESCAPED FROM NORTH ALLERTON DETENTION CAMP A FORTNIGHT AGO AND WHO HE SAID HAD FOMENTED TROUBLE ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT ALDERSHOT.

THE DETENTION BARRACKS, CALLED THE "GLASSHOUSE" BECAUSE OF THE SKYLIGHT ROOF OF THE MAIN BUILDING, WAS VIRTUALLY WRECKED.

W1122AES

AP 5

INDIAN

LONDON, FEB 24-(AP)-AN EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH DISPATCH FROM ALLAHABAD, INDIA, SAID TODAY THAT 400 INDIANS AT THE ROYAL INDIAN AIRFORCE STATION AT BAMBRAULI HAD BEEN ON STRIKE SINCE YESTERDAY. PROTESTING MILITARY ACTION TAKEN AGAINST NAVY MUTINEERS IN BOMBAY. SIX HUNDRED AIRMEN AT CANNPORE, INDIA, ALSO ARE STAGING A 24-HOUR PROTEST STRIKE, EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH REPORTED.

DN620AES

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LONDON
BAECK, WHO SPOKE AT THE UNITED CONFERENCE OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS,

SAID THAT AMONG THE MAJOR TASKS OF RECONSTRUCTION WAS THAT OF BRINGING IMMEDIATE RELIEF TO MANY JEWS WHO HAD BEEN DEPRIVED OF THEIR LIVELIHOOD AND PROPERTY.

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DR. ~~WERNER~~ DAVID JEROMAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL CONSISTORY OF

BULGARIAN JEWS, SAID THAT THE JEWS OF BULGARIA, WHO NEVER BEFORE HAD ASKED AID FROM OTHER COUNTRIES, WERE COMPELLED TO APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE FROM THE JEWS OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN. THE MAJORITY OF BULGARIAN JEWS WANT TO REMAIN IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY, HE SAID.

FRANTISEK FUCHS, CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE FEDERATION OF JEWS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, SAID THAT NAZI-ANTI-SEMITIC POLICIES IN SLOVAKIA HAD

LEFT THE REMAINING JEWS IN DIFFICULT ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

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REPRESENTATIVES FROM 15 COUNTRIES ARE ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE.

A110
PRECEDENCE LONDON
HERFORD, GERMANY, FEB. 24--(AP)--A GERMAN VESSEL FOUNDERED AND BROKE IN TWO IN THE ROUGH CURRENT OF THE ELBE RIVER TODAY AND FIRST REPORTS WERE SAID 102 PASSENGERS MAY HAVE PERISHED.
ONLY EIGHT OF THE 110 PASSENGERS ON THE VESSEL WERE RESCUED IMMEDIATELY.
THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED DOWN THE RIVER FROM HAMBURG NEAR CUXHAVEN. BRITISH SHIPS STOOD BY TO HELP IN RESCUE WORK.
RW722PES

LONDON, FEB. 24--(AP)--THE BRITISH PRESS SERVICE IN GERMANY, QUOTED TONIGHT BY REUTERS, SAID 95 PERSONS HAD DROWNED IN THE SINKING OF ~~MIZELANDER~~ A RIVER STEAMER IN GERMANY'S ELBE ESTUARY.

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Berlin, Feb. 24--(AP)--Harold J. Kempner, of 3126 ~~W. Columbia~~ St., Philadelphia, a columnist for the U. S. Military Government weekly, "The Grooper", was married today to Helena Ciesla, a Polish national on the staff of UNRRA, at a Jewish ceremony.

Kempner, a veteran of two and a half years in the Pacific before he was deployed to the European theater, met his bride while he was covering a ~~displaced persons' camp~~ story on a displaced persons' camp where she was

an interpreter-clerk. Her parents died in the ~~concentration~~ camps.

Concentration Camp. The only other survivor in her family, a younger brother, attended the wedding.

92 FIRST LEAD RIOTS
BOMBAY FEB 24--(AP)--THE BRITISH LIGHT CRUISER GLASGOW DROPPED ANCHOR IN BOMBAY HARBOR TODAY, AS THE CITY EXPERIENCED A QUIET SABBATH FOLLOWING THREE DAYS OF RIOTS.
AN INDICATION THAT BOMBAY MIGHT HOPE FOR A RETURN OF NORMALCY WAS SEEN IN THE REOPENING OF 15 OF THE CITY'S 66 COTTON MILLS. ALL OF WHICH HAD BEEN STRIKEBOUND FOR THE LAST TWO DAYS IN SYMPATHY WITH A STRIKE BY ROYAL INDIAN SAILORS.
THE POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE SAID SHORTLY AFTER NOON TODAY THAT THE "SITUATION IS MUCH IMPROVED. THERE IS NO FIGHTING ANYWHERE. MILITARY PICKETS ARE STILL PATROLLING THE STREETS, BUT THERE HAVE BEEN NO INCIDENTS."
DN647AES

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AP2 BOMBAY--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD RIOTS X X X INCIDENTS.
THE GLASGOW, A PART OF BRITAIN'S EAST INDIAN FLEET, WAS AMONG THE SHIPS ORDERED TO BOMBAY TO BACK UP A HIGH COMMAND, ULTIMATUM TO STRIKING INDIAN SAILORS TO SURRENDER SHIPS AND SHORE INSTALLATIONS WHICH THEY HAD SEIZED HERE. THE MUTINEERS SURRENDERED YESTERDAY.
ANOTHER CRUISER, HMS JAMAICA, WAS REPORTED DUE HERE SHORTLY. AN APPEAL YESTERDAY BY MOHANDAS K. GANDHI, SPIRITUAL LEADER OF MILLIONS OF INDIANS, TO END "THIS THOUGHTLESS ORGY OF VIOLENCE" APPEARED TO HAVE HAD A BENEFICIAL EFFECT. ONE OF THE FIRST APPARENT RESPONSES WAS THE FORMATION OF CONGRESS PARTY PEACE GROUPS WHICH TOURED THE CITY IN AUTOMOBILES--SOME BEARING RED CROSS INSIGNIA. BRITISH FORCES, WHICH NUMBER AT LEAST THREE REGIMENTS, CONTINUED ARMORED CAR PATROLS THROUGHOUT THE CITY.
TWO HUNDRED X X X 3RD GRAF PREVIOUS. DN706AES

AP6
INDIAN

BOMBAY, FEB 24-(AP)-TENSION REMAINED HIGH IN BOMBAY THIS MORNING FOLLOWING A NIGHT OF RIOTING, BUT POLICE REPORTED THAT THE SITUATION WAS GENERALLY QUIET.

WHAT THE DAY WOULD BRING FORTH STILL WAS UNCERTAIN, HOWEVER, SINCE THE RIOTS YESTERDAY ALSO WERE PRECEDED BY AN EARLY MORNING LULL.

TWO HUNDRED PERSONS WERE KILLED OR INJURED LAST NIGHT IN CLASHES BETWEEN CIVILIANS AND BRITISH TROOPS. THE UNOFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST, NOT INCLUDING LAST NIGHT'S FIGURES, STANDS AT 250 DEAD AND MORE THAN 1,300 INJURED, IN THREE DAYS OF FIGHTING.

THE TROUBLE BEGAN MONDAY, WITH A STRIKE OF INDIAN SAILORS WHO ALLEGED THEY WERE BEING DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BY THE BRITISH. RIOTS BROKE OUT HERE AND ELSEWHERE THURSDAY, IN SYMPATHY WITH THE MUTINEERS, WHO SURRENDERED YESTERDAY.

DN640AES

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AP1
INDIAN

NEW DELHI, INDIA, FEB. 24-(AP)-THE CITY OF KARACHI WAS REPORTED UNDER MILITARY CONTROL TODAY, FOLLOWING A DEMONSTRATION YESTERDAY DURING WHICH POLICE FIRED SEVERAL TIMES INTO A CROWD.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS SAID THREE PERSONS WERE KILLED AND A DOZEN INJURED.

TEAR GAS WAS USED BY POLICE IN AN ATTEMPT TO DISPERSE THE MOB, WHICH GATHERED IN A PARK IN THE CENTER OF KARACHI TO DEMONSTRATE IN SYMPATHY WITH ROYAL INDIAN NAVY STRIKERS.

MEANWHILE, INDIAN SAILORS RESUMED THEIR WORK FOLLOWING THE ANNOUNCED TERMINATION OF THE STRIKE YESTERDAY.

AP3

CALCUTTA, FEB 24-(AP)-RAILROAD AND TRAM SERVICES RETURNED TO NORMAL TODAY AFTER A ONE-DAY STRIKE OF WORKERS YESTERDAY IN SYMPATHY WITH ROYAL INDIAN NAVY STRIKERS IN BOMBAY. NO INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED DURING THE WALKOUT HERE.

DN609AES

FEB 25 1946

NEW YORK, FEB. 24--CHINESE COMMUNISTS TODAY LAUNCHED AN ATTACK AT SINMIN, 45 MILES SOUTH OF MUKDEN IN AN EFFORT TO CUT THE MUKDEN RAILROAD THE BBC, QUOTING CHINESE GOVERNMENT SOURCES AT PEIPING, BROADCAST TONIGHT. THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY MONITORED THE LONDON BROADCAST.

NBC PRESS DESK

1103 P

NN

30.24-1243

IT IS A MUCH BRIGHTER PICTURE THAN IN 1919, WHEN 32 KOREAN NATIONALISTS MET IN A RESTAURANT, CALLED IN PROMINENT JAPANESE AND READ A PROCLAMATION WHICH BEGAN:

"WE HEREWITH PROCLAIM THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA AND LIBERTY FOR THE KOREAN PEOPLE. WE TELL IT TO THE WORLD IN WITNESS OF THE EQUALITY OF ALL NATIONS; WE PASS IT ON TO OUR POSTERITY AS THEIR INHERENT RIGHT...."

THEN THE 32 KOREANS MARCHED TO THE CENTRAL POLICE STATION WHERE THEY JOINED THE 33RD ORIGINAL SIGNER AND ALL WERE PLACED IN CELLS. THE NON-VIOLENT PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS, WHICH THEY HAD WORKED FOR MONTHS TO ARRANGE THEN BEGAN. THE PEOPLE SIMPLY ASKED THE JAPANESE TO DEPART. NATURALLY, THE JAPANESE DIDN'T DO SO.

THE PEOPLE CLOSED THEIR SHOPS. KOREAN POLICEMEN STEPPED OUT OF UNIFORM. THE NON-VIOLENT MOVEMENT SWEEPED THE COUNTRY.

FIFTEEN OF THOSE 33 MILE CONSPIRATORS ARE STILL ALIVE. ONE OF THEM, KAP SUNG-LEE, TOLD TODAY OF THE FUTILE ENTERPRISE.

AMAZINGLY, HE SAID, THE JAPANESE HAD NO INKLING OF THE MOVEMENT UNTIL IT CAME INTO THE OPEN. THEN THEY RETALIATED VICIOUSLY WITH A WEEK-LONG MASSACRE THROUGHOUT KOREA.

A76FX

STILL, KAP SAID HE THOUGHT THE EFFORT HAD BEEN WORTH WHILE BECAUSE "THE PEOPLE NEVER FORGOT 1919."

HOW THE PLOTTERS EXPECTED TO WIN FREEDOM IN THIS WAY SEEMS INCONCEIVABLE TODAY, FOR THEY SIMPLY DEMONSTRATED AND WERE PLEDGED NOT EVEN TO LIE TO THE INEVITABLE QUESTIONING OF JAPANESE AUTHORITIES.

THE BAND ACTUALLY INSTRUCTED THE PUBLIC: "WHATEVER YOU DO, DO NOT INSULT THE JAPANESE. DO NOT THROW STONES. DO NOT STRIKE WITH YOUR FISTS. THESE ARE THE ACTS OF BARBARIANS."

TODAY SOME OF THE SURVIVING 15 ARE IN POLITICS, BUT ARE ON OPPOSITE SIDES, UNLIKE THE STRANGE, PLACID UNITY OF 27 YEARS AGO.

HF229PPS NM.

FEB 25 1946

AP2FX

CHUNGKING, FEB. 24-(AP)-A CHINESE REPORT TODAY CHARGED THAT COMMUNIST TROOPS WERE ATTACKING NATIONALIST FORCES AT CHANGWU, 60 MILES NORTHWEST OF MUKDEN, AND AT FAKU, ABOUT 50 MILES NORTH OF THE MANCHURIAN METROPOLIS.

ANOTHER REPORT SAID MINOR CLASHES WERE OCCURRING NORTH OF CHINHSIEN, (CHINCHOW), GEN. TU YU HING'S HEADQUARTERS ON THE PEIPING-MUKDEN RAILROAD, 125 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MUKDEN.

IN CHUNGKING, THE COMMUNISTS PROTESTED TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK AGAINST THE ACTION OF VANDALS WHO FRIDAY WRECKED THE DOWNTOWN OFFICE AND BOOKSTORE OF THE COMMUNIST NEW CHINA DAILY NEWS.

THE PROTEST DEMANDED PUNISHMENT OF THE CULPRITS AND THE ABOLITION OF THE SECRET POLICE AS COMPENSATION FOR THE DAMAGE-- ESTIMATED AT \$25,000 (AMERICAN), AND AN APOLOGY TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

PY259APS NM

CHINESE (490)

SHANGHAI, FEB. 24-(AP)--AGITATION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF THE RUSSIANS FROM MANCHURIA BOILED UP IN NORTH CHINA TODAY AS MOSCOW PRESENTED WHAT APPEARED TO BE THE FIRST SOVIET REACTION TO THE STORM OF PROTEST.

MORE THAN 1,000 STUDENTS IN A PEIPING MASS MEETING HEARD SPEAKERS DENOUNCE "RUSSIAN IMPERIALISM" AND ASSERT THAT CHINESE COMMUNISTS WERE "SOVIET PUPPETS" LEADING A FIFTH COLUMN IN MANCHURIA, MONGOLIA, AND IN CHINA PROPER.

STUDENTS AT NANKING, WHICH WILL BE RESTORED AS CHINA'S CAPITAL SHORTLY, SCHEDULED A DEMONSTRATION FOR MONDAY IN WHICH MERCHANTS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF LABOR PROMISED TO JOIN.

AMID THE UPROAR, THE MOSCOW RADIO DECLARED THAT REMNANTS OF JAPANESE FORCES HAD MADE WIDESPREAD "BANDIT" ATTACKS ON RUSSIAN TROOPS IN MANCHURIA AND "MANY OF THE BANDITS, ARRESTED BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES, DECLARE THEY ARE MEMBERS OF THE KUOMINTANG (GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S PARTY)."

THE BROADCAST ASSERTED THE JAPANESE HAD "THE HELP AND LEADERSHIP OF REACTIONARY ELEMENTS IN CHINA," WHICH WERE SENT INTO MANCHURIA "TO DEVELOP THEIR ACTIVITY AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION."

CHANG LAN, LEADER OF THE MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE, CHINA'S THIRD PARTY, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE IN CHUNGKING "THE INTEGRITY OF MANCHURIA MUST BE RESPECTED."

CHANG SENT A WRITTEN PROTEST TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK OVER A RAID FRIDAY ON THE LEAGUE'S NEWSPAPER, THE DEMOCRATIC DAILY, CHARGING THAT THE OFFICES WERE WRECKED BY GOVERNMENT SECRET POLICE.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS, WHOSE NEW CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE WAS WRECKED THE SAME DAY, ALSO HAD A LETTER WAITING FOR THE GENERALISSIMO, WHO RETURNED TODAY FROM NANKING. THEY MADE PUBLIC THE TEXT WHICH SAID IN PART:

"REACTIONARIES WITHIN YOUR PARTY, WHO ARE ANTI-SOVIET, ANTI-COMMUNIST AND ANTI-DEMOCRATIC, ARE ATTEMPTING TO WRECK CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE ALLIES, SPLIT THE NATION, UNDERMINE THE GOVERNMENT'S PRESTIGE AND OVERTURN DECISIONS OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTATION (UNITY) CONFERENCE."

BOTH THE COMMUNISTS AND THE LEAGUE REITERATED DEMANDS THAT CHIANG ABOLISH THE SPECIAL SERVICE POLICE.

A NEW STEP TOWARD A UNITED AND PEACEFUL CHINA--AN AGREEMENT FOR THE FUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST ARMIES INTO ONE NATIONAL ARMY--HAD BEEN TAKEN IN CHIANG'S ABSENCE, HOWEVER, AND IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE FORMAL PAPERS WOULD BE SIGNED TOMORROW.

GENERAL MARSHALL, SPECIAL U.S. ENVOY AND ADVISER TO THE CHINESE ARMY REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, WILL BE A WITNESS AS GEN. CHANG CHIN-CHUNG SIGNS FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND GEN. CHOU EN-LAI FOR THE COMMUNISTS.

THE CHINESE PRESS SAID MARSHALL, CHANG AND CHOU WOULD LEAVE WITHIN TWO DAYS ON A TOUR OF TROUBLED NORTH CHINA, WITH PEIPING FIRST ON THEIR ITINERARY.

A32FX

TODAY'S PEIPING STUDENT MEETING WAS SUMMONED PRIMARILY TO HONOR CHANG HSIN-FU, GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC COMMISSIONER, CHIEF OF A PARTY OF FIVE SLAIN JAN. 14 WHILE TRAVELING EAST OF MUKDEN TO TAKE OVER MANCHURIAN COAL MINES AT FUSHAN.

BANDITS WERE BLAMED FOR THE KILLINGS, BUT THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT HAD "CLEARLY SUPPORTED THE REACTIONARY PRESS IN LIBELOUS ATTEMPTS" TO BLAME THE RED ARMY COMMAND FOR THE SLAYING.

THE PEIPING SPEAKERS, INCLUDING CHANG CHI, GOVERNMENT "PACIFICATION COMMISSIONER FOR THE NORTHEAST" (MANCHURIA), IN ADDITION TO DENOUNCING RUSSIAN AND COMMUNIST ACTIONS IN MANCHURIA ALSO ATTACKED THE

SECRET YALTA AGREEMENT WHICH PROMISED RUSSIA SPECIAL RIGHTS IN THE TERRITORY.
NM1136APST

FEB 25 1946

BY ROY ROBERTS

TOKYO, FEB. 24-(AP)--JAPAN'S 2,000-YEAR-OLD RAW SILK INDUSTRY TRYING A COMEBACK AFTER A NEARLY COMPLETE BLACKOUT IN THE PACIFIC WAR, NOW IS OPERATING AT ABOUT 12 PERCENT OF ITS BEST PRE-WAR CAPACITY.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INDUSTRY SAID TODAY JAPAN EXPECTED TO PRODUCE 120,000 BALES OF RAW SILK NEXT YEAR. PRE-WAR JAPAN SHIPPED ABOUT 420,000 BALES YEARLY TO THE UNITED STATES AND ELSEWHERE.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THAT 50,000 BALES OF RAW SILK WERE READY FOR EXPORT NOW AND FIRST SHIPMENTS TO SILK-MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES WERE EXPECTED TO BEGIN SHORTLY UNDER ALLIED SUPERVISION.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS CAN'T FIND A BOLT OF SILK TO SEND HOME BECAUSE MANUFACTURED SILK HERE IS LIGHT WEIGHT AND OF NARROW WIDTHS, UNSUITABLE FOR MAKING OCCIDENTAL CLOTHES.

ONLY THE ARMY CAN SELL SILK UNDER HEADQUARTERS' FREEZE ORDER. THE ARMY BUYS RAW SILK, TURNS IT OVER TO CONTRACTORS, WHO MAKE IT INTO HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARVES AND THE LIKE FOR SALE AT POST EXCHANGES.

THE JAPANESE GAUGE THE RAW SILK INDUSTRY BY THE NUMBER OF REELING BASINS IN OPERATION. A REELING BASIN IS A TROUGH OF HOT WATER IN WHICH FOUR TO SIX COCOONS ARE IMMERSSED. THE SILK FILAMENT IS DRAWN OFF THROUGH A TINY APERTURE AND REELED ONTO SPOOLS.

THERE ARE 21,800 BASINS IN OPERATION NOW, COMPARED WITH 150,800 BEFORE THE WAR.

THE BUREAU SAID THE NUMBER OF BASINS WAS EXPECTED TO INCREASE TO 23,715 IN MARCH.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID A REEL SHORTAGE WAS THE BIGGEST BOTTLENECK. ANOTHER IS IN THE MULBERRY PLANTATIONS WHERE THE SILK WORMS FEED.

MANY PLANTATIONS WERE TURNED INTO RICE PADDIES DURING THE WAR. H. SHIGA OF THE JAPAN RAW SILK CORPORATION, THE NATION'S WAR-TIME SILK CONTROL AGENCY WHICH NOW IS BEING DISSOLVED, SAID SILK INDUS-

TRIALISTS HOPED TO REGAIN THE WORLD MARKET IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS, WITH THE UNITED STATES AS THE BIGGEST CUSTOMER.

NM120PPST NM

FEB 25 1946

A195FX TOKYO MONDAY, FEB. 25-(AP)--THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI HOCHI SAID TODAY "IT HAS BEEN PRIVATELY DECIDED" THAT THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD MINISTRY WILL SELL APPROXIMATELY 2,500,000 ACRES OF ITS FOREST LANDS, AND SLASH ITS MINISTRY PAYROLL FROM 2,000 TO 400 PERSONS.

THE NEWSPAPER REPORTED THAT THE LATEST DECISION MEANS ABOUT 73 PERCENT OF ALL IMPERIAL LANDS ARE TO BE RELEASED. (TAS LEVIES NOW IMPENDING PRESUMABLY WOULD HIT SUCH PROPERTIES HEAVILY.)

30.24-1245

THEYU, MONDAY, FEB 25-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TOOK THE FIRST STEP TOWARD REPATRIATION OF 2,600 GERMAN, AUSTRIAN AND CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONALS TODAY BY ORDERING JAPAN TO PREPARE BY MARCH 10 ROSTERS OF CIVILIAN, DIPLOMATIC, MILITARY AND NAVAL PERSONNEL OF THOSE COUNTRIES NOW IN JAPAN.

THE DIRECTIVE SAID THAT NO SUCH NATIONALS CAN REMAIN IN JAPAN UNLESS THEY CAN ESTABLISH PROOF OF DOMICILE PRIOR TO 1939

JAPAN UNLESS THEY CAN ESTABLISH PROOF OF DOMICILE PRIOR TO 1939 AND CAN PROVE SELF-SUPPORT. GERMAN DIPLOMATS ADDITIONALLY MUST ESTABLISH THAT THEY ARE "CAPABLE OF ADDING TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELFARE OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE."

THE LISTS OF FOREIGN CIVILIAN PERSONNEL REQUESTED MUST INDICATE WHETHER EACH PERSON DESIRES REPATRIATION, HEADQUARTERS SAID; BUT THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT DESIRES OF THE FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL PERSONNEL WOULD BE GRANTED.

UM854PPS

FEB 26 1946

A217FX

XV--95-

TOKYO, MONDAY, FEB. 25-(AP)-THE JAPANESE CABINET TODAY ANNOUNCED POSTPONEMENT OF THE NATIONAL ELECTION TEN DAYS UNTIL APRIL 10 TO PERMIT A "CLOSER CONTACT WITH ALLIED HEADQUARTERS FOR A STRICT EXAMINATION OF THE QUALIFICATION OF CANDIDATES," KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED.

THE ELECTIONS ORIGINALLY WERE SCHEDULED MARCH 31. THIS DATE WAS SELECTED AFTER MACARTHUR'S PURGE DIRECTIVE JAN. 4 ORDERING ALL ULTRA-NATIONALISTS BARRED FROM POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

BUT THE TASK OF DETERMINING WHICH OF THE NEARLY 3,000 CANDIDATES ARE ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CAMPAIGN HAS DEVELOPED INTO A SLOW PROCESS, THE AGENCY SAID.

ANOTHER REASON GIVEN FOR THE POSTPONEMENT IS THE ANTICIPATED ISSUANCE WITHIN A FEW DAYS OF CABINET PROPOSALS FOR REVISING JAPAN'S CONSTITUTION. THIS REVISION IS EXPECTED TO BECOME AN IMPORTANT CAMPAIGN ISSUE, AND THE CABINET REPORTEDLY WANTS IT LENGTHILY DISCUSSED PUBLICLY BEFORE THE ELECTION.

PY1041PPS NM

FEB 26 1946

A193FX

(130)

YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, FEB. 25-(AP)-CAPT. YUHICHI SAKAMOTO "CONTRIBUTED TO THE DEATHS OF PRISONERS OF WAR BY CONDONING THE ACTIONS OF SUBORDINATES IN WITHHOLDING FOOD AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES," ASSERTED A RADIO MESSAGE FROM A FORMER PRISONER, NOW IN THE UNITED STATES. IT WAS READ TODAY INTO THE RECORD OF SAKAMOTO'S WAR-CRIMES TRIAL.

THE MESSAGE, SIGNED BY MAJ. WALTER KOSTECKI, 839 EAST FIFTH ST., BOSTON, MASS., WAS IN RESPONSE TO AN INQUIRY BY THE U.S. TRIAL COMMISSION. KOSTECKI FORMERLY WAS ALLIED MEDICAL OFFICER AT FUKUOKA BRANCH CAMP NO. 1, WHERE SAKAMOTO WAS COMMANDANT.

THE TRIAL HAD BEEN DELAYED SEVERAL DAYS WHILE THE COMMISSION AWAITED KOSTECKI'S STATEMENT. FINAL ARGUMENTS BEGAN TODAY AND A DECISION IS EXPECTED TONIGHT OR TOMORROW.

UM857PPS

WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD BRIDGES-BOWLES (A115-116WX) X X X PRICE INCREASES. X X X" (CORRECT--DELETING LAST GRAF).

BOWLES LATER ISSUED THIS STATEMENT:

"ALTHOUGH AS YET I HAVE NOT HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF SEEING THE LETTER WHICH SENATOR BRIDGES SAYS HE WROTE ME SATURDAY AFTERNOON, I TAKE IT HE HAS HAPPENED UPON A COPY OF MY RECENT LETTER TO MR. MURRAY, WHICH HAS BEEN SO WIDELY READ THROUGHOUT THE STEEL INDUSTRY, WITHOUT ANY ILL EFFECTS.

"I SHALL BE GLAD, OF COURSE, TO SUPPLY THE SENATOR WITH ANY DETAILS HE SEEKS, JUST AS SOON AS I HAVE RECEIVED HIS INQUIRY. THE SENATOR APPARENTLY IS UNHAPPY BECAUSE WE ASSURED STEEL MANAGEMENT THAT THE 18 1/2 CENT WAGE INCREASE THEY HAD AGREED TO COULD BE INCLUDED IN APPLYING FOR STEEL PRICE ADJUSTMENTS. BECAUSE WE GAVE THIS ASSURANCE THE STRIKE WAS SETTLED. HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF STEEL WORKERS ARE BACK ON THE JOB TODAY TURNING OUT GOODS THE PUBLIC IS ANXIOUS TO BUY."

AB1044PES

A13CX

**UNDATED STRIKES AT A GLANCE (210)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS**

(CX) FOUR NEW MAJOR STRIKES IN THE MAKING--NATION WIDE TIEUP OF TELEPHONE SERVICE, POWER SHUTDOWN IN PITTSBURGH, TRANSIT STRIKE IN NEW YORK, A UTILITIES SHUTDOWN IN HOUSTON, TEX. MILK DRIVERS AT CLEVELAND VOTE TO WALK OUT. IDLE IN LABOR DISPUTES CONTINUE AT 970,000 WORKERS.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

AUTOMOTIVE--PROSPECTS FOR QUICK SETTLEMENT OF GENERAL MOTORS STRIKE DARKENED WHEN NEGOTIATORS RECESSED UNTIL MONDAY WITH WAGES, SENIORITY AND VACATION PAY STILL IN DISPUTE.

MUNICIPAL--STRIKING WORKERS AT HOUSTON, TEX., THREATENED SHUTDOWN OF CITIES UTILITIES AT 3 P.M. TODAY (SUNDAY) AFTER WITHDRAWING SIMILAR THREAT LAST FRIDAY.

COMMUNICATIONS--NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS GO AHEAD WITH PLANS FOR POSSIBLE COAST-TO-COAST TELEPHONE STRIKE MARCH 7. TRANSIT--NEW YORK RESIDENTS TOLD BY MICHAEL J. QUILL, INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT OF CIO TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION, TO "MAKE READY FOR A SHUTDOWN OF TRANSIT ANY TIME AFTER MIDNIGHT TUESDAY." UNION, DEMANDING RECOGNITION AS BARGAINING AGENT FOR CITY'S 32,000 WORKERS, THREATENS PARALYZE SUBWAYS, ELEVATED, STREET CAR AND BUS LINES.

ELECTRICAL--LAST MINUTE NEGOTIATIONS UNDER WAY TO AVERT STRIKE OF 3,400 EMPLOYEES OF DUQUESNE LIGHT CO., OF PITTSBURGH, SCHEDULED FOR MIDNIGHT MONDAY.

SHELTING--CIO NINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS ANNOUNCE STRIKE OF 7,000 AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING CO. EMPLOYEES IN 19 PLANTS TO BEGIN AT 7 A.M. TODAY (MONDAY).

K1211PCS

FEB 26 1946

New York, Feb 24 (AP)-A group of French Wives of American servicemen arrived aboard the steamship Desirade today to rejoin their husbands.

The French vessel carried 278 passengers, a majority of them business representatives and diplomatic personnel.

One of the brides was tall, brown-eyed Mrs. Renee Moore who was met by her husband, T/5 Robert Moore of (199 East 16th St.) Chicago Heights, Ill.

Another reunion was between Lt. Frank X. Owens of (638 Crown St.) Cincinnati, O., and his bride of 11 months, Mrs. Georgie Owens of Paris.

A former soldier, Frank Palo of Clarion, Pa., met his 22-year-old wife, Madeleine, whom he married in Paris last Aug. 3.

M4 1130PES

FEB FEB 25 1946

LEAVE

BLANK

RUSSIA MERGES ALL ARMED FORCES

FEB 26 1946

Stalin Appointed Commander-in-Chief Under Supreme Soviet Order.

LONDON, Feb. 25—(AP) Russia consolidated her fighting forces into a single "peoples' commissariat" today and dropped the word "defense" from its title.

Generalissimo Stalin, the Moscow radio announced, becomes head of the new "peoples' commissariat of the armed forces of the U.S.S.R."

Stalin, the broadcast said, "By decree of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has been appointed peoples' commissar of the armed forces and supreme commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the U.S.S.R."

The decree abolished the peoples' commissariat for the navy, the announcement said, and "transformed" the peoples' commissariat for defense into the new commissariat.

Stalin was appointed peoples' commissar of defense on July 19, 1941, a month after Germany declared war on Russia and at a time when the Nazis had captured Smolensk and had forced their way to within 200 miles of Moscow.

"The peoples' commissariat for defense of the U.S.S.R., by decree of the Supreme presidium of the U.S.S.R., has been transformed into the peoples' commissariat of the

armed forces of the U.S.S.R.," the broadcast said.

"All the armed forces of the U.S.S.R.—the land armies, air force and naval forces—are united in this peoples' commissariat."

"The presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has issued a decree abolishing the peoples' commissariat for the navy of the U.S.S.R. This is in accordance with the decree on formation of the peoples' commissariat of the armed forces."

Admiral N. G. Kuznetsov has been commissar of the Russian navy.

No Mass Punishment.

London, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, British commander in India, said tonight that there would be no vindictive, mass punishment for disorders in Bombay and Karachi last week, but that ringleaders would be tried and punished if guilty.

Censorship In European Areas

LEVIN
FEB 26 1946
Ex-Leader Of RAF Pathfinders Missing

London, Feb. 25 (AP)—Poland is the only country of the eastern European area between Soviet Russia and Germany—the Russian zone of influence—which still maintains a formal, officially admitted censorship, but other difficulties, ranging from official "scrutiny" to inferior communications, make news transmission no easy task.

An Associated Press survey of news-gathering conditions in eastern European capitals gave this picture:

Polish censorship still in effect, the Warsaw Government has informed protesting foreign diplomats, because of the presence of "subversive elements" within the country.

Often Advised By Russians

Hungary maintains a "scrutiny" over outgoing dispatches on behalf of the Russians, but there has been only one incident of a news message being halted in transmission. That dispatch, the Russians claimed, was "untrue."

In Bulgaria, Romania and Czechoslovakia press reports are transmitted uncensored, although in Romania incoming news dispatches are subject to censorship before publication.

The censorship situation in Poland is just as difficult for local publishers as for foreign correspondents. Everything published in Po-

lish newspapers gets close scrutiny from the censors, who are often advised by the Russians.

One censorship rule for Polish newspapers is that no speech by any member of the Government can be printed without the member's approval.

In Hungary the official "scrutiny" over outgoing dispatches has had as its major result merely a slowdown in transmission.

Albania An Exception

Hungarian officials are available to "scrutinize" correspondents' stories between 9 A.M. and 2 P.M. daily. Doubtful stories, however, are held for further scanning by a Russian official who is available only between noon and 3 P. M.

In both both Yugoslavia and Bulgaria no restraint is imposed on the dispatch of messages by foreign correspondents but copies of all news stories are translated primarily for the information of the ministers concerned.

Yugoslavia, however, has made it clear that foreign correspondents are held strictly accountable for what they send, and are subject to punitive action in case "false" dispatches are transmitted.

In Albania news stories are not seen by any government officials, being transmitted by foreign correspondents directly through Allied military channels.

Britain To Transfer Rioting Prisoners

Aldershot, England, Feb. 25 (AP)—Preparations were made today to transfer to other camps many of the 400 mutinous British soldier-prisoners who seized control of the Aldershot detention camp over the week end, wrecking buildings, burning furniture and stoning guards in a 24-hour riot.

The last of the rioters surrendered last night and were removed in handcuffs to a nearby gymnasium, surrounded by barbed wire, pending their transfer.

Grievances Discounted

Grievances over food and treatment at the camp, which touched off the riot, were termed by Lieut. Gen. Sir John Crocker, commander in chief of the British Army's Southern Command, as "superficial and in many cases quite unreasonable."

The riot started when a small number of prisoners managed to break out of their rooms and release the others. Three guards were overpowered and the men climbed to the roof, from which they hurled missiles and shouted vituperations at the reinforced troops and firmer who attempted to restore order. They answered the final appeal of Maj. Gen. R. K. Ross, military commander of the Aldershot and Hants district, only after they began to get hungry.

British Fine Nylon Smugglers

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Feb. 25 (AP).—Three members of the crew of the liner Queen Mary were fined \$1,212 each today for attempting to evade British customs duties and purchase taxes on seventy-two pairs of nylon stockings they were bringing in from the United States.

PROTEST TO SPAIN

Paris, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Informants close to the French Government reported today that Great Britain and the United States had joined France in protesting to Madrid against the execution in Spain last week of ten Spanish Republicans.

The executions, including that of Christino Garcia, who played a leading role in French forces of resistance during the German occupation, have aroused a storm of protest throughout France.

The French Confederation of Labor backed its transportation unions, who decided to shut off all traffic with Spain "as soon as possible." The transport federation voted to inform the French Government of its action and to urge the World Federation of Trade Unions to ask its members abroad "to have these measures assume an international character."

This action followed a twenty-four-hour stoppage of postal relations with Spain by the postal workers' union and protest demonstrations in Paris, Bordeaux and Casablanca.

Levant Talks Open In Paris This Week

Withdrawal of British and French Troops Planned

PARIS, Feb. 25 (AP).—Negotiations for the withdrawal of French and British troops from Syria and Lebanon will open in Paris this week, probably Thursday or Friday, the French Foreign Minister announced tonight.

It was reliably reported that French troops would be evacuated from Syria within three months and from Lebanon some time later, in accordance with pledges made by France in the joint British-French statement of Dec. 13, 1945.

France was reported to be ready to withdraw from the Levant entirely and then request the United Nations Organization to name her as the "guardian" power under the world-wide security system to be established by the U. N. O. Military Staff Committee.

Previously the French were not willing to withdraw their troops until both Syria and Lebanon signed treaties granting France

certain military bases and cultural and commercial facilities.

G. I. Retreats With Baby Girl

FEB 26 1946
Vermonters Heads for Scotland From Paris
—Sought to Get Child to U. S.

Paris, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Pvt. Francis O. Tilley was in full retreat back to London tonight with his 17-month-old daughter Kathrine. He had kept her in Paris for two nights in an enlisted men's billet.

His unattained objective was to elude Army quota delays and somehow get the baby back to his home in Burlington, Vt., or take the infant with him to his Army post in Germany.

American Army authorities rejected both projects. Instead, they gave Tilley a five-day extension of his ninety-day re-enlistment furlough to take Kathrine back to her mother in Dundee, Scotland. Unless Tilley can think up something else, his wife, Helen, and daughter must await their turn to sail from

England with about 10,000 other G. I. dependents ahead of them, Army officials said.

Dad Had Re-enlisted.

Tilley must report to the United States Army reinforcement depot at Namur, Belgium, to take his place in the replacement forces in which he re-enlisted.

The Dufayel enlisted men's billet in Paris was thrown into an uproar Friday night when Tilley walked in with Kathrine on one arm and a dufflebag containing canned milk, cream and talcum powder under the other. Soon, every one in the billet was helping care for the baby.

When Army authorities found out, they decided to send Kathrine and her father back to England on a channel boat.

The troops and housekeeping personnel in Dufayel cheered them as they took the boat train. As one soldier said:

"It was a good try anyway."

United States Public Relations officers in London said that Tilley explained that the reason he sought to take the child with him to Germany was that "so she would have better food than could be obtained in food-rationed Britain."

Church Message Is Issued On War

Geneva, Switzerland, Feb. 25 (AP). The provisional committee of the World Council of Churches issued a message at the close of a week's conference today saying that "man's triumph in the release of atomic energy threatens his destruction."

Representing 90 church bodies from 32 countries, including three members of the Russian Orthodox Church, the committee has been engaged in preparing for a general assembly in 1948 which will launch a proposed world society of churches. Except for the three Orthodox members all are protestants.

Appeal To 5 Great Powers

In its closing resolution the committee said "war is the result of human self-will and of men's tragic inability to find the true solution of their conflicts. We pray God that the United Nations will choose their way of life and save future generations from the scourge of war, but the time is short."

"There is mutual inter-dependence between the social order and international order. We therefore appeal especially to the five great powers to rise to their responsibilities to the world. It was by union of their forces that they won victory in the war. We ask them to unite their whole strength in a common purpose now for establishment of justice, for relief of hunger and for development of a world community of free people."

Unless "men's whole outlook is changed," the statement asserted, "our civilization will perish."

Nucleus Of Commission

At the sessions here the committee formed the nucleus of an international relations commission to co-ordinate church work in international affairs.

The message was drafted by a subcommittee headed by Dr. Hendrick Kramer, professor of religious history at the University of Leyden and a member of the Netherlands Reformed Church. Another member of the committee was Theodore Adams, of Nashville, Tenn., representing the Southern Baptist Convention.

The provisional committee adopted a resolution establishing a department of reconstruction and inter-church aid and appealed to the "churches in America, Britain, Sweden, Switzerland and the British dominions for the utmost help to be given over the next four years, at least, so that congregational life and church activity may be re-established in the European Continent."

30.24-1247

FEB 26 1946

Swiss Internees Dug Peat
Bern, Feb. 25 (AP).—Internees in Switzerland dug 228,925 tons of peat and gathered 17,038 tons of pine cones during the war to ease Switzerland's fuel shortage.

MAY CUT REICH RATION

FEB 26 1946
Berlin, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy American Military Governor in Germany, said today there was a possibility the German ration would be cut in view of the world food situation but no final decision has been taken.

Disclosing that the United States has approved the formation of German political parties on a zonewise basis, he said organization on a nationwide basis also would meet with favor in American quarters.

He declared that the American Military Government would not oppose a merger of two left-wing parties, the Communists and Socialists, but would insist that any such member should be by "Democratic process." He made the assertion after correspondents at a news conference had cited apparent pressure on the two parties to merge.

Newsmen Prepare For Trip To Saxony

Berlin, Feb. 25 (AP).—The American Correspondents Association, with the personal assurances of Marshal Zhukov that all would be welcome in the Soviet zone, met tonight and chose seven members, five of them photographers, to make a trip through Russian-occupied Saxony beginning Wednesday.

Another group of seven is scheduled tentatively to leave Friday for Thuringia, also in the Russian zone.

Gen. Clay's Scientist Returning

Berlin, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Dr. Roger Adams, head of the chemistry department of the University of Illinois, will leave for the United States this week after four months' duty as scientific adviser to Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy United States military governor.

Churchill Threat Cited At Ribbentrop's Trial

Nuernberg, Feb. 25 (AP).—Joachim von Ribbentrop's attorney told the international military tribunal today an alleged prewar declaration

by Winston Churchill that Britain would form a coalition of nations to "destroy Germany if she should become too strong" may have inspired Adolf Hitler to rearm Germany and to start aggressive wars.

The attorney's statement was made during arguments on Ribbentrop's request that Churchill be summoned to testify at Nuernberg. The acting chief British prosecutor, Maxwell Fyfe, insisted that the former Prime Minister held no official position at the time Ribbentrop was the German Ambassador in London when the Churchill declaration allegedly was made.

Churchill Quoted

In a written plea, Ribbentrop asserted Churchill visited the Embassy in London and told him that "England was intelligent and experienced enough to get other powers on England's side if Germany should become too strong."

"On this occasion Churchill stated it was unmistakable that England would destroy Germany if she should become too strong," the plea added.

Dr. Martin Horn, counsel for Ribbentrop, told the tribunal today that Churchill's alleged declaration "was relayed at once by Ribbentrop to Hitler."

Keitel Will Testify

Horn asserted "it is highly probable that this statement was one of the reasons" that Hitler began what the prosecution charged was a Nazi conspiracy to wage war.

Field Marshal General Wilhelm Keitel today requested that Hermann Goering and eight others of his fellow defendants testify in his behalf and announced his intention of taking the witness stand himself.

Keitel's request for witnesses and documents to support his defense will be argued before the tribunal after defense and prosecuting attorneys complete their debate on the list of witnesses demanded by Ribbentrop.

Asks Jodl To Testify

The field marshal disclosed in a petition to the tribunal that he wanted his fellow officer, Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, to testify that "the defendant (Keitel) offered several times to resign from his office and that the witness, Jodl, once took the pistol out of his hand."

In addition to this effort to show that he intended to take his own

life rather than continue as chief of the high command under Hitler, Keitel said that he wanted Giles Romilly, nephew of Winston Churchill, as a witness to testify that "prisoners of war in German prisoner-of-war camps were treated well" and that "English troops were on their way to Narvik (Norway) at the time that German troops landed in Narvik."

In addition to Goering and Jodl, the fellow prisoners whom Keitel wants as witnesses are former Grand Admiral Eric Raeder, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Fritz Sauckel, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Konstantin von Neurath, Ribbentrop and Walther Funk. Most of the others among the 25 witnesses he requested are Nazi army officers.

RIBBENTROP WANTS CHURCHILL CALLED

Defense Suggests Ex-Premier Spurred Hitler To Rearm

Nuernberg, Feb. 25 (AP).—Joachim von Ribbentrop's attorney told the International Military Tribunal today that an alleged prewar threat by Winston Churchill may have inspired Adolf Hitler to rearm Germany and plan aggressive wars.

Dr. Martin Horn, counsel for the former German foreign minister, requested that Churchill be summoned to testify in the war crimes trials, said Churchill had told von Ribbentrop, then ambassador to London, that Britain would form a coalition of nations to destroy Germany "if she should become too strong."

Calling Of Churchill Opposed

Horn said this statement was "relayed at once to Hitler" and asserted "it is highly probable that this statement was one of the reasons" that the Führer began what the prosecution charged was a Nazi conspiracy to wage war.

The request that Churchill be called to Nuernberg was vigorously opposed by Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, acting chief British prosecutor, who pointed out that the former Prime Minister held no official position at the time the statement was alleged to have been made.

The tribunal requested Horn to repeat his contention in written form before it rules on the question of calling Churchill as a witness.

Keitel Intends To Take Stand

The tribunal also reserved judgment on most of the other witnesses requested by attorneys for the first four defendants—Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, former

Deputy Fuhrer Rudolf Hess, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and von Ribbentrop.

Keitel requested Goering and eight other of his fellow defendants to testify in his behalf and announced the intention of taking the witness stand himself. He said he wanted the German army chief of staff, Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, to testify that he (Keitel) "offered several times to resign his office and that witness Jodl once took the pistol out of his hand" when he wanted to kill himself.

ALL SHARE GUILT, NIEMOELLER SAYS IN TALK TO NAZIS

FEB 26 1946

FRANKFURT, Feb. 25 (AP).—In a secret speech to die-hard Nazis confined in the American Seventh army internment camp, Pastor Martin Niemoeller said the German people must share the "mountain of guilt" for the war and not try to lay all the blame on the Nazis or war criminals.

Niemoeller's speech was not released until tonight, although it had been made several days ago. He declared that the church had failed in Germany because it failed to rouse people against Nazi concentration camps and other horrors when they first began and did not speak out until the church itself was attacked.

"My conscience first realized later that I did not protest back in 1933, when my Communist brothers were sent to concentration camps and kept there without trial. . . . Where they were tortured and killed," Niemoeller said. "My conscience is troubled that it was only in 1935 when the church was attacked did I begin to speak."

"Germany's guilt cannot be disputed and no historical investigations will be able to deny it," the first World War submarine commander said.

"If one asks who bears the blame for all these murders, no one admits that he is guilty. Not even the Gestapo and the SS. The blame is then put on Himmler and Hitler. In spite of all these, there remains a mountain of guilt, and we Christians must say, 'I am guilty. I am responsible for the mountain of guilt that has grown here.'"

1590 Russians Turned Over to Reds

Bad Toelz, Germany, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—United States Third Army authorities turned over to the Russians today 1,590 Soviet nationals who fought on the side of the Nazis. Two other Russians were in an American prisoner of war hospital with self-inflicted wounds.

Austria Withdraws Bid To Dr. Furtwaengler

Vienna, Feb. 25 (AP).—The Austrian Investigating Committee, which invited Dr. Wilhelm Furtwaengler, former director of the Berlin Philharmonic, to conduct the Vienna Philharmonic after he had been banned from appearing in the American zone in Germany, said today it had withdrawn this invitation and forbidden him to undertake any musical activity in Austria.

The reason for the change was said to be that the Austrian committee had been advised for the first time of a reiteration by American authorities of the continuing ban against the director there.

VAN ACKER SLATED TO FORM CABINET

Brussels, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—The possibility that the former Socialist Premier Achille Van Acker may be recalled to form a new coalition Cabinet arose today as returns from yesterday's provincial elections indicated that the left-wing parties would hold a slim majority of one vote in the Belgian Senate. While the right-wing Social-Christian (Catholic) party proved itself the strongest single party by capturing 344 of the 696 provincial councilorships, it could not offset the combined strength of the Socialists, Communists and Liberals, which between them all won 352 Council seats.

The Social-Christians won 51 out of 101 Senate seats decided in the national elections last Sunday. Of the sixty-six Senators still to be named, the Provincial Councilors elected yesterday will choose forty-four from their own ranks on a proportional basis, which should assure the left-wingers of a one-seat margin. This margin should be maintained in the selection of the remaining twenty-two Senators.

who will be chosen by their 145 colleagues on March 7.

Political observers believe that in the face of this situation Auguste de Schrijver, right-wing leader who has been charged by the Regent, Prince Charles, with the task of investigating the formation of a new Government, would hand over his task to Van Acker, whose coalition last week won 109 seats in the Chamber of Deputies to the Social-Christian party's ninety-two seats.

Polish Coal Output

Warsaw, Feb. 25 (AP).—Poland's coal production in 1945 has been officially reported at 21,208,000 tons.

FEB 26 1946 Red Supports Demands For Turkish Area

Moscow, Feb. 25 (AP).—Official indorsement of the demand of two Georgian historians for the return of a 180-mile stretch of Black Sea coast now held by Turkey was put forward today by K. N. Charkviani, secretary general of the central committee of the Communist party in Georgia.

On December 20, 1945, the two historians, S. R. D. Janashia and N. Berdzenishvili, both members of the Science Academy of the Georgian Republic, appealed to "world opinion" in a 4,000-word letter for the return of the "seized cradle of our people." The nine districts named included the important port of Trabzon. The territory claimed stretches inland from the Black Sea as far as 75 miles.

Mentions Same Territories

Charkviani mentioned the same territories today in Pravda, official organ of the Communist party.

"One ancient dream of the Georgian people," wrote Charkviani, "remains unrealized: the restoration of the territorial unity of Georgia. Out of its boundaries remain still immortal Georgian land." He then named the districts of Artvin, Ardahan, Oltun Tortun, Ispir, Bayburt, Gumuzane, Giresun and Trebizond, which were those named in the historians' letter.

Tehran Reports Raiders Along

Russian Border

600 'Trespassers' From Soviet Province Declared Moving Toward Pahlevi

TEHRAN, Iran, Feb. 25 (AP).—The newspaper "Etelat" reported tonight that "600 armed trespassers" had captured Karganrud, Caspian seacoast town in Gilan Province, Iran; had attacked near-by Shafarud and were marching toward the port of Pahlevi.

The report, which added that no confirmation was available, said the column moved out of the border town of Astara armed with heavy machine guns and artillery, and advanced "within a few kilometers of Pahlevi" after destroying telephone and telegraph lines to that port.

Astara in Soviet Republic

Astara is in the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan and close to the Iranian province of Azerbaijan, in which there was set up last month an autonomous regime not recognized by the Iranian central government at Tehran. Iranian Azerbaijan has been occupied by Russian troops since early in the war, under an Allied agreement. They are due to withdraw by March 2. An official delegation from Tehran is in Moscow at present to discuss the autonomous Azerbaijan regime and other matters.

Pahlevi (formerly Enzeli) is the principal port of Iran in the north. Before the war, it handled more trade than all other ports on the Caspian Sea combined. Most of this trade was carried in Russian ships. Russian troops held the town in the first World War. The population, greatly mixed, was 37,511 in 1940. There is a good motor road to Tehran, 247 miles away.

Enormous amounts of lend-lease shipments to Russia passed through Pahlevi in the recent war.

RIOTS IN CAIRO LAID TO BRITISH

E. H. CURTIS
Egyptian Premier Expresses Astonishment
FEB 26 1946

Jerusalem, Feb. 25 (AP).—Bomb explosions, mortar fire and shots were heard in the Tel Aviv region before midnight tonight, it was reported here. It

casualties were reported.

Troops and police are searching the area. One report which lacked confirmation said an attack was directed by raiders against an RAF airfield in that region.

Cairo, Feb. 25 (AP)—Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha tonight blamed the violent Cairo riots of last Thursday on four British army trucks which, he asserted, smashed through a crowd of demonstrators, killing one and injuring eight.

In a speech before the Egyptian Senate he expressed "astonishment" that the British had made representations before any investigation could be made to determine responsibility, and said he had made a reply which included "certain demands resulting from recent events."

He did not disclose the "demands," but demonstrators during the anti-British outbursts called for withdrawal of British troops from Egypt and incorporation by Egypt of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Sidky Pasha told the Senate the four British trucks bore down on what he described as a peaceful demonstration in support of demands for British evacuation of Egypt. The demonstrators, he said, then attacked the barracks and were met by gunfire from British soldiers.

The Premier said that the demonstrations of students and laborers suddenly turned into rioting, in which mobs "attacked British establishments and clubs and two churches, one of them English. That we all regret and denounce, but we know when the spirit of evil seizes a person, he does not know what he is doing."

New Protests Made

Additional anti-British protests were issued today by various organized groups as university students and the Labor Committee postponed for one week their day of mourning for Egyptians killed in last Thursday's disturbances.

Egypt's lawyers said they would stage a "strike" tomorrow. The National Bar Syndicate issued a statement charging the British Government with responsibility for Thursday's violence, in which 14 persons were reported killed and 123 injured.

The newspaper Al Kotla, which speaks for the Wafdist party bloc, said today the Egyptian Government had told Britain that "it was not understandable why British trucks went out in the streets and smashed into peaceful demonstrations, causing trouble" last Thursday.

Egypt Head 'Astonished'

Cairo, Feb. 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Ismail Sidky Pasha told the Senate tonight "I cannot hide my astonishment" at the representations lodged by Great Britain after the violent anti-British riots of February 21.

He said he replied today to the British note and "my answer contained certain demands resulting from recent events." He gave no details.

A day of mourning for Egyptians killed in the riots was postponed for a week after the Prime Minister warned students and labor leaders that demonstration would be prevented.

Lebanon Agrees to Negotiate

BEYROUTH, Lebanon, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Lebanese government said today that it had accepted an offer of Britain and France to negotiate for the withdrawal of their troops from the Levant.

The Lebanese delegation to the United Nations has been ordered to proceed from London to Paris to open the talks, a communique said, adding that Lebanon's decision was reached in agreement with the Syrian government.

Indian Sailors

Return To Duty

Bombay, Feb. 25 (AP)—Royal Indian sailors who participated in a mutiny last week have returned to duty, a British communique said today. The army said Bombay was "completely quiet."

Strikes have ended at shore installations, docks and all but one of the city's cotton mills, the communique said, although Royal Indian Air Force personnel here still refuse to work.

A police statement said that road barricades had been removed by recruiting residents of the area as laborers, and that only a few minor incidents had been reported.

Naval Men Come Ashore

Royal Navy ships, including the light cruiser Glasgow, formed a double semi-circle inside the harbor, and a large force of naval personnel in white shorts and blouses came ashore for unannounced assignments.

A British army communique tonight said latest figures on civilian casualties admitted to hospitals since the beginning of the disturbances total 228 killed and 1,047

injured.

Other sources said the toll was much greater, however, and might never be known. Many of the dead already had been cremated on burning ghats, the funeral pyres which daily receive the city's dead.

While Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress party leader, arrived to investigate the causes of the rioting, the army announced that five courts of inquiry had been ordered.

BOMBAY GUARD KEPT ON ALERT

FEB 26 1946
City Quiet But Thousands of Troops Patrol Streets

Bombay, Feb. 25 (AP)—Bombay was quiet tonight after a week of violence and disorder, but British troops by the thousands continued to patrol the debris-littered streets in armored cars and British warships, ready for action, rode at anchor in the inner harbor.

Heavy police details, weary from a week of fighting, were held on the alert. The city cleared its streets, repaired its damage and gradually restored its disrupted services.

Student Moves Abandoned

After a day in which threatened student demonstrations failed to materialize and striking seamen of the Royal Indian Navy returned to their duties, a British communique said "the situation is completely quiet and public confidence is returning."

The only disturbances reported during the day were in Madras, where transportation facilities were paralyzed and factories, shops and schools closed by a one-day strike in protest against the use of gunfire to subdue Bombay rioters and in sympathy with the seamen.

The latest official figures on civilian casualties were 228 dead and 1,047 injured. Total casualties, however, are believed to have been much greater than the official figures.

Many Bodies Disappeared

Hundreds of wounded were removed by friends and relatives and given private treatment, while many bodies disappeared in burning ghats—funeral pyres which daily receive the city's dead.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress leader, arrived in Bombay to investigate the causes of the rioting and use his influence to insure the maintenance of peace and order. He indicated he would issue a statement tomorrow.

The British established five courts of inquiry to investigate separate incidents in connection with the seamen's revolt. These are apart from any courts-martial which may be ordered, the British pointed out.

Ringleaders To Be Tried

General Sir Claude Auchinleck, British commander in chief in India, told the Indian people in a statement broadcast over the all-India radio that there would be no vindictive mass punishment for last week's disorders but asserted the ringleaders would be tried and the guilty punished.

"The word strike has been loosely used," he declared. "The correct word is mutiny, and this refers to any collective act of few or many persons subject to naval, military and airforce law against the legal authority of the service."

Marks Of Fury Remain

There were many marks of the fury which swept Bombay—skeletons of perhaps 50 trucks and motorcars which had been burned; litter of broken glass and stones; fire scars on numerous buildings and pockmarks of rifle and machine-gun fire.

On one stretch of highway 80 large trees still lay across the road or beside the road. Street gas lights still gushed flame where the crowds had smashed the shades and mantles.

A British communique said nine banks, more than 30 shops, 22 Government grain and clothing shops, ten post offices and ten police outposts had been looted since the start of the disturbances.

Strike Ends At Majherhat

Calcutta, Feb. 25 (AP)—A seven-day strike of about 500 Royal Indian naval personnel at Majherhat, ten miles southwest of Calcutta, ended today. Commodore Hughes Hallett announced.

No disturbances were reported here during the strike, although approximately 50,000 tram and railroad workers held a one-day sympathy strike Saturday.

Strike Ties Up Madras

Madras, India, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Transportation facilities were paralyzed and factories, shops and schools were closed at this east coast city today by a one-day strike in protest against the use of gunfire by British troops to subdue Bombay rioters and in sympathy with Royal Indian Navy mutineers.

A demonstration by striking students was peaceful except for one incident in the center of the city when the police dispersed stone throwers with sticks.

TWO ARMY GROUPS MERGED IN CHINA

S. MOOSE
Agreement Reached on Line-Up of Nationalist, Communist Forces
FEB 26 1946

CHUNGKING, Feb. 25 (AP)—China consolidated her government and Communist armies today into a single national defense force, which in turn is to be progressively reduced to 60 divisions of about 350,000 men within 18 months.

Not in 4,000 years of recorded history has China enjoyed a single armed force free of the whims and intrigues of warlords and politicians, and belonging solely to the state as a whole.

General Marshall, special American envoy who as a prime mover in the unification program was one of the three signers to the consolidation agreement, declared as he put away his fountain pen:

"This agreement represents the hope of China."

"I can only trust that its pages will not be soiled by small groups of irreconcilables who for a selfish purpose would defeat the Chinese people in their overwhelming desire for the right to live in peace and prosperity."

Gen. Chang Chih-Chung, govern-

ment signator, promised on its behalf that the terms would be honored fully and said the Chinese people appropriately were calling Marshall "the midwife at the birth of unity."

Communist Pledges Support

Gen. Chou En-Lai, Communist signer, also pledging 100 per cent fulfillment of the agreement, warned that difficulties might be met but expressed confidence they could be vanquished.

Chou, too, highly praised Marshall, mentioning the truce of Jan. 10, the governmental unification agreement of Jan. 31, and today's army consolidation pact—in all of which the American soldier-diplomat had a hand.

The difficulties to which Chou and Marshall alluded were cropping up already, however. Reports circulating in Chinese circles said 14 top-ranking government generals had vainly petitioned Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek against reducing the army at this time, when "a third world war is in the making."

The petitioners were headed by Gen. Hu Chung-Man, whose forces

for years blockaded the Communist areas.

The agreement which was signed despite this protest provides that within one year the unified army is to consist of 108 divisions of approximately 11,500,000 men—90 divisions being formed from the present government forces and 18 from the Communists.

Will Reduce Army

Within 18 months this force is to be reduced to 60 divisions of about 350,000 men, 50 divisions being of government origin and 10 Communist.

In addition, each province is authorized to maintain its own "peace preservation corps" of not more than 15,000 men each.

At the end of 18 months Communist representation in the army would be one division in northeast China, seven in north China and two in central China. In north and central China Communists would command four armies consisting of one national and two Communist divisions each. The remaining two Communist divisions would be in armies commanded by government men.

A step-by-step program is provided for attaining this goal and dividing China into eight army service areas.

The president of the Chinese republic is named commander-in-chief of all armed forces with power to appoint or relieve any subordinate officers, except that in the case of Communists he must make his appointment from nominations submitted by the senior Communist member of the government.

Chiang, China Red Forces Merge

CHUNGKING, Feb. 25 (AP)—An agreement merging Central Government and Communist forces into one National Chinese Army was signed today at a ceremony witnessed by Gen. George Marshall, special United States envoy and adviser to China's army reorganization committee.

"This agreement represents the hope of China," Marshall asserted after the signing. "I can only hope that its pages will not be soiled by small groups of irreconcilables, who, for a selfish purpose, would defeat the Chinese people in their overwhelming desire for the right to live in peace and prosperity."

The agreement provides for reduction of Government forces to 50 divisions and Communist troops to ten divisions within eighteen months. The Sino-American head-

quarters at Peiping, which is implementing the truce in China's civil strife, is charged with supervising terms of the reorganization.

Signing the document were Gen. Chang Chih-chung, for the Government, and Gen. Chou En-lai, Communist representative.

Special Conference

The reorganization program was formulated at a special military conference in Nanking recently.

The agreement states that its object is to facilitate the economic rehabilitation of China and provide a basis for development of an effective military force capable of safeguarding national security.

It provides for a force consisting of armies of three divisions each, with service troops not to exceed 15 per cent of their total strength.

China was divided into eight service areas under directors responsible to the Minister of National Defense, or the National Military Council.

Petitioned By Generals

Earlier today reports circulating in Chungking political circles said fourteen top-ranking generals had petitioned Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek recently against reducing the army at a time "when the third World War is in the making," but that Chiang refused to halt reduction.

In Shanghai several thousand young Chinese staged a noisy demonstration at the Russian consulate general. They sealed the consulate doors with bright-colored posters which demanded that the Russians get out of Manchuria.

Students in Chungking, encouraged by the response to their demonstration Friday, planned another "quit Manchuria" parade tomorrow. In Hankow, plans were announced for a similar demonstration March 4.

Chiang Maintains China Control For Manchuria

CHUNGKING, Feb. 25 (AP)—China restated her sovereignty over Manchuria and in effect rejected new concessions to Russia tonight.

Her position was coupled with a declaration by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that he hoped the Manchurian problem would be solved, because world peace depended on Chinese-Soviet co-operation.

Three Principles Laid Down

This first official Chinese statement of Manchurian policy said simply that Chiang had instructed his headquarters in Manchuria to

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base negotiations with Russia on these three principles:

1. They must be in accord with Chinese law.
2. The Chinese-Soviet treaty of last August 14 must be respected.
3. There must be no conflict with international treaties to which China is a signatory.

There have been many unofficial reports that the Russians—who still occupy Manchuria—have been demanding broad, new concessions far beyond the treaty terms, which gave them Port Arthur as a naval base and provided for joint operation of some railways and joint use of Dairen as a free port.

To Disclaim Sacrifice

The announcement apparently was made to show the public that Chiang's government has no intention of sacrificing Chinese sovereignty over the rich Manchurian territory.

Speaking at a meeting late tonight with leaders of his government, Chiang asserted:

"I hope the nation will believe the Government can find a rational solution to the northeastern (Manchurian) problem. The people must not fall prey to rumor or form hasty judgments.

Emphasis On Co-Operation

"A review of the past twenty years should convince the people that the National Government always has tried to maintain China's territorial integrity and sovereign rights."

Urging the public not to become too concerned, he emphasized the necessity for co-operation with Russia, "not only for our two countries but for world peace as well."

Chinese-Soviet relations must be not only maintained but strengthened, he said, and "to that end the nation must not waver in its determination or relax in its efforts."

Chiang chose the occasion, however, to commend the patriotism of students, who have been demonstrating vociferously against the continued Russian occupation of Manchuria.

It remained to be seen what effect these statements would have on the recently developed agitation for Soviet withdrawal from Manchuria, which has been growing daily in intensity.

In Shanghai, 5,000 young Chinese staged a noisy demonstration in front of the Russian consulate today demanding that the Red Army quit Manchuria and plastering the consulate facade with posters two stories high. There was a similar demonstration in Nanking.

Chinese to Abolish Old Exchange Rate

Chungking, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—The Chinese Government announced tonight that effective on March 4 it was abolishing the exchange rate of 20 Chinese dollars to one United States dollar, and that after that date import and export of foreign currency would be prohibited without a license from the Finance Ministry.

It was not disclosed whether a new exchange rate was being established immediately. The official 20-to-1 rate long has been considered unrealistic. Reports from Shanghai Sunday, for example, quoted the Chinese dollar at 2,570 to 1 on the black market.

Chiangs Hosts to Americans

CHUNGKING, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Three visiting American newspaper executives and General George C. Marshall were dinner guests of Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek tonight at the Presidential villa. They were Robert McLe, n, president of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and of The Associated Press; Norman Chandler, publisher of The Los Angeles Times, and Benjamin M. McKelway, associate editor of The Washington Star.

Hsiung's Removal Asked

PEIPING, China, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Nearly 100 Manchurian citizens and officials listened with spathy today to speeches about Russian "aggression," but burst into prolonged applause at a demand that Lieut. Gen Hsiung Shih-hui, director of China's Manchurian headquarters, be removed from office.

The speaker who drew the ovation with his criticism of Chinese policy and personnel was Wang Huan-hi, leading Manchurian in Peiping and professor at Northeast University. He charged "the untenable situation in the North-east" to:

- (1) Incompetent Government officials.
- (2) Poor Chinese diplomacy in relations with Russia.
- (3) Internal political unrest and civil strife.

As Mr. Wan demanded General Hsiung's removal, the crowd shouted, "We want to go home; if Hsiung cannot get us home, then he must be removed!"

Marine Regiment Moved To Guard Chinese Mines

Peiping, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—The 5th United States Marine Regiment, commanded by Col. Theodore Holdahl, is to be transferred to Tangshan, 60 miles north of Tientsin and the Kailin coal mines, reliable sources disclosed today.

The new assignment will be chiefly guard duty at the mines, sole source of coal for Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin and various north China railroads.

The 5th Marines will be replaced here, it was said, by a reinforced battalion of about 1,000 men from the 1st Marines stationed at Tientsin.

JAPAN RECALLS OLD CURRENCY

TOKYO, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Japan's swollen currency began flowing back into national coffers today as the government threw into gear its drastic deflationary program aimed at throttling surplus spending power and squeezing the life out of the black market.

Throughout the country rich and poor lined up at banks and post-offices to exchange old yen for new and to leave on deposit all currency above 100 yen (\$6.66) per person.

Every Japanese was expected to turn in all the currency in his possession, receiving in exchange up to 100 yen in new notes or certified receipts.

By thus permitting the currency available for individual spending, the government hopes to force idlers back to work, and to frustrate the black market by freezing surplus spending power.

Economists estimate that the Bank of Japan's note issue, which soared from some two billion in 1937 to more than 60 billion in 1946, will be throttled down to about 27 billion yen through the re-conversion and freezing measure.

Japan's prefectural governors were admonished by Premier Kijuro Shidehara to do their full share toward enforcing the new economic measures.

On the political front such slow progress was being made in the weeding out of ultra-nationalists from some 3,000 candidates that the cabinet postponed the national elections from March 31 to April 10.

BRITISH IN JAPAN BAR FRATERNIZING

Tokyo, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—British Occupation troops have orders to stay out of Japanese homes, Lieut. Gen. John Northcott said today in announcing the arrival of 5,800 additional Australians at Kure. The Americans have no such instructions and mingle freely with the Japanese.

The British Occupation Force of 40,000, including some of the most colorful regiments of the empire, will continue arriving in Japan for the next month or more. They are in pre-war ceremonial dress, and between 300 and 400 members of women's service organizations are accompanying them. Many of the women are daughters of officers in the units to which they are assigned, Northcott said, adding that the British will follow the American policy in regard to wives and families wanting to come out. He explained that the British have long had married establishments in India.

FEB 26 1946 VOLCANIC ISLE APPEARS

TOKYO, Tuesday, Feb. 26. (A. P.) U. S. Naval observers are charting and photographing the development of a new, small volcanic island which first appeared above the surface of the sea two weeks ago, about 220 miles south of Yokosuka naval base. The pile of smoking, volcanic rock now has reached a height of approximately 50 feet and a diameter of 200 yards, said Lt. (jg) Daniel J. Ransohoff, flag secretary at the Yokosuka base.

Ordered To Explain Cache

Tokyo, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—The Japanese Government was ordered by supreme headquarters today to explain why it had failed to report some 500 tons of metals found in a railroad warehouse at Sendai. The discovery included nickel, ferro-tungsten, tin, vanadium, silver, molybdenum and lead.

Japs to Hear Yank's Composition

Tokyo, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—A composition for a string quartet written by violin-playing Lieut. Robert F. Kurka of Ruby, N. Y., will be broadcast for the first time Wednesday over station JOAK, Tokyo. The lieutenant, who wrote the piece in Manila while awaiting shipment to Japan will play the violin in the broadcast quartet. Before entering the Army Kurka studied at Columbia University.

War-Damage Estimate Asked
Tokyo, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Supreme headquarters today directed the Japanese Government to furnish an estimate of war damage and indemnity claims by 400 restricted companies—nearly all Zaibatsu—to be used by the Edwards mission investigation of the holding companies. Restricted companies are those which have had their assets limited by supreme headquarters.

First American-Built Airfield In Japan Open

Irumagawa, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Johnson Field, the first American-built airstrip in Japan, has been opened. The strip was named in honor of Col. Gerald R. Johnson, 5th Air Force ace from Eugene, Ore., who was killed in a crash near Tokyo last November.

The field, with a 5,000-foot concrete runway, was built by the 43d Engineers. It will be operated by the 5th Army Air Force.

SAKAMOTO GETS LIFE SENTENCE

Yokohama, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Yukio Sakamoto, former Japanese Army captain in charge of Fukuoka prisoner of war camps one and nine, was convicted today by an Eighth Army tribunal of committing and condoning atrocities against prisoners and was sentenced to life imprisonment. Sakamoto was the tenth Japanese convicted of war crimes and the third sentenced to life in prison.

The charges against him were of beating a prisoner and of condoning action of subordinates which resulted in the death of William Ivarsen of Seattle, Wash., and of withholding Red Cross supplies.

One of the prosecutors was Capt. Frank Morrison of Atlanta, Ga. Counsel for the defense was Capt. George H. Grier of 6124 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, and Lieut. Sam Rogol of Darlington, S. C.

Japs Caught With \$20,000

Yokohama, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—A pair of military policemen chasing speeders caught two Japanese who were carrying 300,000 yen (\$20,000) and a GI watch. Police said they were offered a 5,000-yen bribe to release the Japanese, who will be tried at the Yokohama provost marshal's court.

A-Bomb To Scatter Bikini Subjects

Bikini Island, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Jeimata Kabwa, King of Bikini atoll, whose Pacific reign will be slightly scrambled by atomic energy this spring, is not the happiest man in the Marshall Islands.

This is because he is losing a large section of his tribute-paying subjects. He has raised no objections. In fact, he has been co-operative with the Americans preparing for the atom bomb test.

But no king likes to see his subjects carted off to a neighboring realm. That is what will happen when 167 natives on Bikini depart March 1 for their new home on Rongerik, 135 miles to the east.

Transfer Of Allegiance

Then these Bikinians become subjects of King Lajrwe, who lives on the island of Ailinglapalap.

Neither Lajrwe nor Jeimata actually is a king. They are, in effect, chiefs. But they hold the honorary title of king and exact tribute, when the people are able to pay. During the war years, the Bikinians' economy, based on the sale of copra, was wrecked. They were unable to give Jeimata his accustomed tithe.

Now they are leaving the realm. Suggested Another Island
"Jeimata is pretty unhappy about the whole thing," said Lieut. Herbert C. Meade, of Los Angeles, Military Government officer.

"He wanted the Bikinians to go to another island in his jurisdiction rather than to Rongerik."

The Navy did look over several islands suggested by Jeimata, but found none suitable.

Rongerik was recommended and the Bikinians voted to move there. Apparently the Bikinians have no great affection for Jeimata. Meade said that when the King last visited the island, the natives reportedly received him coolly.

Future Tribute Uncertain

Lajrwe has agreed for the Bikinians to come to Rongerik. But no one knows yet just what sort of arrangements will be made between Lajrwe and his new subjects as to payment for the privilege of living on his property.

Whether the United States Navy will support this political setup which exists among island natives also has not been determined.

Also, no action has been taken to establish the extent of damages, if any, to which Jeimata may be entitled since he not only is losing some of his subjects but possibly part of his productive atoll.

From all reports, ownership of the islands is clouded. It is uncertain whether the "kings" could prove title to their islands if the issue ever were raised.

New Uses Suggested For Two 'Queen' Liners

Melbourne, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—A. E. Caldwell, Immigration Minister, today suggested that one or both of Great Britain's "queen" liners be put into service transporting wives, children and fiancées of service men to Australia and food to England.

He said he opposed the projected refitting of the Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth "to win dollars for the British Treasury." He said each ship could take 20,000 tons of food to England on return trips.

Cunard officials announced over the week end plans for reconvert-ing the "queens."

Court Orders Wermuth To Answer Complaint

Manila, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—The Philippine Court today issued a summons to Major Arthur Wermuth to answer within 90 days the complaint by Olivia Josephine Oswald that he was already married when in December, 1941, he allegedly married her.

Miss Oswald made the charge in filing for an annulment. Wermuth had denied the marriage.

Meanwhile every arrival of the Pacific mail brings stacks of proposals from Americans asking Miss Oswald to marry them. Today's mail brought 25 new proposals addressed in care of the Associated Press office alone.

Claims May Be Filed In Many Of 37,500 Cases

Honolulu, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Attorneys predicted today that claims for damage may be filed in many of the 37,500 civilian cases tried by military courts in the islands as a result of the United States Supreme Court decision declaring such trials illegal.

Oahu prison records show that about 400 civilians sentenced by military authorities were imprisoned and that fines and revenues of the provost court and liquor control office totaled \$1,500,000, including \$1,072,000 in fines.

BOTH FACTIONS SATISFIED WITH ARGENTINE VOTE

Peron and Tamborini Are

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Confident of Victory in Orderly Election.

COUNT MAY TAKE 30 DAYS

Tabulation Is Closely Watched
—Result May Have Bearing
on U. S. Relations.

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Buenos Aires, Feb. 25 (A. P.).

—Opposing political leaders expressed satisfaction today with the orderly conduct of yesterday's presidential elections and indicated they would regard the outcome as a true expression of the will of the Argentine people.

Both sides yielded confidence of victory, but it appeared that it might take thirty or forty days before Argentina learns whether her next President will be Col. Juan D. Peron, candidate of the Labor party, or Jose P. Tamborini, representing the Democratic Union.

Under Argentine law all ballot boxes must be transported to provincial capitals for tabulation of the vote. Because of the distances involved, poor transportation and the time required to count the paper ballots, an early indication of the outcome is unlikely—barring a veritable landslide.

Tabulation Closely Watched.

The tabulation will be watched eagerly not only in Argentina but in the outside world because of the bearing the outcome may have on this country's future relations with the United States.

Peron was roundly denounced by the United States State Department recently in a "blue book" accusing him of collaboration with the Nazis. Followers of Tamborini, on the other hand, feel that his election would do much to repair Argentina's strained relations with Washington and to cement the Western Hemisphere friendship.

The Argentine Army, which had promised to see that the presidential voting was conducted in a fair and orderly manner, emerged from the elections with its reputation much enhanced. Political observers described the elections as the most orderly in forty years, and leaders of both major factions congratulated the army for its supervision.

No Serious Disorder.

Approximately 250,000 members of the armed forces assisted

in guarding the polling places, and no serious disorder of any kind was reported during the ten hours of voting.

A nationwide state of siege was lifted Friday night for a period of forty-eight hours to permit the elections to be held under full liberty of the constitution. It was reinstated at midnight last night as a means of preserving order while the ballots are being counted.

Voting generally was described as heavy, although there was as

yet no accurate estimate of the number. Pre-election estimates placed the number of qualified voters at 3,500,000 out of the country's population of 14,000,000. The percentage of registered voters who cast ballots in individual communities ranged from 92 per cent in Rosario to 62 in Corrientes.

PERON WILL KEEP HANDS IN POLITICS

He Will Not Dissolve Party,
Win Or Lose

Buenos Aires, Feb. 25 (AP)—Col. Juan Peron, Labor party candidate for president, today issued a post-election statement indicating that "whatever may be the result" of yesterday's balloting he had no intention of abandoning politics or dissolving his party.

Peron failed to claim victory, although his followers insisted that he had won easily. His opponent, Jose P. Tamborini, in a statement last night, expressed confidence that he had defeated Peron.

More Than 3,000,000 Votes

Peron's statement was published in his newspaper, *El Laborista*, as electoral boards in the capitals of fourteen provinces, in conjunction with the armed forces, began the task of counting votes that 3,000,000 voters had cast to determine whether Peron or Tamborini, candidate of the Democratic Union, has been elected.

Official returns probably will not be known for at least 30 or 40 days, although in the event of a landslide for one of the candidates unofficial results may be known long before that time.

Peron's statement, addressed to his followers, exhorted them not to abandon their cause and urged "each one to remain firm in the fight . . . because there is a final goal which must be achieved with perseverance and sacrifice."

Tamborini Victory Seen

"Each Peronista," he said, "must continue to march with head high and step firm toward a destiny, linked with that of the nation itself, which will bring happiness to all Argentines and dignity and grandeur to our immortal country. Let everyone understand that."

Followers of Tamborini, meanwhile, claimed victory for their candidate.

Both English-language morning newspapers in Buenos Aires, the *Herald* and the *Standard*, expressed the belief that Tamborini had been elected.

"We may be wrong," the *Herald* said, "but we think Tamborini has been elected."

Election Conduct Approved

On the other hand, *El Laborista* said that "although we do not know the results, we have complete confidence that we (Peronistas) triumphed due to the heavy vote cast and reports from our committees."

Newspapers of all shades of politics unanimously approved the conduct of the election under General of the Army Carlos von der Becke, commander in chief of the army, as fair and honest.

The influential *la prensa*, however, pointed out that the army still had an important job "to see that the will of the people is carried out up to the day when the new chief executive is installed in office."

Minor Claim Of Irregularity

The army, congratulating the citizens on their conduct, asked them to continue orderly during the counting of the ballots, and assured the country that the army would see to it that the winner was allowed to take office.

The only claim of any irregularity in the voting was a minor one raised by a Peron newspaper, *La Epoca*, which complained that in several instances Peron supporters were "molested" by Democratic union challengers at the polls.

The country, torn by weeks of violent outbreaks during the turbulent campaign, quickly returned to normal. The start of the vote counting was observed by ceremonies in the various provincial capitals and in Buenos Aires, where General von der Becke raised the national flag over the Congress Building as a signal that the tabulation was beginning.

Maybe Goering Had Been There

EDMONTON, Alberta — (AP) Signalman Bob Cameron of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, back from overseas, is telling here how he gave a few thousand German medals to buddies.

A teleprinter operator at Canadian Army press camps in Holland and Germany, he was on a four-day visit to Berlin when he came upon the medals in a cellar. He filled a jeep trailer with the souvenirs and took them back to men in camp.

Another 10 P.C. Cost Rise Seen By Eccles

Washington, Feb. 25 (AP)—Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said today that President Truman's new wage-price policy might result in another ten per cent increase in the cost of living over prewar levels.

"There is some possibility," he said, that living costs might go to 40 per cent over prewar costs, pointing out that OPA now estimates that living costs are up 30 per cent. He added:

"If we can hold there we will have done a pretty good job, in view of the large public financing."

This country, he said, has done a better job than any other nation in curbing wartime inflation, with the possible exception of Canada.

Curb On Speculation Urged

He proposed a substantial increase in the capital gains tax, as a means of putting brakes on speculative buying.

Turning to a discussion of the wage phase of the President's new economic policy, he declared:

"Wage increases can only be justified when they can be met out of increased productivity and profits without increasing prices. Clearly wage increases that result in price increases to the consumer are inflationary."

"Where price ceilings do not, in fact, afford a sufficient margin of profit to call forth production, they can and doubtless will be adjusted, but these instances are not general."

No Conflict

Eccles later told newspaper men that there is no conflict in this statement with the President's policy of allowing price increases where they are justified wage adjustments that cannot be paid out of present levels of profit.

Eccles disagreed with the position of the National Association of Manufacturers that OPA price ceilings could be lifted at this time and prices, through increased production, would soon find their levels.

An Illustration

"It is like arguing against vaccination, that it is better to chance getting cured from smallpox than to take precautions," he testified.

Eccles said that unless Congress stands firm in controlling prices through OPA, there is danger that holders of liquid assets might "lose

faith and confidence in their investments, and the results would be disastrous."

The reserve board chairman urged continuation of OPA for a year beyond its scheduled June 30 expiration date.

As other bulwarks against inflation, Eccles suggested the balancing of the Federal budget and "even a reduction in the national debt."

Money Supply Up

He said the total money supply is nearly five times the prewar level "and vastly in excess of supplies of consumer goods."

The three ways to tackle the inflation dangers, Eccles said, are:

1. Curb the money supply.
2. Increase production.

3. Continue price controls until production comes into balance with demand for consumer goods.

On wages, he said, there are instances where price ceilings do not promote production, and these can be adjusted. But, he added, "this is not generally true."

Interest Centers On Kaiser

Prime interest, however, shifted to later in the week and the scheduled appearance of Henry J. Kaiser, industrialist, who recently entered the automobile field.

Chairman Spence (D., Ky.) said Kaiser would appear Thursday, adding, "I understand he is for the continuation of OPA."

CONTROL OF WAGES BY FEDERAL BOARD OPPOSED BY LABOR

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C.I.O. Tells Bowles It Can-
not Approve Powers
of WSB.

AFL FEARS NEW STRIKES

Further Boost in Living
Costs Seen by Federal
Reserve Head.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 — (AP)

Organized labor balked at wage control features of President Truman's new wage-price policy today while funds for enforcement were threatened and Congress heard living costs may soar another 10 per cent.

These developments came thick

and fast:

1. The C.I.O. told Economic Stabilization Director Chester Bowles it "could not commit itself" to the order calling for approval of wage increases by the Wage Stabilization board. It proposed that the board remove this requirement by a resolution.

New Strikes Seen

2. The A.F.L. foresaw new strikes among its unions which had settled for less than the patterns which might be set by the board.

3. The Senate Appropriations committee cut by half the funds the House had voted to operate the OPA and the Civilian Production administration for the next four months.

4. Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve board told the House Banking committee there is "some possibility" of a further rise of 10 per cent in the cost of living of a result of the new Presidential wage-price policy. He said that "labor must be made to understand that future increases in wages, after the adjustment now in progress, must come only from increased production and profits."

Mr. Truman took an essential step in carrying out his policy by issuing an executive order re-establishing the Office of Economic Stabilization as it had existed during wartime. Bowles was given the job of director. Former Stabilization Administrator John C. Collet will return Wednesday to the Federal court seat he left in Missouri when he came to Washington.

The C.I.O. stated its position in a letter to Bowles, climaxing a day of conferences between Murray and his top union associates, except those directly involved in negotiations in Detroit and New York.

A.F.L. officials made their position known in talks with a reporter.

Labor May Withdrawn

A high government official, in close touch with the labor situation, declared the labor opposition indicated a "build-up" to withdrawal of labor members from the WSB. The wage board has two public members, two from management and two from labor—one each from A.F.L. and C.I.O.

Should the labor members pull out, this official said, administrators of the wage-price policy would be forced to by-pass the wage board entirely, throwing all wage-price cases direct to OPA or continue the board as a public body without labor representation.

He added that William Green, A.F.L. president, conferred Saturday with Secretary of Labor Schwelienbach and vigorously protested the wage control exercised by the stabilization board.

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C.I.O. President Philip Murray was asked at the news conference which followed his all-day union meeting what he would do in the event his proposed "remedy" were rejected, and he replied:

"We will cross that bridge when we come to it."

Both A.F.L. and C.I.O. warned strikes might multiply if the provision of the new policy, which requires approval of negotiated wage increases by the Wage Stabilization board is carried out.

Murray wrote Bowles that "having eliminated government intervention from the disputes phase of labor relations, it would be catastrophic to reintroduce it on the level of wage settlements."

"To do so would mean not only to abandon a fundamental premise of Federal labor policy of encouraging collective bargaining to the widest extent possible but also to invite destructive delays and inevitable confusion and strikes."

Supports Price Control

The C.I.O. reaffirmed its support of price control and pledged to Bowles "its wholehearted cooperation in the fight for the renewal of the price control act" which expires next June 30.

A.F.L. unions have settled wage disputes for increases as little as 10 per cent in some cases. Wage Stabilization board approval of greater increases for other unions in an industry would create unrest and a desire to get more, the A.F.L. unionists argue.

For three days the Wage Stabilization board has held heated, closed sessions in an effort to reach a satisfactory settlement. Murray suggested the board perform only the functions originally intended for it—passing upon wage reductions and inequities and cleaning up the backlog of problems left by the liquidated War Labor board.

The OPA and CPA appropriations were slashed by identical votes of 11 to 9 in the Senate Appropriations committee. The OPA appropriation had been for \$1,854,000 and the CPA's for \$1,500,000.

Senator McKellar (D-Tenn.), acting committee chairman, said the cuts might be restored when the bill reaches the Senate floor, probably tomorrow.

Porter at Session

Paul A. Porter, new OPA chief who succeeded Bowles, hurried to the committee session in an effort to forestall the sudden action.

Senator Wherry (R-Neb.), Republican whip and a member of the committee, told a reporter the OPA's funds were slashed because it used "gestapo methods."

"There is nothing political in the reductions," he added.

Eccles, Federal reserve chief, noted that living costs had risen by 30 per cent since pre-war days, and said they might climb another ten

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per cent under the new policy.

He urgently supported the Administration drive for continuation of price controls, warning that scrapping them might have "disastrous" consequences if people lost confidence in the purchasing power of the dollar. Eccles expressed the belief that the Federal budget can be brought into balance next year if the price line is held under the new wage-price policy and there is large production.

To hold down the inflation pressures, he proposed:

1. Continue OPA for at least another year beyond the June 30 expiration date.

2. A substantial increase in the capital gains tax to put the brakes on speculative buying, especially in the stock market.

3. The government should refrain from creating further bank credit, "a primary source of inflationary pressures," by bringing about a balanced budget, and beginning to pay off some of the nation's debt as soon as possible. He suggested also that commercial banks sell some of their government securities to non-bank investors.

"To argue against all price controls," Eccles declared, "is like arguing against vaccination on the ground that it is better to contract smallpox in the hope that you may recover from the disease than it is to take necessary precautions against contracting it while efforts are being made to eradicate the sources of infection."

Describing price controls as "virtually our last bulwark against increasing costs of living," he said it is "urgent" to continue these controls until production has come into balance with consumer demand.

In answer to questions by committee members, Eccles said OPA now estimates living costs are about 30 per cent above prewar levels. He said "there is some possibility" these cost increases will reach a maximum of 40 per cent as a result of the wage-price policy, which Mr. Truman described as a "bulge" but not a "breakthrough" in the line against inflation.

Chester Bowles, new economic stabilizer, told the committee last week that prices of food, clothing and shelter can be held at about their present levels under the new policy.

Eccles commented that if living prices get no higher than 40 per cent over prewar levels "we will have done a pretty good job, in view of the large public financing."

ELECTED BY NEWSMEN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—(AP) Edward T. Follard of The Washington Post was elected president of the White House Correspondents association today. Follard, who succeeds Joseph Fox of The Washington Star, will take over his duties at the annual dinner of the association Saturday night at which President Truman will be a guest.

SECURITY URGED FOR ALL WORKERS

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Social Security Board's Head Asks More Relief And Wider Insurance

Washington, Feb. 25 (AP)—Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, today called for more liberal public-assistance payments to needy people and their dependents and opposed leaving relief responsibility solely to the states.

Altmeyer gave the House Ways and Means Committee, at the start of a congressional review of the ten-year-old social security plan, recommendations for expanding the scope to include approximately 21,000,000 more workers and increasing the amount of benefit payments in old age and survivors insurance.

Cards Issued To 84,000,000

The public-assistance portion of the social security plan now in effect calls for Government contribution to states which supply matching funds to take care of destitute persons.

He called for inclusion in the plan of approximately 21,000,000 agricultural, domestic and governmental workers, as well as self-employed business men and farmers, now exempt.

Social-security cards for old-age and survivors' insurance have been issued to 84,000,000 persons, he said, but because they shift from covered and uncovered employment from time to time only approximately 40,000,000 have steadily built up retirement credits.

New Insurance Feature Urged

Altmeyer recommended inauguration of a new insurance feature, prepayment for benefits in case of partial or permanent disability of a worker. He said an average of 2,500,000 workers are suffering from disabilities which impair their power to support themselves and their families.

High among his recommendations, too, were provisions for crediting the social-security accounts of veterans for the time they were in the armed forces when no contributions were made toward their social-security account credits.

For all newly insured groups, Altmeyer said, provisions should be made so they "will not be unduly disadvantaged because of their late entrance into the system."

Reserve Fund Need Seen

He appealed for increased rates of retirement and survivors' payments with the statement that rising living costs have made "inadequate" the rates established in 1939. All these provisions for insurance against personal economic disaster, he added, would tend to reduce cost of relief payments to the Government.

Present tax rates of two per cent paid half and half by employer and employee, Altmeyer said, are "probably sufficient to cover the total costs of the expanded program for the next five years" but he asserted that, unless reserve funds against future benefit demands are built up, the tax rate may have to be advanced eventually to as much as ten per cent.

A contrary view to Altmeyer's stand on relief was taken by two Republican members of the committee in declaring that any expansion of the retirement and survivors' phase of the social-security program should be accompanied by an end of Federal relief payments.

Representative Knutson (R., Minn.) and Curtis (R., Neb.) suggested that states, under an expanded social security plan, should take over the entire burden of relief payments to the needy.

SENATORS ASSAIL USE OF LEND-LEASE BY BRITISH TROOPS

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 — (AP) A demand that Great Britain be instructed not to use American guns to "shoot down Jews in Palestine" was voiced before the Senate Defense Investigating committee today by Senator Brewster (R., Me.).

Witnesses testifying before the committee on proposed financial settlements with Britain said such a ban legally could be enforced but declined to pass on policy. Brewster told a reporter he wants Secretary of State Byrnes to state this country's stand.

Still Hold Much Equipment

The reported use of American war equipment by Britain in quelling uprisings in Palestine, India and the Netherlands East Indies came into the committee's discussion over \$4,705,000,000 in Lend-Lease military equipment still held by the British.

Thomas B. McCabe, foreign liquidation commissioner, told senators that since the United States retains title to this equipment and can reclaim it, it had been decided not to attempt to sell it to the British. If it were sold, he pointed out that the British could make any use of it they chose, including its resale to other nations. As the situation stands, Britain cannot resell without prior American approval and turning the proceeds to the United States.

Brewster inquired if this country legally could "sterilize" the equipment in question, by forbidding its use in colonial outbreaks. He told a reporter after the hearing he is certain such equipment has been used in these circumstances.

Can Impose Restrictions

Hubert Navlik, State department expert, and Benno Smith, legal counsel for McCabe, said there is no question that this country can impose any restrictions it elects it might be well if we told the British that we helped them out in the last war and we probably will want to help them in any future war but that just at present we are not engaged in these colonial wars of yours and we don't want American equipment used in them."

McCabe said that the wrong impression had been created by a previous report to the committee by Senator Tunnell (D., Del.) which indicated that the United States would receive only 10.7 cents on a dollar from the left-over Lend-Lease and surplus goods in England.

Because of the policy of retaining title to the military equipment, he said it ought not to be counted in totals for which the British are making a settlement. He said that for the surplus and civilian Lend-Lease goods on hand, exclusive of the military items, the United States is receiving \$532,000,000 on a valuation of \$1,300,000,000.

With supplies which the British are turning over to the United States, McCabe said, this country in the final accounting would receive \$898,210,000 on a net outlay amounting to \$1,499,279,000, or about 60 per cent.

Allied Scheme Aids Germany, Former AMG Official Asserts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25. — (AP)

The State department and the British and French foreign offices were accused by a former military government official today of "secret conniving" to "go easy" in demanding German assets in Spain, Argentina, Portugal and Switzerland.

Russell A. Nixon told a Senate War Mobilization sub-committee that in furtherance of that scheme

efforts are being made to prevent participation of the Soviet Union in the search for German assets in those areas.

"By thus failing to implement vigorously four-power action against Germany's hidden foreign assets," he declared, "we are tragically permitting the preservation for Germany of an external economic base for a third world war."

Studying Effect of Cartels

The sub-committee, headed by Senator Kilgore (D-WVa) has been studying cartels and their effect on world economics.

Nixon before the war was Washington representative for the C.I.O. United Electrical Workers and has now returned to that position. He told the committee he was testifying as a private citizen on the basis of his experience as acting director of the Division of Investigation of Cartels and External Assets, Office of Military Government in Germany, in 1945.

He said he was a T/5 in an infantry replacement group when he was assigned to the finance division of the military government in March, 1945. He added that he was acting director of DICEA, as he called, his division, from September, 1945, to Jan. 10, 1946, when he was returned from Germany.

Tells of Orders in November

Nixon testified that a State department cable in November, 1945, proposed that the German external property commission should be organized into two separate units.

In one, he said, it was proposed that the Soviet Union be the sole voting member with the other three powers acting as observers.

"This unit would deal with Germany's external assets in Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Finland, and eastern Austria," he continued.

"In the second unit, the voting members would be the United States, France and Great Britain with the USSR represented as an observer. This unit would take care of the German external assets in all other countries."

Nixon added:

tain interests in the Allied countries with these regimes.

"Such genuine quadripartite action would completely upset the ap-plecart for plans of compromise regarding Germany's external assets in the interest of trade and commercial advantages, and in the interest of avoiding the creation of 'too radical' regimes in the future."

Criticizes AMG

Nixon charged, too, that military government authorities have failed to carry out directives for destruction of the war potential of I. G. Farben, giant German chemical concern; to enact a "decartelization" law, or to conduct an effective "denazification" program.

(The Potsdam agreement provided for Russia to get 25 per cent of

the machinery of plants in the American zone of occupation which were dismantled as unessential to the peacetime economy planned for Germany.)

"No program exists," Nixon declared, "for handling the 100,000 Nazi leaders, SS men, and Gestapo agents held in prison, and their ultimate punishment is gravely in doubt."

"In direct violation of orders, the great industrial and financial partners of the Nazis have not been arrested and their ultimate trial and judgment is very unlikely."

The State department several weeks ago denied assertions made by Nixon to the effect that the department was "protecting" German assets.

At that time, a State department release said Nixon's complaints were "full of inaccuracies and misleading innuendoes."

"The practice of the department has been and is," the release said, "to keep the USSR fully informed on all steps taken in regard to German external assets."

The State department denied "hamstringing" the program to control German external assets and said it had, on the contrary, sponsored and supported international resolutions setting up controls for such assets.

High Court Rules Against Hawaii FEB 26 1946 Martial Law

Washington, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today, 6-2, that military courts established under martial law in Hawaii after the Pearl Harbor attack lacked

authority to try civilians.

The court ruled on appeals by two civilians who were sentenced by military courts to prison terms. It held that both are now entitled to be released from custody.

One of the civilians was a ship-fitter employed at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard. He was accused of assaulting two marine sentries, in violation of a general order issued by the military governor of Hawaii.

Burton, Frankfurter Dissent

The other civilian, a Honolulu stock broker, was accused of embezzling funds of a customer, in violation of a 1935 law of the Territory.

Justice Black delivered the court's majority decision. Justice Burton wrote a dissent in which Justice Frankfurter concurred.

Chief Justice Stone wrote a concurring opinion. Justice Jackson took no part in the case.

"Military Dominance" Opposed

The majority said:

"Courts and their procedural safeguards are indispensable to our system of government. They were set up by our founders to protect the liberties they valued. Our system of government clearly is the antithesis of total military rule and the founders of this country are not likely to have contemplated complete military dominance within the limits of a territory made part of this country and not recently taken from an enemy."

"We have always been especially concerned about the potential evils of summary criminal trials," Black said, "and have guarded against them by provisions embodied in the Constitution itself. Legislatures and courts are not merely cherished American institutions; they are indispensable to our Government."

Military Must Yield To Law

"Military tribunals have no such standing. For as we have said before: 'The military should always be kept in subjection to the laws of the country to which it belongs, and that he is no friend to the republic who advocates the contrary. The established principle of every free people is that the law shall alone govern; and to it the military must always yield.'"

The ship fitter, Lloyd C. Duncan, was tried by a provost court presided over by a navy officer. He was convicted March 2, 1944, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Duncan said that at the time of the military trial the civil courts in Hawaii were able to perform normal duties.

Both Free Under Bond

The stock broker, Harry E. White, questioned the power of a military court to try him on a charge of violating a municipal law. He was convicted August 25, 1942, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Both men lost on appeals to the

Ninth Federal Circuit Court. They are free under bond pending the Supreme Court's decision.

President Roosevelt restored full authority to the civil government in Hawaii October 24, 1944.

The Justice Department in supporting the authority of the military courts in the two cases had said that under the Hawaiian Organic Act the Governor of the territory may in case of invasion or imminent danger of invasion suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and declare martial law.

Civil Trial Guaranteed

The writ, under the United States Constitution's bill of rights, guarantees a man his day in civilian courts. By the Hawaiian Or-

ganic Act Congress extended the Constitution to Hawaii. The Justice Department contended that Congress had full power to qualify the extension so that martial law would not be subject to the same constitutional restrictions as martial law in one of the states.

In another decision the court dealt this good news to a bookkeeper who embezzled \$13,000 and lost most of it in Reno gambling: He doesn't have to pay \$2,978 income tax on that \$13,000.

The bookkeeper already has served a prison term. He was sentenced in a Nevada state court to two-fourteen years but was paroled after eighteen months.

Circuit Court Upheld

The Federal Government then insisted that the bookkeeper—Laird Wilcox, employed by the Nevada Transfer and Warehouse Company—should report the \$13,000 as income and pay tax on it.

The Ninth Federal Circuit Court said that wouldn't be right and the highest tribunal today agreed. Furthermore, it said:

"Moral turpitude is not a touchstone of taxability. . . . Sanctioning a tax under the circumstances before us would serve only to give the United States an unjustified preference as to part of the money which rightfully and completely belongs to the taxpayer's employer."

Justice Murphy wrote the court's 7-1 opinion. Justice Burton dissented. Justice Jackson did not participate in the case.

Ruling On Wage-Hour Law

In other cases the court:

Ruled the Federal wage-hour law applies to employees of an Ohio firm engaged in repairing vehicles used largely in interstate commerce. Justice Burton delivered the court's 5-3 decision.

Decided a group of freight forwarders in the port of New York are subject to authority of the United States Maritime Commission. The court's 5-3 decision was delivered by Justice Rutledge.

Ruled the city of Richmond, Va., may not levy an annual license tax of \$50 on a person who solicits orders in interstate commerce. Justice Rutledge delivered the court's 5-3 decision.

Two Republicans Ask Return Of Relief Program to States

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Two Republican members of the House Ways and Means committee declared today that any expansion of the retirement and survivors phase of the Social Security program should be accompanied by an end of Federal relief payments.

Reps. Knutson (R-Minn.) and Curtis (R-Neb.) suggested at a committed hearing that states, under an expanded Social Security plan, should take over the entire burden of relief payments to the needy.

The public assistance portion of the Social Security plan now in effect calls for government contributions to states which supply matching funds to take care of destitute persons.

A contrary view was presented by Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security board, who said that instead of leaving public assistance responsibility solely to states the board wants even more liberal payments made to needy people and their dependents.

"It seems to me," Curtis said, "that with the heavy burden to the Federal government there certainly should be some portion of this program returned to the states."

Altmeyer gave the committee, at the start of a complete congressional review of the 10-year-old Social Security plan, recommendations for expanding the scope and increasing the amount of benefit payments in old age and survivors insurance.

He called for inclusion in the plan of approximately 21,000,000 agricultural, domestic and governmental workers, as well as self-employed businessmen and farmers, now exempt.

Social Security cards for old age

and survivors insurance have been issued to 84,000,000 persons, he said, but because they shift from covered and uncovered employment from time to time only approximately 40,000,000 have steadily built up retirement credits.

Altmeyer recommended inauguration of a new insurance feature, pre-payment for benefits in case of partial or permanent disability of a worker. He said an average of 1,500,000 workers were suffering from disabilities which impair their power to support themselves and their families.

High among his recommendations, too, were provisions for crediting the Social Security accounts of veterans for the time they were in the armed forces when no contributions were made

toward their Social Security account credits.

For all newly-insured groups, Altmeyer said, provisions should be made so they "will not be unduly disadvantaged because of their late entrance into the system."

He appealed for increased rates of retirement and survivors payments with the statement that rising living costs have made "inadequate" the rates established in 1939. All these provisions for insurance against personal economic disaster, he added, would tend to reduce cost of relief payments to the government.

Present tax rates of two per cent paid half and half by employer and employee, Altmeyer said, are "probably sufficient to cover the total costs of the expanded program for the next five years" but he asserted that, unless reserve funds against future benefit demands are built up, the tax rate may have to be advanced eventually to as much as 10 per cent.

OPA Revises Cloth-Price Ruling

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Seeking to increase supplies of men's suits, OPA today revised its maximum average price regulation covering worsted fabrics.

OPA said it could not estimate by how much production of worsted fabrics for suits might be increased under the revised program.

"The purpose of the order," an OPA spokesman said, "is simply to remove any production impediment that might have been caused by MAP."

How It Works

This will be accomplished, he added, by freeing fabric producers of the requirement that the average price of their total production be no greater than it was in the base period. Under the new order, only the amount of material produced during the base period must be calculated in determining an allowable average price.

For example, if a manufacturer produced 100,000 yards of worsted fabric for suits in a base period quarter of 1943, only that amount must be taken into consideration

in figuring a maximum average price for the corresponding quarter of this year.

Suiting Fabrics

Any production in excess of 100,000 yards would be exempt. This, OPA contends, will stimulate production of suiting fabrics—which are usually more expensive—because manufacturers will not have to balance the excess amount with a proportionate share of cheaper fabrics.

In effect, the revised order frees from MAP restrictions any amount of worsteds in excess of an individual manufacturer's base period production. This base period is usually 1943.

The MAP order requires fabric producers to return to their base period production patterns in order to offset any high-priced fabrics by a proportionate amount of cheaper fabrics.

Switch In Fabrics

Under these provisions, OPA said, manufacturers have had to switch to lightweight fabrics and women's wear to achieve a maximum average price in line with average prices of three years ago.

In authorizing exemption of worsted suit fabrics in excess of the base period production rate, OPA asserted that the "critical shortage of men's heavy suits can in no wise be completely eliminated or even materially alleviated by a modification of MAP."

Origin Of Shortage

The agency said the shortage had its origin "in a number of factors unrelated to the maximum average price program."

It cited these examples:

1. Unprecedented demand for suits as a result of demobilization of men from the armed services.
2. The shortage created by heavy military procurement of

worsteds fabrics during the first nine months of 1945.

Time Lag In Output

3. Problems of reconversion and a time lag of approximately three months between the start of production of suit fabrics and retail distribution of men's suits.

4. A current acute shortage of linings.

5. A shortage of labor immediately following V-J day.

The revised MAP order applies to 100 per cent virgin wool, men's wear suitings, thirteen ounces and heavier, woven from worsted yarns and sold at or below \$3 a yard.

OPA said it could not allow a complete exemption of worsteds from the MAP order because that would allow manufacturers to shift production on their remaining fabrics into higher price lines.

New Aspects Expected In Hearing On Pauley

Washington, Feb. 25 (AP)—Senator Brewster (R., Maine) said today that he expects the hearing into Edwin W. Pauley's nomination for Under Secretary of the Navy to take on entirely new aspects.

Brewster is a member of the Senate Naval Committee, which will resume its inquiry tomorrow. He declined details except to say that the testimony will involve Pauley's reported dealings with government departments.

At the same time Brewster said the committee will be furnished with information on requests—and subsequent grants or refusals—for permits by United Airlines.

Airline President Called

William A. Patterson, United's president, has been called to testify to relate his version of an incident brought to the committee's atten-

tion through questions put by Senator Tobey (R., N.H.) to one of last week's witnesses.

Tobey asked George Killion, former assistant and then successor to Pauley as Democratic National Committee treasurer, about his telephone solicitation of Patterson in October, 1944, for a contribution to the party's campaign funds. Killion said Pauley participated in the final words of the conversation with Patterson.

Denied Two Allegations

Under questioning by Tobey, Killion denied that he had asked Patterson to name seven company officials who would be put down for \$5,000 each. He denied also that he or Pauley had suggested to Patterson that ways could be found, through increasing company expense accounts, to "reimburse" the donors.

Tomorrow's witnesses also include a number of Californians called to testify about Pauley's business activities there and his interest in an unsuccessful campaign in 1939 to prevent repeal of an oil-conservation law by referendum.

Among these witnesses is John C. Parkard, Los Angeles attorney, described by Pauley in previous testimony as "a perennial office seeker" who is no friend of the nominee. Another is Victor H. Rossetti, president of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, from which Pauley said his Petrol Corporation got a loan.

Pepper Urges Pauley Drop Out

The situation in the Senate regarding the nomination remained little changed over the week end despite an assertion by Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) that Pauley ought to withdraw his name. Pepper said in Chicago that if Pauley doesn't withdraw it will be "the painful

duty of the Senate to reject the nomination."

Pauley's friends said they think he can be confirmed. But administration lieutenants who made a check reported that at present no fewer than ten Democrats would vote "no." With about 35 Republicans expected to oppose him, that seemed to indicate rejection.

Result Of Paper's Poll

The Washington Post said: "An unofficial count of the Senate showed that half the membership—37 Republicans and 11 Democrats—were tentatively lined up against Pauley's nomination."

The paper also said that Senator Pepper "reportedly was leading a New Deal swing away from Pauley."

Trade Of Europe Reviewed By Commerce Department

Washington, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Commerce Department reported tonight that all western European and Scandinavian countries had declared their intention to restore most, if not all, their foreign trade to normal commercial channels.

But for eastern European countries, it said, resumption of "sizeable" trade with the West is "limited by the close orientation of their economies with Russia." Greater political and economic disorganization in eastern Europe also limits their foreign trade outlook, the department said.

The bulk of importations of western European and Scandinavian countries in 1945 was handled by Government purchasing missions, it was observed in a review of foreign trade policies in the department's *Foreign Commerce Weekly*.

Reasons For Delay

The switch back to private trading, it said, mainly awaits:

1. Improvement in internal economic conditions.
2. Arrangements for unfreezing funds held abroad.
3. Extension of new credits to

cover urgent import requirements beyond these countries present ability to offset them with cash and goods.

The article said that while most eastern European countries plan a large measure of governmental control over domestic industries, this "may not necessarily extend to their foreign transactions."

Outlook In Other Areas

This picture of the outlook for

other areas was also given:

Far East—Greatest progress toward restoration of external trade through normal commercial channels has been made in the Philippines. Restoration of active commercial trade between China and foreign countries is still hindered by strict control on exports and the "highly abnormal" exchange situation.

Southeast Asia's colonial areas—governmental agencies or officially authorized commercial groups apparently will handle external trade as it is first resumed and individual private transactions will be restored gradually on the Government licensing.

Truman Supports Jewish Appeal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—President Truman declared today that the crime by which 5,700,000 Jews perished under Hitler "will be answered in justice."

The President made his statement to a delegation from the United Jewish Appeal in connection with a campaign to raise \$100,000,000 to relieve suffering among members of the race.

1½ Million Jews Left

The President's statement follows:

"In the trial of war criminals at Nuremberg the fact has been established that 5,700,000 Jews perished under the murderous reign of Hitlerism. That crime will be answered in justice."

"There are left in Europe 1,500,000 Jews, men, women and children, whom the ordeal has left homeless, hungry, sick and without assistance. These too are victims of the crime for which retribution will be visited upon the guilty. But neither the dictates of justice nor that love of our fellowman which we are bidden to practice will be satisfied until the needs of these sufferers are met."

Rosenwald Grateful

The President spoke after William Rosenwald, national chairman of the United Jewish appeal, ex-

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pressed appreciation for the "magnificent policy of our Government in admitting within the framework of our laws and regulations victims of the intolerance that swept Europe."

Rosenwald referred to the presence in the delegation of Herbert Mann, a field artilleryman who participated in the battle of the Bulge, and added:

"He is one of the many whom it was a proud privilege of the National Refugee Service to integrate into our society."

CHARGE OF WASTE ON GUAM IS DENIED

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. — (AP) Undersecretary of War Kenneth C. Royall today denied charges made by a soldier that the army had dumped new tanks and jeeps into the ocean at Guam. The matter has been thoroughly investigated and proven false, Royall said.

Accusations were made by a soldier stationed at Guam and called to the attention of the War Department by Senator Revercomb (R-WVa). The soldier wrote that he and others, acting under orders, were dumping new tanks into the ocean. The soldier also said that he personally had dumped nine new jeeps.

"Investigation reveals that the soldier based his statement on gossip and hearsay, not personal experience," said Royall's statement. "He could give no testimony in any way substantiating his charges, nor would he name his informant."

POINT SCORES CUT BY COAST GUARD

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP) — The Coast Guard today announced new reductions in point scores necessary for personnel discharge between March 2 and May 2, saying the new program replaced point scores announced last week.

The new schedule of required points for release follows:

March 2: Male officers, 39 points; male enlisted 34; SPAR (women) officer 27; SPAR enlisted 21; with enlisted points not applying to yeomen, storekeepers and pharmacist's mates.

March 15: Male officers 38; male enlisted 32; with enlisted points not applying to yeomen, storekeepers and pharmacist's mates.

April 2: Male officers 37; male yeomen, storekeepers and pharmacist's mates, 36; other male enlisted

30; SPAR officers 26; SPAR yeomen, storekeepers and pharmacist's mates, 23; other SPAR enlisted 20.

April 15: Male officers 36; male yeomen, storekeepers and pharmacist's mates 34; other male enlisted 29; SPAR yeomen, storekeepers and pharmacist's mates, 22.

May 2: Male officers 35; male yeomen, storekeepers and pharmacist's mates, 32; other male enlisted 28; SPAR officers 25; SPAR yeomen, storekeepers and pharmacist's mates 21; other SPAR enlisted 19.

ATC Record 'Perfect' Flying Patients Home

Washington, Feb. 25 (AP) — The War Department today reported the Army Air Forces Air Transport Command had set up a "perfect record" in 1945 in flying 64,318 patients home from war areas.

Only two deaths were listed for flying patients from the European Theater of Operations and the China-Burma-India Theater, and the department said that in neither instance could the trip be considered either the cause or a contributory factor in the death.

In shuttling patients back from forward areas and then home from the two theaters, the air transport had a record of 186,747,436 patient miles in 1945, the average distance traveled by each patient being about 4,300 miles.

NEW YORK UNIONS DIFFER ON STRIKE

AFL Transit Workers Not To Back Walkout Against City

New York, Feb. 25 (AP) — Bernard Brophy, president of the AFL American Federation of Municipal Transit Workers, which claims 6,000 members among the city's 32,000 transportation workers, said today his union would not support a strike threatened by Michael J. Quill's CIO transport workers union against the city-wide transit system.

Brophy made his statement at the conclusion of a hearing before the Board of Transportation, and a day after the city corporation counsel had said State law prohibited the city's recognizing any one union as sole collective bargaining agent for the workers.

"In view of the decision rendered by the corporation counsel, we do not intend to strike against the city government," Brophy declared.

Six Unions Claim Members

Quill, American Labor party city councilman as well as international president of the TWU, meanwhile stood firm on his threat to call a strike after midnight tomorrow if

the city fails to meet his union's demand for a \$2-a-day wage increase and sole collective-bargaining rights for the workers. His union is one of six which claims members among the transit employes.

Brophy's union presented demands for a 30-per-cent wage increase and a five-day, 40-hour week at the hearing before the Board of Transportation. Quill's union's hearing on its demands is scheduled for tomorrow.

City police and fire departments, meanwhile, went ahead with emergency plans to prevent a complete paralysis of the city's 550-mile transit system should the threatened strike materialize.

Board Of Estimate Acts

The Board of Estimate today authorized Mayor William O'Dwyer to operate the subways in case of a strike.

Inspector James McElroy, head of the police emergency planning bureau to cope with the situation, said the entire police force and Fire Department had been alerted for immediate call to duty.

One thousand city workers were being mobilized to man the subways, elevated trains, trolleys and busses in the nation's largest municipally owned transit system, used twice a day or more by an estimated 3,500,000 persons.

"I think Quill is bluffing," Brophy declared. "With Quill's men out, there might be a curtailment of service for about an hour, but the schedule would then right itself."

Brophy estimated that fifteen to twenty per cent of the men in his union worked in powerhouses which service the transit lines.

Mayor Cites Legal Opinion

O'Dwyer, in a telegram yesterday to Philip Murray, CIO president, said there was "just cause" in the wage demand, but the city's corporation counsel had advised that the bargaining request was precluded by state law.

The Mayor appealed to Murray to intervene in an effort to avert a strike. Murray was in Washington today, conferring with key CIO union officials.

Harry Sacher, general counsel for the TWU, took issue with the corporation counsel's opinion, declaring, "The fact of the matter is there is no law which prohibits any government agency from extending exclusive recognition to a labor union which has been selected by a majority of the agency's employes."

Sacher contended the City Board of Transportation had the power to extend such recognition.

The Board of Transportation estimated about 5,000 workers were members of the TWU and the remainder were members of other unions, as follows:

American Federation of Transit Workers (AFL), 6,000 members; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 3,000; Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 2,000; Civil Service Forum, 8,000, and the Transit Police Association, 300.

Quill, 40, entered subway employ at 20 as a 33-cents-an-hour money changer, after immigrating from Ireland. He said at 14 he fought for the Irish Republican guerrillas.

In 1934, Quill helped organize the subway workers and since has become the head of the CIO Transport Workers Union, which claims 110,000 members.

His principal aim has been exclusive bargaining rights for New York's municipal transit workers.

G-E, Union Officials Silent on N. Y. Parley

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Mediator, Company Heads Meet Again Today; BHA Demonstration Off.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25. — (AP) Mediation conferences in the 41-day-old General Electric strike adjourned tonight without comment from the company or representatives of 100,000 striking members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (C.I.O.).

Company officials held a joint conference with union leaders and later with a special mediator, Arthur S. Meyer of the State Mediation board. Meyer then met with union representatives. Union officials referred all questions to Meyer.

Meyer said he would meet with company officials tomorrow morning but that the time for the meeting had not been set. The union, he added was still "on call."

Union Moves to Postpone BHA Demonstration

The Executive board of Local 203, U.E.W.-C.I.O., to which striking General Electric employees belong, will recommend to a meeting of the union membership at 9:30 a. m. today that a scheduled demonstration at 10 a. m. in front of the offices of the Bridgeport Housing authority at 252 Hallett street be postponed until further notice.

The demonstration had been planned yesterday as part of a union campaign to forestall possible evictions of tenants in housing projects who are on strike and unable

to pay rent.

At a meeting of the Executive board last night it was decided that the question of the demonstration should be tabled on the basis of further information submitted to the board on the housing situation by the Welfare committee of the local, Mrs. Josephine Willard, publicity agent for Local 203, announced.

Receive Complete Report
Yesterday morning the union did not receive a full report on negotiations being made between the Welfare committee and Harold C. Poole, executive director of the BHA, because only one member of the committee was present but last

night a complete report was given and the Executive board believes that negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily with Mr. Poole, it was stated.

Mass picketing will be conducted at the G-E plant from 7 to 9 a. m. today and the mass meeting will follow at 9:30 at 600 Hallett street. The Executive board of the local last night voted to supply funds to hire a bus in which a busload of striking veterans will be sent to Hartford March 1 to confer with Governor Baldwin on the question of unemployment compensation for striking veterans.

John Taylor has been named chairman of the veterans' group which is to meet with the Governor.

The G-E canvassers of the Citizens' Strike Relief committee will meet at 9:30 a. m. Wednesday at 187 Fairfield avenue.

UNO CONTINGENT ARRIVES AT N. Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25. — (AP) Expressing eagerness to begin their new tasks, 25 members of the United Nations Organization secretariat arrived by plane today from England.

Dr. W. Bryant Mumford of the United Kingdom, public-relations officer, said the 17 men and eight women were concerned about obtaining living accommodations and also were "anxious to have some good meals."

The group arrived in a lend-lease

plane.

Meanwhile city officials agreed to assign Hunter College's gymnasium building in the Bronx to the UNO for its Security Council session to begin March 21. It will last six weeks.

Mayor William O'Dwyer announced the agreement. He said city officials would determine later whether the UNO could take over other Hunter College buildings for use as a temporary world headquarters for the United Nations.

Alterations on the gymnasium building will begin immediately, said A. D. K. Owen, executive assistant to the UNO Secretary-General. The large gymnasium hall will be converted into a Security Council chamber, while four smaller rooms in the building will be fixed up for committee meetings, offices and press and radio lounges.

Owen and other UNO representatives said they favored Hunter College as permanent interim headquarters for UNO, and Borough President James J. Lyons of the Bronx said he would urge the city to assign all the college's Bronx buildings to the UNO.

Philadelphia 'Fete' Probed As Germans Sail For Home

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New York, Feb. 25 (AP) — Nine German naval officers and 216 crew members, who the Philadelphia Record said took part in a "gala farewell party" aboard the German heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen yesterday, sailed today for Europe on the naval transport Gen. A. E. Anderson under Marine guard.

The Germans arrived today by train, while the Philadelphia naval base investigated what the Record said was "as fitting a farewell party as any prewar bon voyage party in the United States."

500 At Station To See Them

A crowd of 500 persons were at Pennsylvania Station to see the Germans as they were unloaded, one car at a time, under supervision of Marines armed with riot guns. Some spectators tried to give packages of food to the Germans, but were kept at a distance by guards.

The Record said "despite navy regulations, liquor flowed on the Nazi vessel. Flush-faced groups of Germans and Americans raised their voices in German beer hall songs. And in corners . . . girls held hands with the German sailors and conversed in warm whispers."

Capt. A. H. Graubart of Los Angeles, commanding officer of the American crew aboard the Eugen, said the Record story was "a perversion of truth" and declared there was "absolutely no whisky"

on board.

Under "Full Investigation" In Philadelphia, Rear Admiral Calvin H. Cobb, commander of the Philadelphia naval base, said "the alleged party aboard the Prinz

Eugen is under full investigation," by Vice Admiral C. A. Lockwood, USN, of the inspector general's office, Navy Department, Washington.

"Early results of the investigation," Admiral Cobb's statement said, "reveal that the visitors aboard the Prinz Eugen Sunday were relatives of the German crew members. They were mostly elderly persons, with a number of women and children. The visitors were thoroughly supervised. . . . So far no indication of 'drinking and revelry' has been found."

As To "Morals Or Motives"

Captain Graubart said he was aboard the ship the entire duration of the visiting hours.

He said fewer than 1,000 visited the ship an said if the visitors wished "to make presents of clothing and food to blood relatives who happen to be in the German navy . . . I cannot see that it is my place

to question their morals or motives."

Captain Graubart said Capt. Hans Juygen Reinecks, the German officer in charge of the Eugen's crew, questioned all the German officers on the vessel concerning a statement which the Record published quoting an oberleutenant as saying the visitors thought the ship was "a part of them; they never forget they are Germans."

Captain Graubart said he had been informed each officer stated under oath that he had made no such statement.

The Prinz Eugen is being stripped and studied for use in "Operation Crossroads," the atomic bomb experiment.

'TRUMAN LET US DOWN'---UAW

Failed To Effect Fact-Finders' Proposal, Thomas Asserts

FEB 26 1946
Detroit, Feb. 25 (AP) — R. J. Thomas, president of the CIO-United Auto Workers, asserted today that "President Truman let us down by not seeing that the report of his fact-finding committee (in

the General Motors strike) was carried out."

Thomas's statement came a short time after the UAW's 200-man G.M. council was summoned to a Detroit meeting Friday and Saturday to hear top union officials report on the status of the 97-day-old strike.

"Thus far no agreement has been reached and none is presently in sight," declared the UAW vice president, Walter P. Reuther, in a telegram to all G.M. locals announcing the week-end huddle of the G.M. council.

Comments On Pepper's Plan

Thomas, commenting on a suggestion by Senator Claude D. Pepper (D., Fla.) that President Truman summon the G.M. disputants to Washington in a new effort to settle the strike, said:

"He (the President) should sell the recommendation of the fact-finding board to the people before calling the parties to Washington."

Thomas referred to the fact-finding proposal of a 19½ cent (17.5 per cent) hourly wage increase to settle the G.M. strike. The union—which originally asked a 30 per cent raise—has agreed to accept the fact-finders' proposal, but G.M.'s highest offer has been 18½ cents (16.5 per cent).

The UAW president said he did not confer over the week end with Pepper, who made a speech here yesterday. He said he was "not aware" that Reuther had done so, although Pepper said at Washington today that he had talked with Reuther.

All Issues Reviewed

James F. Dewey, special Federal mediator, declined comment on Pepper's suggestion. A G.M. spokesman said the Senator did not make contact with company officials during his stay here.

Dewey, asked to comment on some reports charging the company with "stalling," replied: "Everybody is trying to settle this strike."

The mediator said today's session between UAW and G.M. officials involved a complete review "of all matters still unsettled," and added, "we haven't settled completely any issues." He announced the negotiations would be resumed tomorrow at 10.30 A. M.

Pepper said he had suggested the move to the Secretary of Labor, Lewis B. Schwellenbach, as a result of conversations he held with Reuther at Detroit over the week end.

"This strike has gone on 97 days and some of the strikers' families are in pitiable condition financially," Pepper asserted. "Something drastic must be done to end it and I think that it is time the President took a hand in it again."

Negotiators Meet Again

Reuther's announcement of the summoning of the G.M. council marked its first meeting since January 13, when it approved acceptance of a presidential fact-finding board's recommendation of a 19½-cent hourly wage increase to settle

the strike.

The conferees held two sessions today. C. E. Wilson, G.M. president, returned to the parleys this afternoon for the first time since last Wednesday, when he absented himself because of illness.

Dewey said the parleys picked up today where they left off Saturday.

Denying he had brought a new settlement formula to the conference, Dewey indicated the discussions continued to center around wages, seniority, vacation pay, and "noneconomic issues."

Meanwhile, a scheduled resumption tomorrow of a National Labor Relations Board hearing in the G.M.-UAW relations was again postponed until March 6.

Tool-Die Strike Vote Authorized

The hearing is on UAW charges that the corporation has failed to bargain in good faith in the dispute that precipitated the walkout of 175,000 G.M. production workers.

Another development today in the automotive labor situation was an announcement by Mathew B. Hammond, president of Local 157, UAW-CIO Tool and Die Workers Union, that a strike vote had been authorized among approximately 5,000 members of his organization and Local 155.

The tool and die workers have demanded a 20-cent-an-hour wage increase and have been offered an increase of 15 cents by the operators of 150 Detroit tool and die shops.

13 Big Bakeries Close In Detroit

Detroit, Feb. 25 (AP)—Detroiters, their milk supply already curtailed by a dairymen's strike, today faced a bread shortage as thirteen of the city's largest bakeries shut down their ovens following a strike at one of the plants.

The bakeries stopped making bread today in preparation for a threatened city-wide shutdown Tuesday.

Ninety salesmen-drivers of the Taystee Bread Company struck Sunday for a \$5 raise. Alfred W. Owens, head of the companies' negotiating committee, said the other bakeries halted operations fearing that no drivers would be available Tuesday if the strike spread. About 50 per cent of the city's bread supply is involved. Mediators tried to avert a spread of the strike.

The city health department reported only 40 per cent of the city's normal milk supply was available as employees of 16 of Detroit's 32 dairies remained idle for the fifth day in a wage dispute.

An estimated 750,000 residents were without their regular milk supply.

HOUSTON AFL ASKS 'HOLIDAY'

Calls On 40,000 Unionists To Join Strikers' Mass March
FEB 26 1946

Houston, Texas, Feb. 25 (AP)—Local officers of the American Federation of Labor today called upon their 65 Houston union affiliates with a claimed membership of 40,000 to take a one-day holiday tomorrow and join in a mass march of striking city employees on the City Hall to protest what they called "arrogance and utter lack of consideration" of city officials in refusing to negotiate with the strikers.

D. W. Maxwell, secretary of the Houston Building Trades Council (AFL) appealed for the holiday. The number of organizations to respond will depend upon individual members and officers, George A. Wilson, secretary of the council, said.

Strikers Ordered Paid Off

Some 700 of the city's employees, who ignored the City Council's back-to-work ultimatum today, were ordered paid off by city officials.

"They weren't fired—they quit," City Manager J. M. Nagle announced. "I have directed Treasury Director W. B. Collier to prepare immediately their time checks and pay them off."

The workers were employed in the city's water, sewage and gas plants and garage lots. They went on strike last week to back up demands for wage increases and union recognition.

Union leaders said 1,000 left their jobs, but city officials placed the number around 700.

Cabbies Plan "Holiday" Today

Shortly afterward, AFL officials announced that 700 Houston taxi drivers would take a "holiday" tomorrow as a gesture of sympathy for the city's striking employees.

Nagle's announcement was followed by an appeal from a joint meeting of all trades affiliated with the AFL directed to "the working people and other citizens of Houston" to stage a mass march on the City Hall at 9.30 A. M. tomorrow "to protest the arrogance and utter lack of consideration of the Mayor and City Council for the welfare of the city employees and citizens of Houston."

Mayor Otis Massey said his position in the strike—that the employees must return to their jobs before the City Council would negotiate—was unchanged.

Injunction Hearing Delayed

Hearing of the city's application

for a temporary injunction restraining members of the City-County Employees' Union and the Hoisting Engineers, both AFL, from striking and picketing was postponed until tomorrow morning by District Judge Ewing Boyd on the request of attorneys for the defendant unions.

The dispute began last summer when operational engineers asked a 25 per cent wage increase. Carpenters now receive 87½ cents an hour and operators \$1.50 an hour for a 48-hour week.

Common city labor receives 62½ cents an hour. Maxwell said other wages were proportionate.

The Mayor today called for volunteers to remove garbage which is cluttering up the city's streets and which Dr. Austin Hill, city health director, termed a menace to health.

9,420 Vets Due On 10 Ships

[By the Associated Press]

Ten vessels were scheduled to land another 9,420 veterans today at New York and three ports on the West Coast.

Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Hagerstown Victory from Bremerhaven: 1,488 troops, including the 187th Engineer Construction Battalion.

Fayetteville Victory from Bremerhaven: 1,366 troops, including headquarters and service companies, medical detachment and Company C of 287th Engineer Combat Battalion; 619th Ammunition Company; 2,789th Engineer Forestry Battalion; 673d Engineer Topographical Company; 664th Engineer Topographical Company; medical detachment and Companies A and B of 283d Engineer Combat Battalion.

William and Mary Victory, from Antwerp: 1,510 troops, including 381st Engineer Combat Battalion and 348th Engineer Combat Battalion.

West Coast Arrivals

At SAN FRANCISCO—Miscellaneous on following: Gage, from Saitan, 279 navy, 1,606 army; President Hayes, from Pacific forward areas, 1,285 navy, 38 Marines; Acadia, from Manila, 683 army, 1 navy.

At SAN DIEGO—Miscellaneous on following: Attack Transport Presidio, 1,143 navy, Marines and army; LCI's 811 and 990, no passenger information; all ships from Pacific forward areas.

At LOS ANGELES—Cape Constance, from Brisbane: 26 miscellaneous troops.

THE ALL-INDIA RADIO. SIR LAMON XXXX guilty
"THERE WILL BE NO VINDICTIVE ACTION OR RETRIBUTION. SIR CLAUDE SAID IN A STATEMENT BROADCAST BY THE ALL-INDIA RADIO. "BUT I NEVER MADE AND NEVER WILL MAKE ANY PROMISE THAT THE RINGLEADERS AND OTHERS INDIVIDUALLY TRIED AND FOUND GUILTY WILL NOT BE PUNISHED. ON THE CONTRARY, THEY WILL BE."

B1058AES

A108

LONDON, FEB. 25 (AP)—THE HOUSE OF COMMONS REJECTED TONIGHT BY A VOTE OF 171 TO 54 A MOTION BY THE CONSERVATIVES TO ANNUL A 1945 ORDER IN THE COUNCIL WHICH THE MOTION'S SUPPORTERS CHARGE, GAVE THE GOVERNMENT POWER TO NATIONALIZE INDUSTRIES WITHOUT PARLIAMENT'S APPROVAL. THE ORDER IN COUNCIL—AN ORDER ISSUED ON ADVICE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL—GIVES GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS A LARGE MEASURE OF CONTROL OVER LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

MD1108PES

London, Feb. 25 (ap)—the moscow radio said today that

five persons were wounded in athens yesterday by monarchist

"xitos" and added that "one man can well imagine what will

happen to the democratic electors on the eve of the elections.

elections in greece are scheduled march 31.

the broadcast, heard here, said that the "xitos" attacked

the offices of the communist party in an athens suburb and threw

30.24-1255

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hand grenades through windows.

police beat up members of ~~the~~ a crowd that collected, and ~~then~~ made some arrests, the broadcast said, but "none of the 'xitos' were arrested though their identity is well known."

fbg630aes/ tomwilliams 11050/apr

PRECEDE ALDERSHOT DAY

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LONDON, FEB. 25--(AP)--WAR SECRETARY J. J. LAWSON TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY HE HAD ORDERED A "FULL REPORT" ON THE 24-HOUR WEEK-END BY BRITISH MILITARY PRISONERS RIOT/AT ALDERSHOT ARMY DETENTION BARRACKS, WHICH RESULTED IN THE INJURY OF ONE MAN AND THE ALMOST COMPLETE WRECKING OF ONE BUILDING.

LAWSON SAID THE RIOTING BEGAN "WHEN THE MAJORITY OF THE STAFF WERE AWAY AT TEA" ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON. HE ADDED HE WOULD DECIDE "WHAT ACTION IS NECESSARY" AFTER HE SEES THE ~~INQUIRY~~ INQUIRY REPORT.

APRA REWRITE GLENNWILLIAMS 01602 RCH 1246P.

LONDON, FEB. 25--(AP)--DELEGATES FROM 15 COUNTRIES ATTENDING A CONFERENCE OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS WERE TOLD TODAY THAT OTHER COUNTRIES BESIDES PALESTINE MUST BE OPENED TO EUROPEAN JEWS.

DECLARING PALESTINE "MUST BE TREATED AS A SEPARATE SUBJECT,"

LOUIS OUNGRE OF FRANCE'S ALLIANCE ISRAELITE UNIVERSELLE, SAID:

"PALESTINE WILL CONTINUE TO BE ONE OF THE LARGEST POTENTIAL CENTERS OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION. X X X HOWEVER, OTHER COUNTRIES BESIDES

PALESTINE MUST BE CONSIDERED.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

"WHILE IT IS HOPEFUL THE JEWS OF WESTERN EUROPE WILL BE ABLE TO RECONSTRUCT THEIR LIVES ON A FIRM BASIS, IT MUST BE EXPECTED THAT LARGE NUMBERS OF JEWS IN ROMANIA, HUNGARY, POLAND AND OTHER EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WHOSE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS WERE SHATTERED DURING THE WAR, WILL BE COMPELLED TO SEEK NEW HOMES OVERSEAS."

THE CONFERENCE, DEALING WITH ALL MAJOR ASPECTS OF THE JEWISH

SITUATION, OPENED LAST SATURDAY.

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Paris, Feb. 25--(ap)--The French government disclosed today that the United States had agreed to investigate France's need for a loan which may amount to between \$2,000,000,000 and \$2,500,000,000.

The disclosure was made in the "Yellow Book", a government publication outlining negotiations in Washington for American economic assistance in reconstruction of French agriculture and industry.

In releasing the document, so-called because of the color of its cover, Herve Alphand, director general of the French foreign office, emphasized that foreign aid is necessary for France to contribute to the expansion of world trade desired by the American government.

Published on the eve of the departure of former premier Leon blum for the United States where he will head a French economic mission seeking the loan, the book included an exchange of letters on Nov. 8 between the U.S. state department and the French embassy in Washington.

In these letters the two governments agreed to study "the total needs of France, and the resources currently available which can be made available to place France in a position to participate in the ordered

development of international commerce."

In these letters France emphasized the need for reconstructing and modernizing her war-damaged war-impaired industry and agriculture.

To do this, she emphasized, she needs the aid both of America and

Germany.

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France counts upon greater deliveries of Ruhr coal, ~~and~~

Alphand said, pointing out that before the war she imported

2,000,000 tons a month, mostly from Britain; while today she is

receiving only 500,000 tons from the United States, ^{and} 400,000 from the

Ruhr and Saar.

The director gave no figure on France's need for a loan, the

bulk of which would be in the form of credit to be spent in the

United States for purchases of transportation and mining equipment,

30.24-1257

industrial machinery and agricultural machinery to increase ~~the~~ coal production, save manpower and solve the problems of transportation and food. *While ALPAND gave no figures,*

The figure of \$2,000,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000 has been mentioned unofficially.

BY CYNTHIA LOWRY

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PARIS, FEB. 25--(AP)--FRENCH BRIDES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE GIVEN SOME DOS AND DONTs ON AMERICA TONIGHT THAT CARRIED THEM ALL THE WAY FROM THE CHEWING GUM ~~HABIT~~ TO THE ADVANTAGES OF A MODEST BATHING SUIT.

WHILE MORE THAN 400 FRENCH GIRLS ALMOST ON THE EVE OF THEIR DEPARTURE FOR THE UNITED STATES, WATCHED MODELS DISPLAY THE KIND OF CLOTHES ^{NOW} BEING WORN IN AMERICA, FASHION EXPERTS -- MOST OF THEM AMERICAN WOMEN HERE ON BUSINESS -- TOSSED IN TIPS ON AMERICAN LIFE.

MRS. HARRIET WILINSKI GOODMAN, FASHION DIRECTOR OF ONE OF THE LARGEST BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORES, INTRODUCED THE MODELS.

AS A LONG SLIM SOPHISTICATED BLACK SILK DRESS TOPPED BY A HUGE STRAW HAT WITH A BIRD OF PARADISE SWIRLED AROUND THE BRIM, MRS. GOODMAN ADVISED:

"DO NOT MEET YOUR MOTHER-IN-LAW IN THIS FOR THE FIRST TIME."

THE BRIDES WANTED TO KNOW ALL KINDS OF THINGS: ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

WHAT WOULD LIFE BE LIKE IN A WISCONSIN COLLEGE TOWN? (ANSWER: INFORMAL)

WHERE IS IOWA? (IN MIDWEST)

DO AMERICAN HUSBANDS TAKE THEIR WIVES OUT WITH ME THEM AT NIGHT? (USUALLY)

HERE ARE SOME SAMPLES OF THE ADVICE MRS. GOODMAN AND OTHERS OFFERED THE

EAGER GROUP OF YOUNG MARRIED WOMEN:

"POMPADOURS ARE SMART, BUT THEY DON'T WEAR THEM IN AMERICA. THEY WILL

MAKE YOU LOOK DIFFERENT. KEEP YOUR HAIR FLAT ON TOP, KEEP IT SIMPLE AND WELL

GROOMED.

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"MOST OF US DON'T THINK GUM-CHEWING IS A GOOD IDEA. MY ADVICE TO YOU IS TO ONLY DO IT IN THE DARKNESS OF A MOVIE THEATER"

AMERICAN GIRLS MAY BE ABLE TO WEAR EXTREMELY SHORT AND TUCKED-UP BATHING SUITS. YOU WILL BE NEW IN THE COUNTRY AND WILL BE LOOKED UP WITH SHARP EYES.

30.24-1259

"FINALLY, DON'T JUMP TO CONCLUSIONS. LEARN TO SPEAK ENGLISH AS FAST AS YOU CAN -- AND ~~DO~~ DO NOT USE ALL THE SLANG YOU HAVE LEARNED FROM YOUR GI FRIENDS. MUCH OF IT CANNOT BE USED AT HOME THE WAY IT IS ABROAD."

WEAR A BATHING SUIT WITH A LONGER SKIRT AND MORE MATERIAL IN IT.

"HOW WILL AMERICANS GREET YOU? WITH ENTHUSIASM. REMEMBER ALWAYS WE

ARE NOT COLD, BUT WE ARE BUSY.

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(200)
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, FEB. 25-(AP)-SESSIONS OF THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES NEARED THEIR CLOSE TODAY AFTER FORMATION OF THE NUCLEUS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMISSION DESIGNED TO CO-ORDINATE CHURCH WORK IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

REPRESENTING 90 CHURCH BODIES FROM 32 COUNTRIES, THE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY NOMINATED 15 FOR MEMBERSHIP ON THE COMMISSION, INCLUDING FOUR FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THREE FROM BRITAIN. THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL IS EXPECTED TO MAKE FURTHER NOMINATIONS TO RAISE THE COMMISSION'S STRENGTH TO 20 MEMBERS.

SIMILAR SUB-COMMISSIONS IN VARIOUS NATIONS WILL WORK UNDER THE NEW COMMISSION TO PROMOTE A MORE ACTIVE INTEREST AMONG CHURCHMEN IN INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AND WORLD ORDER.

THE FOUR AMERICANS NOMINATED FOR MEMBERSHIP WERE JOHN FOSTER DULLES, NEW YORK LAWYER AND AN ALTERNATE DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION; PROF. REINHOLD NIEBUHR OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NEW YORK; EPISCOPAL BISHOP GEORGE ASHTON OLDHAM OF ALBANY, N.Y., AND METHODIST BISHOP G. BROMLEY OXNAM OF NEW YORK.

THE THREE BRITONS WERE SIR ALFRED ZIMMERN OF NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD; ARCHIBALD CRAIG OF SURREY, AND DR. GEORGE K.A. BELL, BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.

ALSO AMONG THE 15 NOMINEES WERE LUTHERAN BISHOP EIVIND BERGGRAV OF OSLO, NORWEGIAN RESISTANCE LEADER, AND TOYOHICO KAGAWA, JAPANESE CHRISTIAN LEADER.

JR737AES

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THOSE MAKING THE SAXONY TRIP ARE JAMES PRINGLE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, FRED RAMAGE OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS PHOTOS, BILL AND RITA VANDIVERT OF LIFE MAGAZINE AND JAMES HODGSON OF THE MARCH OF TIME, ALL PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND VIC BERNSTEIN OF PM AND KENDALL FOSS OF THE NEW YORK POST.

THOSE SLATED FOR THE THURINGIA TRIP ARE ED JOHNSON OF THE CHICAGO SUN, EDWARD MORGAN OF THE CHICAGO DAILY TIMES, NORMAN PALMER OF THE ARMY'S STARS AND STRIPES, JACK FLEISCHER OF TIME MAGAZINE, EMIL F. REYNOLDS OF ACME PHOTOS, HOWARD DENBY OF THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY AND DANA AND EVA PUTNAM OF TRANSRADIO PRESS.

AS1 (125)
NURNBERG, GERMANY, FEB 25-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL WERNER VON BLOMBERG, HITLER'S FIRST WAR MINISTER, IS "VERY ILL" IN NURNBERG, BRITISH PROSECUTORS AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL DISCLOSED TODAY. VON BLOMBERG'S GRAVE CONDITION WAS REPORTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL AFTER THE ATTORNEY FOR FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL, ONE OF THE 22 GERMANS ON TRIAL, HAD REQUESTED THAT HE BE CALLED AS A DEFENSE WITNESS. DR. OTTO NELTE, THE LAWYER, TOLD THE COURT HE EXPECTED VON BLOMBERG WOULD TESTIFY THAT HITLER'S AGGRESSIVE INTENTIONS WERE NOT APPARENT UNTIL 1938 AND THAT EVEN HIGH RANKING MILITARY MEN DID NOT KNOW WHAT HAPPENED IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS. MT856AES

A144 (100)
NURNBERG, FEB. 25-(AP)-HEINRICH HIMMLER INTENDED TO USE LT. GEN. TADEUSZ KOMOROWSKI, THE "GENERAL BOR" OF THE 1944 WARSAW UPRISING, AS A POLISH QUISLING BUT WAS REBUFFED AFTER KOMOROWSKI'S SURRENDER TO THE GERMANS. A CAPTURED GERMAN DOCUMENT DISCLOSED TODAY. HIMMLER CANCELLED A PERSONAL RECEPTION FOR KOMOROWSKI WHEN HE HEARD THAT THE POLISH MILITARY LEADER "CONSIDERED HIMSELF MERELY A PRISONER OF WAR AND WOULD CEASE ALL POLITICAL ACTIVITY FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR." A TELETYPE MESSAGE FROM THE GERMAN GOVERNOR OF THE WARSAW DISTRICT REPORTING HIMMLER'S DISAPPOINTMENT WAS RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION BY THE SOVIET PROSECUTION AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT SHARPLY CRITICIZED KOMOROWSKI'S LEADERSHIP OF POLISH UNDERGROUND FORCES AT THE TIME OF THE UPRISING. QQ1258PES

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Frankfurt, Germany, Feb. 25-(ap)-The army said tonight that 3,478 American troops sailed for the United States from European ports over the weekend.

Units which sailed from Le Havre were the 63rd field hospital; the fifth evacuation hospital; the 747th amphibious tank battalion; the 3034th and 3018th quartermaster bakeries companies; the 216th signal depot company; companies a, b and c of the 56th signal battalion; the 959th field artillery battalion; the 352nd quartermaster company and a group of casual officers and men.

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BRUSSELS, FEB. 25--(AP)--ARMED WITH VISAS, SAFETY PINS AND TIN HELMETS WITH HANDLES ON THEM, THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF 61 BELGIAN BRIDES GATHERED HERE TONIGHT, PREPARATORY TO ENTRAINING FOR LE HAVRE WHERE THE LINER, GENERAL GETHALS, WILL CARRY THEM TO THEIR HUSBANDS IN THE U.S. THE VANGUARD OF AN ESTIMATED 3,000 GIRLS FROM THIS COUNTRY, WHO MARRIED U.S. SOLDIERS, THE FIRST 100 WERE GATHERED HERE BY THE AMERICAN ARMY IN A HOTEL FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY NAZIS.

VIENNA, FEB. 25--(AP)--AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENTAL CIRCLES SAID TODAY THAT SOVIET MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAVE ASKED THAT A TRACT OF LAND OF APPROXIMATELY 60,000 ACRES BE TURNED OVER TO THE RED ARMY FOR CULTIVATION, IN CONTRADICTION WITH A PREVIOUS AGREEMENT AMONG THE OCCUPYING POWERS THAT NO SUCH DEMANDS BE

MADE ON AUSTRIA.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE AUSTRIANS HAVE MADE COUNTER PROPOSALS ON THE GROUND THAT THE LOSS OF SUCH A TRACT IN LIGHT OF THE PRESENT FOOD SHORTAGE WOULD BE A SERIOUS BLOW TO THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY.

REINTEGRATION 01000 APR TH 510PER

VIENNA, FEB. 25--(AP)--THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL TODAY DENIED SEVEN DIFFERENT GROUPS OF MONARCHISTS IN AUSTRIA PERMISSION TO BEAR FORM POLITICAL PARTIES ON THE GROUND THAT IT WAS NOT IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF AUSTRIA. ROBERT HAPSBURG, BROTHER OF ARCHDUKE OTTO, PRETENDER TO THE AUSTRIAN THRONE, WAS LISTED AS LEADER OF ONE GROUP, WHICH CALLED ITSELF THE MONARCHIST PARTY, AND APPEARED LATE IN SEPTEMBER FOR PERMISSION TO ORGANIZE. ROBERT WAS RECENTLY FORGED OUT OF AUSTRIA, AFTER HE HAD VISITED INNSBRUCK IN THE UNIFORM OF AN ALLIED OFFICER, AND THE AUSTRIAN MONARCHIST POLICE ARE NOW

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UNDER ORDERS TO ARREST ANY MEMBER OF THE HAPSBURG FAMILY, INCLUDING OTTO, WHO
SETS FOOT ON AUSTRIAN SOIL.

ONE OF THE GROUPS SEEKING PERMISSION TO ORGANIZE WAS KNOWN AS THE LEAGUE
OF AUSTRIANS. THE LEADERS OF THIS GROUP WERE RECENTLY TAKEN INTO CUSTODY FOR
SPREADING MONARCHIST PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS IN THE TYROL.

UNDER AUSTRIAN LAW THE MEMBERS OF THE HAPSBURG FAMILY, WHICH
RULED THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE FOR SO MANY YEARS, ARE BARRED FROM
VISITING THEIR NATIVE LAND UNLESS THEY TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO
THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC.

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THE COUNCIL DECIDED TO REFER ALL PETITIONS FROM POLITICAL
PARTIES TO THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT IN THE FUTURE.

Vienna, Austria, Feb. 25--(ap)--The British-American
committee studying the Jewish problem concludes its
investigation in Europe tomorrow without ^{Russian-occupied} visiting Hungary, Romania or
Bulgaria, the home of about 500,000 Jews.

Authority to visit Hungary and Romania never was received by
the committee and up to tonight delegations of Jews from these two

countries had not arrived in Vienna although there still was some hope
the Hungarian delegation might arrive in time to be interviewed
tomorrow.

A spokesman for the committee said however, that a fairly
fairly accurate idea of the Jewish point of view had been received in
material from Budapest and Bucharest, but the committee regretted not
being able to gain the point of view of the two governments.

The committee expects to hold a three-day hearing in Cairo,
then go to Palestine on March 5 for three weeks. It will write its
report in Switzerland.

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AMSTERDAM, FEB. 25--(AP)--CROWDS ESTIMATED BY CIVIL AUTHORITIES
AT 50,000 MARCHED SOLEMNLY TODAY TO AMSTERDAM'S DEVASTATED JEWISH
QUARTER TO COMMEMORATE THE ONE-DAY GENERAL STRIKE WHICH FIVE YEARS AGO

30.24-1261

SIGNALLED THE BIRTH OF DUTCH RESISTANCE TO THE GERMAN CONQUERORS. QUEEN WILHELMINA WITNESSED THE CEREMONY. MAYOR J. DE GOER, OF AMSTERDAM, ANNOUNCED THAT THE QUEEN HAD GRANTED THE CITY A NEW COAT OF ARMS, WITH THE MOTTO "HERGIS", DETERMINATION, MEDICIFULNESS".

THE HAGUE, FEB. 25--(AP)--RICHARD MANSFIELD, OF SBARSDALE, N.Y., SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR HOLLAND, RECEIVED THE CROSS OF MERIT OF THE DUTCH RED CROSS TODAY FOR ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF THE NETHERLANDS.

MANSFIELD, WHO IS ALSO A DIRECTOR OF THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT HE WAS AMAZED AT THE ENORMOUS PROGRESS MADE BY THE NETHERLANDS SINCE HIS VISIT IN JUNE, 1945 AND PREDICTED THAT HOLLAND'S WOUNDS WOULD BE HEALED SOONER THAN THOSE OF ENGLAND.

MANSFIELD IS GOING TO THE UNITED STATES ON THURSDAY BY AIR VIA THE AMERICAN OVERSEAS AIRWAYS.

WROCLAW, (BRESLAU) POLAND, FEB 25-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 3,000 GERMANS DEPARTED YESTERDAY ENR ROUTE TO NEW HOMES IN ALLIED ZONES OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY INAUGURATING A GOVERNMENT PLAN TO RID ALL POLAND OF THE 1,500,000 GERMANS BY JULY 15.

MT923AES

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Official News Agency
[Madrid, Feb. 25 - (ap) - cifra, said today 37 persons were convicted by a court martial at alcala de henares on charges of attempting to reorganize the socialist party and that three of the accused drew 12-year prison terms.
the official newsagency
the three were juan gomez ehido, vice-secretary of the party and head of its reorganizing committee; socrates gomez perez, head of the socialist youth organization; and marlo fernandez rico, an employee of the clandestine newspaper edited by perez.
other convictions ranged from eight to 15 years.
two women involved received two-year terms.

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30.24-1263

(120)
MOSCOW, FEB 25-(AP)-THE RED NAVY'S OFFICIAL PUBLICATION RED FLEET SAID TODAY THAT BRITISH "REACTIONARY CIRCLES" AND THE VATICAN WERE SUPPORTING THE RESTORATION OF A MONARCHY IN SPAIN BECAUSE THEY DID NOT WANT "PROGRESSIVE FORCES" TO COME INTO POWER. "THE DAYS OF THE FASCIST REGIME ARE NUMBERED," A RED FLEET REVIEWER SAID. "THOSE REACTIONARY CIRCLES IN SPAIN AND OUTSIDE WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE REJUVENATION OF THE SPANISH MONARCHY CANNOT FAIL TO UNDERSTAND THIS. AND THEY ARE AFRAID OF THE COMING TO POWER OF PROGRESSIVE FORCES. "IN THE REJUVENATION OF THE MONARCHY THEY RELY ON FINDING A WAY TO PRESERVE FASCISM UNDER THE MASK OF MONARCHY."

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MT854AES

BY JOSEPH C. GOODWIN

TEHRAN--RICH RESERVOIRS OF OIL APPEAR DESTINED TO BEAR IRAN, AS ON A MAGIC CARPET, FROM A STATE OF MEDIEVAL FEUDALISM TO ONE OF MODERN INDUSTRIALISM.

BUT OIL AT PRESENT IS A SUBJECT SO "HOT" POLITICALLY THAT ITS DISCUSSION BY ANY PERSIAN OFFICIAL WITH ANY FOREIGNER IS PROHIBITED BY LAW.

"WE CANNOT DECIDE IF OUR OIL IS A BLESSING OR A CURSE," SAID AN INFLUENTIAL DEPUTY, SOTTO VOCE. "WE KNOW IT CAN BRING INCREASED EMPLOYMENT, WEALTH AND LIVING STANDARDS--ALL BADLY NEEDED--BUT WE ARE AFRAID OIL-GREEDY POWERS MAY TURN OUR LAND INTO A BATTLEFIELD."

IRANIAN AND FOREIGN OBSERVERS AGREE THAT ONLY THE LAW AGAINST DISCUSSING OIL IS STAVING OFF A LAND OFFICE RUSH BY THE MAJOR PRODUCING COMPANIES FOR DRILLING CONCESSIONS, ESPECIALLY IN THE RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED NORTHERN PROVINCES.

THIS LAW, DRAFTED AND GUIDED THROUGH PARLIAMENT IN 1944 BY DEPUTY

MCNAMMEE MOSSADEGH, PROHIBITS NEGOTIATIONS SO LONG AS "FOREIGN TRUCKS ARE

ON IRANIAN SOIL".

EVEN "DISCUSSIONS" OF IRANIAN OIL BY A PERSIAN OFFICIAL MIGHT BRING

EIGHT YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

SUPPORTERS OF THE LEGISLATION CLAIMED THAT FOREIGN POWERS HAD "CORRUPTED"

THE "CORRUPTED"/IRANIAN GOVERNMENT FOR DECADES AND EXPRESSED THE "FEAR" THAT

THE "OIL INVASION" WOULD INCREASE FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

THE NATION'S OIL POTENTIAL IS INDICATED BY THE OUTPUT OF THE BRITISH-

CONTROLLED ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, WHICH HAS WORKED CONCESSIONS ALONG THE

PERSIAN GULF SINCE 1905 AND BY THE PROXIMITY OF THE NORTHERN RESERVOIRS TO

THE GREAT RUSSIAN FIELDS.

THE FLOW FROM ANGLO-IRANIAN'S ABADAN REFINERY--THE LARGEST SINGLE

REFINING UNIT IN THE WORLD--AND PIPE LINES FROM KHUZISTAN FIELDS TO HAIFA

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AND TRIPOLI TOPPED 10,000,000 METRIC TONS LAST YEAR. THE COMPANY EMPLOYS 50,000 WORKMEN, PAYS ANNUAL ROYALTIES EXCEEDING 4,000,000 POUNDS TO THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT AND CONTRIBUTES ANOTHER 6,000,000 POUNDS ANNUALLY TO THE NATION'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET IN WAGES AND THE PURCHASES OF MATERIALS. THE ESSENTIAL PART IT PLAYED IN THE RECENT WAR IS NOW RECORDED IN HISTORY.

IN THE NORTH THE RUSSIANS HOLD ONLY ONE CONCESSION, ON A SMALL ESTATE NEAR SAMNAN, JUST EAST OF TEHRAN. IT WAS DEVELOPED BY PRIVATE CAPITAL BEFORE THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND LATER WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE SOVIET KAVIR KHORIAN OIL COMPANY. BEFORE THE WAR IT PRODUCED HEAVY OIL FOR RESIDENTS OF THAT AREA. NO RECORDS ARE AVAILABLE ON PRESENT ACTIVITIES.

NEWSPAPERS HERE AND TRAVELERS RETURNING FROM THE NORTH, HOWEVER, HAVE REPORTED THAT THE RUSSIANS ARE DRILLING AT ~~NUMEROUS~~ VARIOUS LOCALITIES SCATTERED FROM PERSIAN AZERBAIJAN TO GURGAN, IN ASTERABAD.

GEOLOGISTS HAVE EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT LARGE QUANTITIES OF OIL EXIST IN THE NORTH, ^{WHERE} ~~AND~~ RESIDENTS HAVE OBTAINED CRUDE OIL FOR MEDICINES FROM SURFACE POOLS FOR CENTURIES.

THE AMIRANIAN OIL COMPANY, AN AMERICAN FIRM, ~~RECENTLY~~ HAS A GIANT CONCESSION EXTENDING FROM THE RUSSIAN BORDER TO THE GULF OF OMAN AND COVERING THE ENTIRE EASTERN FOURTH OF THE COUNTRY. IT WAS ABANDONED

BECAUSE OF THE WARTIME IMPRACTICABILITY OF CONSTRUCTING A PIPELINE FROM

NORTHERN KHURASAN TO THE PORT OF CHAMBAR ON THE GULF.

BIG RUSSIAN FIELDS AND REFINERIES ~~XXX~~ AT KRASNOVODSK, BAKU AND GROZNY

BUDDLE CLOSE TO THE CASPIAN SEA, JUST NORTH OF IRAN. PIPE LINES FROM THIS

AREA FEED THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

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IN TURKISH

RUSSIAN RAIL LINES FROM SAMARKAND AND ADJOINING FIELDS/ALMOST TOUCH

IRANIAN SOIL JUST NORTHWEST OF MESHED. ~~XX~~

MANY PERSIAN OFFICIALS EXPRESS THE BELIEF THE RUSSIAN MILITARY HAS DEVELOPED THE PERSIAN FIELDS WITHOUT AN OFFICIAL CONCESSION. THEY AND

OIL MEN FROM COUNTRIES WHOSE RESERVES WERE DECREASED BY THE DEMANDS OF WAR

ARE LOOKING TO THE UNO-SPONSORED RUSSO-IRANIAN CONVERSATIONS AND THE

ANTICIPATED RUSSIAN EVACUATION OF IRAN ON MARCH 2 AS POSSIBLE SIGNALS FOR

THE REPEAL OF THE MOSSADEGH LAW AND THE LOWERING OF THE BARS FOR FREE
COMPETITIVE NEGOTIATIONS.

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POONA, INDIA, FEB. 25--(AP)--THE AGA KHAN AND THE NAWAB OF BHOPAL,
CHANCELLOR OF INDIA'S CHAMBER OF PRINCES, CONFERRED TODAY WITH ~~MAHATMA~~
GANDHI IN A REPORTED ATTEMPT TO GET HIM TO TRY TO EFFECT A POLITICAL
UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AND THE ALL INDIA CONGRESS. IT
WAS UNDERSTOOD THE ~~MINISTER~~ PENDING VISIT ~~WAS~~ TO INDIA OF A BRITISH
CABINET DELEGATION ALSO WAS DISCUSSED.

THE PREMIER DECLARED IN A BROADCAST LAST NIGHT THAT PEACE AND SECURITY "MUST BE MAINTAINED" AND SAID ANY MEASURES NECESSARY WOULD
BE TAKEN TO PRESERVE ORDER. THE DEMONSTRATION HAD BEEN PLANNED TO DEMAND COMPENSATION FOR
THE FAMILIES OF THE EGYPTIANS KILLED AND IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL
OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM EGYPT'S CITIES.

MT9AES

FEB 26 1946

SHANGHAI, FEB 25 (AP)--A TRIO OF JAPANESE ON TRIAL FOR STRANG-
LING THREE CAPTURED AMERICAN AVIATORS AT HANKOW DEC. 16, 1944, TESTI-
FIED TODAY THAT THEY "FELT SORRY," BUT ADMITTED TO NO SENSE OF
WRONGDOING.

THE THREE--ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS--ARE AMONG 18
JAPANESE MILITARY MEN BEING TRIED FOR THE SLAUGHTER. THE TRIAL IS DUE
TO END TOMORROW AFTER 14 DAYS OF TESTIMONY.

THE JAPANESE, CONFIRMING CONFESSIONS PREVIOUSLY READ TO THE
AMERICAN MILITARY COURT, SAID THE PRISONERS WERE FORCED TO THE
GROUND IN FRONT OF A CREMATORIUM, HELD DOWN AND STRANGLED WITH CORDS.

ALL INSISTED THE MEN WERE DEAD WHEN PUSHED INTO THE FURNACE 10
MINUTES LATER, ALTHOUGH PREVIOUS WITNESSES HAVE SAID THE FLIERS WERE

STILL ALIVE.

THE SLAIN MEN WERE LT. LESTER R. WHITE OF SLICKVILLE, PA., AND
SERGEANTS HENRY WHEATON OF MILWAUKEE AND JAMES E. FORBES, JR.,
OF EAST HARTFORD, CONN.

A89FX SHANGHAI, FEB. 25--(AP)--STRIKES THREATENED TO SPREAD TODAY AS WORKERS
OF SIX MAJOR UTILITIES COMPANIES DEMANDED LOANS OF 150,000 CHINESE
NATIONAL DOLLARS (\$60).
ALREADY ON STRIKE ARE SOME 25,000 EMPLOYEES OF THE RADIO AND TELE-
GRAPH ADMINISTRATION, OVER GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS, COOKS, WAITERS, AND
FACTORY WORKERS. GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK ORDERED LOCAL AUTHOR-
ITIES YESTERDAY TO STABILIZE COMMODITY PRICES.

DS612APS

LOUD DENUNCIATIONS OF RUSSIA BY OTHER SPEAKERS WHO INTRODUCED
THEMSELVES AS "SIMPLE CITIZENS OF MANCHURIA" FAILED TO ROUSE THE
CROWD.

LEADERS NEVERTHELESS DISTRIBUTED A PRINTED PROTEST MESSAGE WHICH
THEY SAID WOULD BE FORWARDED TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, CON-
TAINING THESE DEMANDS:

1. RUSSIAN TROOPS MUST BE WITHDRAWN FROM MANCHURIA.
2. CHINA MUST REFUSE ANY CONCESSIONS BEYOND THOSE IN THE SINO-SOVIET TREATY--WHICH PROVIDES MANCHURIAN ECONOMIC AND PORT CONCESSIONS.
3. RUSSIA MUST RETURN "ALL INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT" TAKEN FROM MANCHURIA.
4. ALL COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA MUST BE PUBLICIZED.
5. THERE MUST BE NO INDEPENDENT INNER MONGOLIA OR AUTONOMOUS EASTERN MONGOLIAN REPUBLIC (ALTHOUGH BOTH REPORTEDLY ARE FUNCTIONING.)

6. THE GOVERNMENT MUST CLARIFY CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH CHANG HSIN-FU, ECONOMIC COMMISSIONER, WAS ASSASSINATED IN MANCHURIA.

7. OFFICIALS WHO WERE SENT TO TAKE OVER IN MANCHURIA AND FAILED
MUST BE EXPOSED AND REMOVED FROM OFFICE.

DS524APS

30.24-1265

A87FX

SEOUL, KOREA, FEB. 25-(AP)-LT. COL. MAURICE LUTWACH, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF KYUNGGI-DO, TODAY BANNED STRIKES AND LABOR STOPPAGES AND ANNOUNCED A POLICY OF COMPULSORY MEDIATION IN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY.

IN ANOTHER STATEMENT, MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WARNED THE KOREANS THAT UNLESS THEY ACCEPT RICE RATIONING THERE WOULD BE NO FOOD IN KOREA FROM NEXT JUNE UNTIL THE AUGUST HARVESTS.

DS607APS

-DASH-

SEOUL, FEB. 25-(AP)-FOURTEEN BALTIC TYPE AMERICAN VESSELS WILL BEGIN OPERATIONS ON THE KOREAN COASTAL RUN MARCH 20, CARRYING COAL, RICE AND FERTILIZER, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE 3,000-TON VESSELS WILL BE MANNED BY KOREANS UNDER AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN OFFICERS OF THE MARINE DIVISION OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

-DASH-

A57FX

FINANCE (300)

BY FRANK WHITE

TOKYO, FEB. 25-(AP)-CITIZENS THROUGHOUT JAPAN LINED UP TODAY AT BANKS AND POSTOFFICES TO EXCHANGE OLD YEN FOR NEW AND TO LEAVE ON DEPOSIT ALL CURRENCY ABOVE 100 YEN (\$6.66) PER PERSON.

THUS, THE GOVERNMENT LAUNCHED ITS DRASTIC PROGRAM TO STABILIZE THE NATION'S CURRENCY AND LIMIT SHARPLY ITS CIRCULATION, ROBBING THE BLACK MARKET OF ACCESS TO FREE SPENDING. ALSO, THIS SEMI-FREEZE ON INDIVIDUAL FINANCES WAS EXPECTED TO FORCE IDLERS TO WORK AND TO

THE BLACK MARKET OF ACCESS TO FREE SPENDING. ALSO, THIS SEMI-FREEZE ON INDIVIDUAL FINANCES WAS EXPECTED TO FORCE IDLERS TO WORK AND TO PROVIDE A BASIS FOR NEW PRICE-FIXING.

ALL BILLS OF FIVE YEN (33.3 CENTS) AND UP MUST BE EXCHANGED BY MARCH 7. BUT OLD BILLS MAY NOT BE USED FOR LEGAL TENDER AFTER MARCH 3 (CORRECT).

THE BANK OF JAPAN ESTIMATES THAT BECAUSE OF THE TREMENDOUS TASK OF PRINTING THE MONEY, ALL THE OLD NOTES WILL NOT BE REPLACED UNTIL LATE JUNE.

MEANWHILE, POSTAGE-STAMP SIZE CERTIFICATES WILL BE PASTED ON OLD TEN AND 100-YEN NOTES, WHICH WILL BE RE-ISSUED AS SUBSTITUTES UNTIL NEW NOTES CAN REPLACE THEM.

NEWSPAPERS REPORTED A GRAVE FEAR IN GOVERNMENT QUARTERS THAT COUNTERFEIT CERTIFICATES MIGHT BE CIRCULATED BEFORE ENOUGH NEW CURRENCY IS PRINTED TO REPLACE THE OLD. ALL EXCHANGE CENTERS WHERE THE TINY CERTIFICATES WERE DELIVERED OVER THE WEEKEND WERE HEAVILY GUARDED.

EACH JAPANESE TURNING IN HIS NOTES PRESUMABLY WILL BE DEPOSITING VIRTUALLY ALL OF HIS CASH.

TO GUARD AGAINST DOUBLE-DEALING, EACH FAMILY HEAD OR INDIVIDUAL MUST TAKE HIS RICE RATION BOOK--INDISPENSABLE IN JAPAN--TO THE EXCHANGE TO BE STAMPED WHEN HE TURNS IN HIS MONEY.

THE INDIVIDUAL'S PERSONAL FINANCES ARE FURTHER CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT'S LIMIT OF 500 YEN A MONTH FOR SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES, A PLAN WHICH HAS COMPLICATED VARIATIONS FOR DIFFERENT CASES.

DS402APS

FEB 26 1946

LIEUTENANT MEADE, WHO HAS TALKED TO MANY NATIVES, SAID THEY ARE UNSATISFIED WITH THE LAND OWNERSHIP SYSTEM NOW EXISTING. IT IS LIKELY THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE ALL THESE PROBLEMS TO SETTLE IN THE FUTURE AS THE AFTERMATH OF THE ATOM BOMB TEST.

IN ELECTIONS. TOKYO, FEB. 25-(AP)-THE JOB OF WEEDING OUT ULTRA-NATIONALISTS FROM JAPAN'S 3,000 CANDIDATES HAS DEVELOPED INTO SUCH A SLOW PROCESS THAT THE CABINET TODAY POSTPONED THE NATIONAL ELECTIONS FROM MARCH 31 TO APRIL 10. KYODO NEWS AGENCY, REPORTING THE CABINET ANNOUNCEMENT, SAID THE 10-DAY POSTPONEMENT WOULD PERMIT "CLOSER CONTACT WITH ALLIED HEAD-QUARTERS FOR A STRICT EXAMINATION OF THE QUALIFICATION OF CANDIDATES." CABINET PROPOSALS FOR REVISING JAPAN'S CONSTITUTION, TO BE ANNOUNCED WITHIN A FEW DAYS, ARE EXPECTED TO BECOME AN IMPORTANT ISSUE, AND THE CABINET REPORTEDLY WANTS THE REVISION TO BE DISCUSSED PUBLICLY AND AT LENGTH BEFORE THE ELECTION. THIS IS ANOTHER REASON OFFERED FOR THE POSTPONEMENT. POLITICIANS ASSOCIATED WITH WARTIME TOTALITARIAN PARTIES ALREADY HAVE BEEN BARRED BOTH AS CANDIDATES AND AS PARTICIPANTS IN ANY POLITICAL ACTIVITY. THE PRIVY COUNCIL, IN ADDITION, HAS BEEN DELIBERATING A RECENTLY-PREPARED GOVERNMENT PROGRAM FOR EXTENDING GENERAL MACARTHUR'S JAN. 4 PURGE DIRECTIVE. JP/DS356APS

887A OCCUPATION (170) BY DUANE HENNESSY
TOKYO, FEB. 25-(AP)-JAPAN'S PREFECTURAL GOVERNORS WERE URGED TODAY BY PREMIER BARON KIJURO SHIDEHARA TO "FAITHFULLY FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE SET BY HIS MAJESTY, EMPEROR HIROHITO, AND TO DEVOTE THEMSELVES TO THE TASK OF NEW NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION." OF THE PROGRAM DEPENDED ON THE INCREASED PRODUCTION AND DELIVERY OF RICE. HE SAID A "RAY OF HOPE" FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAD BEEN PROVIDED BY ALLIED ASSISTANCE. THAT SEMPACHI SOYEJIMA, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY MINISTER, SAID THAT RICE DELIVERIES WERE ONLY 49 PERCENT OF QUOTAS AND THAT SILK PRODUCTION WAS "BY NO MEANS" SATISFACTORY. HE RATED WOOD AND LUMBER OUTPUT FOR LAST YEAR AS ONLY ABOUT 50 PERCENT OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR. KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED THAT THE HOME MINISTRY HAD MADE PUBLIC A LIST OF 120 ORGANIZATIONS WHICH WOULD BE WIPED OUT UNDER ALLIED DIRECTIVES AND JAPANESE GOVERNMENT BANS. THE AGENCY ALSO REPORTED THAT 1,985,000 JAPANESE STILL ARE TO BE REPATRIATED FROM MANCHURIA AND 414,000 FROM KOREA. DS611APS

FEB 26 1946

A81KX (190)

MANILA, TUESDAY, FEB. 26-(AP)-THE MANILA CHRONICLE SAID TODAY THAT LT. GEN. TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, IN POSITION ON THE GALLOWS FOR HIS EXECUTION LAST SATURDAY, WAS GRANTED PERMISSION FOR A LAST BOW TOWARD THE IMPERIAL PALACE--BUT WHETHER HE BOWED IN THE PROPER DIRECTION STILL IS IN DOUBT.

"YAMASHITA DID NOT KNOW WHERE HE WAS, AND ASKED THE GUARD IN WHAT DIRECTION TOKYO LAY," SAID THE PAPER. "A GI POINTED IN ONE DIRECTION AND YAMASHITA BOWED TOWARD IT. LATER IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE SOLDIER TOLD FRIENDS HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER HE HAD POINTED 'NORTH OR SOUTH OR TOWARD CHINA.'"

YAMASHITA, CONVICTED OF CONDONING THE RAPE OF MANILA EARLY IN 1945 AND OTHER WAR ATROCITIES BY HIS TROOPS, "MET QUITE A SLOW DEATH" THE CHRONICLE REPORTED, "STRUGGLING AT THE END OF THE ROPE FOR SOME TIME AFTER THE TRAP WAS SPRUNG. APPARENTLY HE DID NOT BREAK HIS NECK."

THE PAPER ADDED THAT YAMASHITA'S BODY WAS WRAPPED, TOGETHER WITH THAT OF COL. SEICHI OHTA, EXECUTED HEAD OF THE JAPANESE "THOUGHT POLICE" IN THE PHILIPPINES, IN 12 ARMY BLANKETS. THE THIRD TO BE EXECUTED, INTERPRETER TAKUMA HIGASHIGI, WAS WRAPPED SEPARATELY IN SIX BLANKETS. ALL THREE WERE BURIED TOGETHER, THE CHRONICLE SAID.

GM842PCS.

FEB 27 1946

MANILA, FEB. 25-(AP)-DIRECT MANILA TO SHANGHAI AIR SERVICE WILL BE STARTED BY THE PHILIPPINE-OWNED FAR EAST AIR TRANSPORT COMPANY MARCH 11, MAJ. HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW MEIDER OF PITTSBURGH, PA., GENERAL MANAGER OF THE LINE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ADDITIONAL SERVICE TO SINGAPORE, SURABAYA AND PORT DARWIN IS PLANNED.

-DASH-

FEB 26 1946

CANBERRA, FEB. 25-(AP)-FRANK KEITH OFFICER, FORMER CHARGE

D'AFFAIRS OF THE AUSTRALIAN LEGATION AT CHUNGKING, HAS BEEN PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY AND WILL GO TO SIAM (THAILAND) TO NEGOTIATE AN AUSTRALIAN PEACE TREATY, HERBERT V. EVATT, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

EVATT SAID ALSO THAT OFFICER WOULD BE IN CHARGE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MISSION TO THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AND WOULD REPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT ON CONDITIONS THERE.

WITH ARGENTINE

FEB 26 1946

BUENOS AIRES, FEB. 25-(AP)-A SOLDIER WHO SEARCHED

PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARRELL FOR ARMS DURING THE VOTING IN YEST

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS WAS CALLED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE TODAY AND

CONGRATULATED BY THE PRESIDENT FOR FAITHFULLY CARRYING OUT HIS ORE

~~AND~~ PVT EDUARDO MARUN, ON DUTY AT FARRELL'S VOTING

SAID HE HAD RECOGNIZED THE PRESIDENT BUT, SINCE HE HAD ORDERED TO

EVERYBODY HE HAD RUN HIS HANDS OVER FARRELL'S POCKETS BEFORE PLAIN

HIM TO ENTER.

30.24-1267
TROOPS CONTINUED TO GUARD THE BALLOT BOXES TODAY EN ROUTE TO ADDRESSING THE
PROVINCIAL CAPITALS FOR COUNTING AND WILL REMAIN ON GUARD UNTIL THE
TABULATION IS FINISHED.

FIVE SOLDIERS WERE ACCIDENTALLY KILLED AS THE ARMY MOBILIZED
TO OVERSEE THE ELECTIONS. TWO DIED WHEN A HAND GRENADE EXPLODED WHILE
THEY WERE INSERTING A FUSE IN IT. TWO WERE KILLED WHEN A TRUCK TURNED
OVER AND A FIFTH WAS ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. A CIVILIAN ELECTION
INSPECTOR ALSO WAS KILLED IN A MOTOR ACCIDENT WHILE HELPING TO TAKE
BALLOT BOXES TO A PROVINCIAL CAPITAL FOR COUNTING.

JR/RP403AES

FEB 27 1946

A161KX
(140)

KODIAK, ALASKA, FEB. 25--(AP)--BOTH ENDS OF THE BROKEN RUSSIAN TANKER DONBASS WERE IN TOW BY RESCUE SHIPS TODAY, THE COMMANDER OF THE ALASKAN FRONTIER ANNOUNCED. THE NAVY STILL WAS WITHOUT DETAILS OF THE SHIPWRECK SOUTHEAST OF ADAK.

THE FLEET TUGS SARSI AND GEAR WHICH TURNED BACK TO ADAK AFTER OFFERING ASSISTANCE, REPORTED THE BOW END OF THE DONBASS, FOUND BY THE RUSSIAN STEAMSHIP BELGOROD, WAS IN TOW OF THAT VESSEL AND IN NO APPARENT DANGER. THE AFTER SECTION WAS IN TOW OF THE AMERICAN TANKER PUENTE HILLS. SHE MESSAGED SHE WILL TOW IT TO SEATTLE OR PORTLAND.

THE NAVY SAID "NO ESTIMATE OF THE POSSIBLE LOSS OF LIFE CAN BE MADE FROM THE FACTS REPORTED UP TO THIS TIME." IT SAID THAT WHEN THE NAVY TUGS ARRIVED AT THE SCENE "SURVIVORS OF THE DONBASS WERE BUSY UNLOADING STORES INTO A BOAT BELONGING TO ONE OF THE THREE RUSSIAN SHIPS PRESENT." IT SAID THE MASTER OF THE BELGOROD HAD NOT REPLIED TO INQUIRIES ON WHETHER ALL PERSONNEL OF THE DONBASS HAD BEEN ACCOUNTED FOR.

FEB 27 1946

A84CX

STRIKES AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) 970,000 KEPT IDLE BY LABOR DISPUTES.
MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

TRANSIT--NEW YORK'S MAYOR APPEALS TO CIO PRESIDENT MURRAY TO INTERVENE IN THREATENED WALKOUT OF CIO TRANSPORT WORKERS, WHICH WOULD TIEUP SUBWAYS, STREET CARS AND BUSES; MAYOR O'DWYER SAYS STATE LAW BARS CITY'S ACCEPTANCE OF UNION'S DEMAND FOR RECOGNITION AS BARGAINING AGENT FOR ALL CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

FOOD--DETROIT, ITS MILK SUPPLY REDUCED TO 40 PERCENT OF NORMAL BY AFL MILK DRIVERS STRIKE, FACES POSSIBILITY AFL BAKERY DRIVERS' WALKOUT MAY CUT OFF PART OF BREAD SUPPLY.

LIGHT POWER--WALKOUT OF 3,400 DUQUESNE LIGHT CO. EMPLOYEES AT PITTSBURGH SET FOR 12:01 A.M. TOMORROW; INDEPENDENT UNION REVISES WAGE REQUEST, BUT COMPANY INDICATES REVISION IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AND SUGGESTS ARBITRATION.

MUNICIPAL--STRIKING AFL CITY EMPLOYEES OF HOUSTON, TEX. WITHDRAW THREAT TO SHUTDOWN MAJOR UTILITIES, BUT CITY-OWNED WATER, SEWAGE AND GAS SERVICES HAMPERED BY WALKOUT OF 1,000; CITY EMPLOYEES ENJOINED FROM PICKETING CITY PROPERTY, BUT AFFILIATED AFL UNIONS TAKE OVER PICKET LINES.

AUTOMOTIVE--CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS AND GENERAL MOTORS RESUME NEGOTIATIONS AT DETROIT; UNION EXPRESSES DISSATISFACTION WITH FEDERAL MEDIATOR FOR OPTIMISTIC PRESS STATEMENTS REGARDING POSSIBLE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF 97-DAY STRIKE.

K803ACS NM

~~(ATTENTION A.P. WORLD AND CABLES)~~

By Harry T. Montgomery

OTTAWA, FEB. 25--(AP)--THE GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL TO PERMIT ANYONE ON THE "OUTSIDE" TO TALK WITH THE 13 PERSONS DETAINED IN THE ESPIONAGE CASE WAS PROTESTED PUBLICLY TODAY BY A LAWYER RETAINED BY THE FAMILIES OF TWO OF THE DEFENDANTS.

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THE ATTORNEY, H.P. HILL, OF OTTAWA, MADE PUBLIC A STATEMENT CHARGING THAT THE T.J.O-MAN ROYAL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE CASE HAD IN A "UNIQUE RULING" PLACED "AN EXTRAORDINARY LIMITATION ON THE PRINCIPLES OF BRITISH JUSTICE."

F.P. VARCOE, DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE, TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT THE COMMISSION HAD RULED THAT PERSONS IN THE "SPY" CASE COULD "BE HELD WITHOUT CONTACT WITH THE OUTSIDE UNTIL THE QUESTIONING IS COMPLETED." THIS RULING WAS MADE UNDER THE SPECIAL ORDER-IN-COUNCIL CREATING THE COMMISSION FOR THE PROBE.

THE ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, ~~IT~~ WAS PASSED LAST OCTOBER 6 UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE WAR MEASURES ACT AND THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY TRANSITIONAL POWERS ACT WHICH SUPERSEDED IT IN NOVEMBER.

TO DATE NO LAWYERS HAVE ATTEMPTED TO INVOKE HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS, VARCOE SAID, ADDING THAT IT WAS A MATTER "FOR THE COURTS TO DECIDE."

"IT WILL BE A CASE OF TAKING IT TO COURT IF THEY WANT THE ISSUE CLARIFIED," HE ADDED.

ATTORNEY HILL IN HIS PROTEST TODAY SAID THAT "NO COUNSEL WOULD BE WILLING TO TAKE SUCH A SERIOUS STEP" AS OPENING HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS WITHOUT FIRST CONSULTING WITH HIS CLIENTS.

VARCOE ON THE OTHER HAND, SAID "I DON'T KNOW WHY LAWYERS COULDN'T HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS."

THOSE HELD A.E. DETAINED ABSOLUTELY INCOMMUNICADO MOST OF THEM AT THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE BARRACKS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF OTTAWA. SEVERAL ATTORNEYS BESIDES HILL ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN REFUSED ANY ACCESS WHATEVER TO THE PRISON. FEB 26 1946 RE. BY THEIR FAMILIES.

IT IS CLEAR FROM THE TWO OFFICIAL STATEMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO DATE ON THE "SPY" PROBE THAT THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS THE CASE SO SERIOUS THAT THEY WANT ABSOLUTE SECRECY, EVEN TO THE POINT OF BARRING LAWYERS, UNTIL THE INVESTIGATION ITSELF HAS BEEN COMPLETED. (PICK UP HILL'S STATEMENT FROM CANPRESS AS DESIRED)

(240)
(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, FEB. 25)
(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, FEB. 24-(AP)-THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR HAS BEEN AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO PRIVATE WILLIAM D. MC GEE 22 OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND., A MEDICAL AID MAN WHO RESCUED A WOUNDED COMRADE FROM A GERMAN MINEFIELD AND WAS FATALLY INJURED WHEN HE TRIED TO HELP A SECOND, THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.
ALTHOUGH SUFFERING INTENSELY AND BLEEDING PROFUSELY, MC GEE SHOUTED A WARNING TO HIS FELLOW SOLDIERS NOT TO TRY TO GET TO HIM THROUGH THE MINEFIELD. HIS OFFICIAL CITATION SAID:
"IN MAKING THE SUPREME SACRIFICE, PRIVATE MC GEE DEMONSTRATED A CONCERN FOR THE WELL-BEING OF HIS FELLOW SOLDIERS THAT TRANSCENDED ALL CONSIDERATIONS FOR HIS OWN SAFETY AND A GALLANTRY IN KEEPING WITH THE HIGHEST TRADITIONS OF THE MILITARY SERVICE."
MC GEE WAS WITH A COMPANY OF THE 304TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, 76TH DIVISION, WHEN DURING THE NIGHT OF MARCH 18, 1945, IT CROSSED THE MOSELLE RIVER IN AN ENDEAVOR TO CAPTURE THE TOWN OF MULHEIM IN GERMANY. THE GERMANS HAD WITHDRAWN FROM THAT SECTOR, BUT BEFORE LEAVING THEY HAD BURIED HUNDREDS OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES ALONG THE RIVER BANKS. WHEN THE FIRST WAVE OF AMERICANS LANDED ON THE OPPOSITE BANK, TWO MEN WERE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED BY EXPLODING MINES. ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE, MC GEE ENTERED THE MINE FIELD TO TRY TO HELP THEM. HE CARRIED ONE TO COMPARATIVE SAFETY.
MC GEE WAS INDUCTED IN THE ARMY DEC. 11, 1942. HE WAS SENT TO ENGLAND FEB. 23, 1944. HE WAS A VETERAN OF THE NORMANDY AND FRENCH CAMPAIGNS AS WELL AS THE BATTLE FOR GERMANY.
THE AWARD WILL BE PRESENTED SHORTLY TO HIS WIDOW, MRS. RUTH MC GEE, 1325 WADE STREET, INDIANAPOLIS.
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, FEB. 25)

France to Shut Spanish Border

Sees Danger to International Security—
Order Effective Midnight, March 1.

Paris, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The French Government today ordered the frontier with Spain closed, effective at midnight, March 1, declaring the present situation in Spain constitutes a "danger for international security."

The French Cabinet's action was taken after a lengthy explanation of the situation by Foreign Minister Georges Bidault. The tension between the two countries has been growing for a week. Last Friday the Consultative Assembly overwhelmingly voted a protest over the execution of ten Spanish Republicans by the

Spanish Government. Madrid dispatches last night said thirty-seven persons were convicted by a court-martial at Alcala de Henares on charges of attempting to reorganize the Socialist party in Spain and three of them were given twelve-year prison terms.

Sees Dangerous Situation.
The communique issued after today's Cabinet meeting said the ministers had "decided to again inform the governments of the

United States and Great Britain that the present situation in Spain constitutes a danger for international security."

Early in December France asked the United States and Britain to confer with her on the possibility of breaking off relations with Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime.

Bidault conferred on the matter with both British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes while heading the French delegation to the first United Nations Assembly in London.

Results of these conversations have not yet been announced and French discontent over the continuance in power of the Franco Government has been increasing.

Protest meetings and demonstrations have taken place throughout France and her North African colonies since the announcement of the execution of the Spanish Republicans, headed by Cristino Garcia, who fought in the French resistance forces against the Germans.

The French General Confederation of Labor yesterday directed its adherents to refuse to handle the shipment of any freight to Spain, and the World Federation of Trade Unions called on its member federations to take similar action.

France has had no normal diplomatic relations with Madrid since the collapse of the Vichy regime with the defeat of the Germans. Since then France has been represented in Spain by a diplomatic agent, while Spain has had a similar agent, Miguel Mateu, with the personal rank of Ambassador in Paris. Mateu has been in Spain since several weeks before Christmas, however.

Text of Communique.
The text of the Cabinet communique on Spain:
"M. Bidault gave an explanation of the international situation. "The Council of Ministers decided to again inform the gov-

ernments of the United States and Great Britain that the present situation in Spain constitutes a danger for international security.

"It also decided to close the French-Spanish frontier to traffic, beginning the first of March at midnight."

London Asks Report.

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The British Foreign Office today instructed Sir Victor Mallet, British Ambassador to Madrid, to "make a full report" on the execution of a Spanish anti-Fascist leader, Cristino Garcia. A spokesman said, however, that there was "no reason to suppose" Britain would break relations with Spain.

The message to Mallet also asked for investigation of the execution of nine other Spanish Republicans and the trial of thirty-seven persons charged with the reorganization of the Socialist party in Spain. The message preceded by a few hours the decision of the French Cabinet today to close the French-Spanish frontier.

The Foreign Office spokesman said at a press conference that Mallet probably would "informally notify" Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government that courts-martial of Spanish Republicans when they were not in the armed forces were having a "deplorable effect on public opinion" in Britain.

Byrnes Won't Comment.

Washington, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes declined comment today on the decision of the French Cabinet to close its international border with Spain. He reiterated previous statements that the United States had sent no new communication to France on the Franco issue. He also said no communication on the matter had been received from France since France's original proposal for British-French-American discussions on Spain—a proposal with which this country indicated its willingness to comply.

FRANCE TO ACT AGAINST SPAIN

Closing Of Border Will Become Effective On March 1

J. DYLAN

Paris, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The French Government, declaring that the present situation in Spain constitutes a "danger for international security," today ordered the French-Spanish border closed, effective Friday, March 1.

The Government was reliably reported planning to follow up this "moral gesture" by calling upon the United States and Great Britain to join France in an international crackdown on the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The closing of the border, ordered amid increasing popular demand for action against Franco, amounts to a rupture of economic relations between France and Spain.

Support Needed For Effect

French officials, however, admitted that their step alone would be of little practical effect unless accompanied by action in Washington and London.

Informed circles said the French Government within the next few days would repeat a suggestion it made last December that the United States and Britain join in a diplomatic rupture with Spain.

Officials said they counted on Latin-American nations following or participating in such a joint action, but added that they did not expect many Latin-American states to act independently of the United States.

Should Washington and London refuse, a Government spokesman said, France will "probably" ask the United Nations Security Council to take action against the Franco regime as a "threat to international security."

To Inform U.S., Britain

This afternoon's Cabinet communique said "the Council of Ministers decided to inform again the governments of the United States and Great Britain that the present situation in Spain constitutes a danger for international security."

[In the Netherlands, Rotterdam dock workers sent to The Hague today a demand that their country break diplomatic and commercial relations with Spain—and backed it up by refusing to load any ship whose cargo was destined, directly or indirectly, for Spain.]

There was no official comment, either in Washington or London, on the French move. In London, however, qualified diplomatic sources said the British Government, under increasing pressure from its own Labor party, might be forced to reverse its previous refusal to act against Spain.

One informant said that the United States last December was reported ready for some kind of diplomatic action against Franco, but that British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin had objected.

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Discussed In London

Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, while attending the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in London, discussed the Spanish question with both Bevin and James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, but no results of the conversations have yet been announced.

A short time before today's French Cabinet action, the British Foreign Office disclosed that it had instructed Sir Victor Mallet, British Ambassador in Madrid, to "make a full report" on the execution of a Spanish anti-Fascist leader, Cristino Garcia.

A spokesman said, however, that there was "no reason to suppose" Britain would break relations with Spain.

Sir Victor also was asked to investigate the execution of nine other Spanish Republicans and the trial of 37 persons charged with the reorganization of the Socialist party in Spain.

"Deplorable Effect"

The Foreign Office spokesman said Sir Victor probably would "informally notify" the Franco Government that such actions were having a "deplorable effect on public opinion" in Britain.

Today's French action will halt all rail, postal, telegraph and highway communication with Spain when the French-Spanish commercial treaty, signed last September, expires Friday.

Under the accord Spain was to have sent fruit, tin containers for preserving fish, sulphur and iron ore into France, and France was to have shipped Spain phosphate, machine tools, manufactured articles and a small quantity of seed potatoes.

Foreign Office quarters said the accord had been only ten per cent effective, with exchanges in recent weeks virtually at a standstill.

Foreigners Exempt

Foreigners, it was said, will be exempt from the travel ban, but they will be forced to walk across the frontier, presumably carrying their own baggage.

Protest meetings have been held throughout France and in French North Africa since the announcement of the execution of a group of Spanish Republicans headed by Garcia, who fought in the French resistance forces against the Germans.

France has had no normal diplomatic relations with Madrid since the collapse of the Vichy regime in 1944. Since then France has been represented in Spain by a diplomatic agent. Spain has had a similar agent in Paris.

French Border Action Is Learned In Madrid

Madrid, Feb. 26 (AP)—Reports of the French Cabinet's decision to close the French-Spanish border effective March 1 were received in Madrid early this afternoon but elicited no official comment, and evening newspapers did not publish news of the action.

Informed sources said it was unlikely there would be any official comment until the Spanish Cabinet convenes Friday night.

The Madrid radio, heard in London, assailed the French Government tonight as a "mob of demagogues whose only political task consists of propagating nervousness and a disorder complex in western Europe."

BLUM READY FOR TRIP

PARIS, Feb. 26 — (AP) Leon Blum, 74-year-old former premier said today he would seek aid in the United States for France on the basis of the world's interest in France's future and not on her past.

"Count on me not to speak of Lafayette when I get there," Blum said on the eve of his departure for Washington to ask credits for reconstruction. "I find it absurd that people seem to ask privileges for France in the name of her past. Instead it is a question whether the United States and other countries have an interest in seeing her live again and her economic life revive."

Says Russia Won't Cut Force in Austria

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Lord Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor, told the House of Lords today that Russia had refused to go along with a British proposal to cut the size of Allied occupation forces in Austria. Lord Jowitt said he was not prepared to give the number of Allied troops still in Austria, but that the American, French and British forces together were smaller than the Russian forces.

BRITISH ADAMANT ON HANFSTAENGL

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The British Home Office will stand by its decision to deport Ernst

(Putzi) Hanfstaengl to Germany although a move was under way through the American embassy to have him admitted to the United States, a spokesman for the ministry said today. Hanfstaengl's attorney, Kenneth Brown, said that he had delivered affidavits of Hanfstaengl's son, Egon Ludwig Sedgewick Hanfstaengl, and "other responsible American citizens" to the embassy, guaranteeing that Putzi would not become a public charge to the United States. The papers arrived in England by air yesterday.

Hanfstaengl, 59 years old, a Harvard alumnus, escaped Germany and fled to England in 1937. He said he feared extremists would kill him if he returned to Germany. The British detained him throughout the war. His son served two years in the United States Army.

Missing British Flyer Lands Safely

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Air Vice-Marshal D. C. T. Bennett, founder and commander of the R. A. F.'s target-finding pathfinder force, who had been unreported since taking off from Heston Airport yesterday, landed safely last night at Wolverhampton, the Air Ministry announced today. A widespread search had been conducted for Bennett's Percival Proctor 4-A new British four-seater.

8th Air Force Grounded Last Day In England

Honington, Suffolk, England, Feb. 26 (AP)—The United States 8th Air Force was grounded on its last day in England.

Brig. Gen. Emil C. Kiel, commander of the disbanded 8th, returned the last United States base to the British and prepared to take off in a solitary Flying Fortress. But weather closed in and the flight was postponed until tomorrow.

WOULD CUT WHISKY EXPORTS

LONDON, Feb. 26 — (AP) Sir Thomas Moore suggested in Parliament today that Britain stop sending so much Scotch whisky to the United States and keep more of it "in this country as bait for increasing our American tourist traffic."

London Resumes Fur Auctions

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—European and American buyers bought 200,000 pounds (\$800,000) worth of furs at three times

pre-war prices—in the first big London auction since 1940. Some 700,000 skins were to be sold before the sale ends at Hudson's Bay Company.

Resumption of the fur auctions, which began here in 1672, is London's bid to re-establish that city as a world fur-trade center.

DOENITZ FILES GIVE SUB LOSS

'Wolf Pack' Toll In 1942 Rose 300% Over Start Of War

Nuernberg, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Secret files of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz showed tonight that losses suffered by his "wolf packs" at the height of Nazi submarine warfare in 1942 rose 300 per cent over the monthly average since the start of the war.

In the crucial year, 1942, the German U-boat fleet went all-out in a campaign that threatened—but failed to achieve—four objectives:

To starve the British Isles; block the North Cape supply route to the Soviet Union; cut off British operations in Africa from American reinforcement or expansion from the west, and paralyze coastal shipping along the United States' Eastern seaboard.

British-American naval and air forces struck back.

15 Out Of 63 Lost

In November, 1942, 15 of a total of 63 U-boats on raiding missions were destroyed, a loss of 23 per cent, Doenitz's staff notes showed. October losses of thirteen were approximately twenty per cent of raiding forces in action.

Doenitz's statistics gave this authentic picture of German U-boat strength:

At the end of 1942, the German Navy possessed 210 "front" submarines available for combat operations. In addition, there were 53 U-boats for instruction purposes at naval schools. One hundred and nineteen U-boats were being built or tested.

General Eisenhower's North African landings in November, 1942, obviously caught Doenitz napping, the records showed. Some 40 U-boats were in the North Atlantic hundreds of miles from possible intervention. Fifteen west of Gibraltar were hastily ordered, however, to seek out Allied convoys which thus far had been completely overlooked.

Promoted By Hitler

At the end of 1942, Doenitz's U-boat achievements were substantial enough to persuade Hitler to promote him to the supreme com-

mand of the navy in January, 1943, replacing the "big ship" advocate, Grand Admiral Erich Raeder. But Doenitz faced bleak prospects.

Although U-boat construction had top priority over all other forms of naval construction, even Doenitz, "the great destroyer," could not get all the materials he needed from the Reich Government.

The navy asked for 2,800 tons of lead—essential to complete U-boat batteries—but was allotted only 1,727 tons during the first quarter of 1943. Its request for 2,200 tons of aluminum—vitaly required for underwater explosives—was pared down to 1,661 tons. The navy's steel allotment was set at 137,000 tons, although it had asked for 183,000 tons.

GOERING ACCUSED IN DEATH OF 50

CHAMBERLAIN

Nuernberg, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Charges that Hermann Goering, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and Ernst Kaltenbrunner sanctioned the execution by the Nazis of fifty recaptured R. A. F. prisoners of war were made in a British report introduced before the International Military Tribunal today.

The report quoted German Major-Gen. Westhoff as saying that Keitel, in a stormy interview with him in Berlin, complained that he (Keitel) "had been blamed by Goering in the presence of (Heinrich) Himmler for having let prisoners of war escape."

Seventy-six R. A. F. officers broke out of Stalag Luft 3 Camp at Sagan, in Silesia, March 24, 1944. Fifteen were seized immediately and returned to the camp. Three escaped altogether, eight were detained by the Gestapo and the ashes of fifty others were returned under mysterious circumstances.

YUGOSLAVS SHOW ATROCITY FILM

W. NORGAAARD

NUERNBERG, Feb. 26 — (AP) Photographs of German soldiers laughing while one of them swung an axe to behead helpless Yugoslavs, of SS men swinging corpses after hangings, and of ferocious dogs and starving hogs devouring other victims were shown today on motion picture screen to the International Military Tribunal.

The film, prepared by the Yugoslav government and flown to

Nuernberg for its first showing at the trial, was made up entirely from the Nazis' own snapshots. Most of the pictures were taken from captured soldiers.

Several of the 31 defendants shuddered and turned away as the projector showed grinning Germans posing for a photographer with two large shepherd dogs and then its sequel—the same dogs ripping a Yugoslav victim to shreds.

After portraying a dozen mass hangings, the film ended by showing SS men watching as axes crashed into the necks of two of Yugoslav Marshal Tito's captured soldiers, then the two heads placed on a table and cigarettes put in their mouths for the benefit of the photographer.

GI FAMILIES TO LIVE NEAR HITLER'S HIDEOUT

FRANKFURT, Germany, Feb. 26 — (AP) Families of some American service men will be able to set up housekeeping in mountain-bound Berchtesgaden, beneath Adolf Hitler's shattered eyrie, when the occupation soldiers' wives and children start arriving in Germany after April 1, the Army said today.

Berchtesgaden is one of 56 cities and towns selected in Germany and Austria where thousands of American families will live.

Applications from officers and men to bring their wives and children to Germany are pouring into the U. S. Army headquarters here. Quotas are selected on the basis of each man's service and the length of time he plans to stay in Europe.

3,945 Soldiers Sail For U.S. From Europe

Frankfurt, Germany, Feb. 26 (AP). The Army, speeding the redeployment of troops after a slowdown of several weeks, shipped 3,945 soldiers homeward from Le Havre and Antwerp during the past 24 hours.

Units sailing included the 56th Signal Battalion, groups one and two, the 825th Tank Battalion and the 549th Amphibious Tank Battalion.

Among units at sea were the 747th Amphibious Tank Battalion; the 3034th and 3028th Quartermaster Bakeries; the 216th Signal Depot Company and Companies A, B and C of the 56th Signal Battalion, all of which left port yesterday.

Seven Germans To Hang

Herford, Germany, Feb. 26 (AP)—A military court today sentenced seven former German officers and men to death by hanging for shooting twelve Allied airmen—some believed to have been Americans—at Dreierwalde airdrome, near Rhine, in March, 1945.

Belgian Liberal Party Refuses Socialist Bid

Brussels, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The middle-of-the-road Belgian Liberal party refused today to join forces with the Christian Social (Catholic) party to form a new Government.

Observers said the Liberals' stand meant that August de Schryver, Christian Social party president, would be unable to form a government, and that Achille van Acker, former Premier and Socialist, probably would lead a new left-wing coalition Cabinet. De Schryver had been commissioned by Prince Regent Charles to investigate the possibility of forming a regime.

Brussels, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Armed with visas and safety pins, the first contingent of 180 G. I. Belgian brides and their children prepared today to leave for Le Havre, where they will board the liner Gen. Goethals for the United States.

In the Wac post exchange, operating in their hotel, the brides, vanguard of an estimated 3,000 in this country, found things to buy that some of them had never seen or even heard of before. Their excitement and delight gave way to sadness last night when Mrs. Fred Corowitz, bound for New York city, sang "Ave Maria" at a banquet in their honor. Practically every one, including the American Transportation Corps personnel, broke down then and had a good cry.

Austrians Continue Quiz In Furtwaengler Case

Vienna, Feb. 26 (AP)—An Austrian commission considering the case of Wilhelm Furtwaengler, former conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, said today it was continuing its investigation of the conductor, who earlier had been invited to direct the Vienna Philharmonic after being forced to leave Switzerland.

Yesterday it had been reported the committee had withdrawn its invitation and voted to bar Furtwaengler from any further musical activity in Austria.

Only recently the American authorities in Germany reiterated an earlier order banning Furtwaengler from appearances in the American zone.

McNarney At St. Moritz

Bern, Feb. 26 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of American occupation troops in Germany, arrived at St. Moritz today for a ten-day vacation.

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Dutch Foreign Chief Quits, Takes UNO Post

The Hague, Feb. 26 (A.P.)—Eelco van Kleffens resigned as Foreign Minister today to become the Netherlands' permanent representative on the United Nations Security Council.

J. H. van Royen, minister without portfolio, was named Foreign Minister.

Van Kleffens will remain in the Cabinet as a Minister without portfolio.

Norwegian Is Named Aide
Oslo, February 26 (A.P.)—Trygve Lie, secretary general of the United Nations General Assembly, has appointed Finn Moe as his chief adviser for political affairs, it was announced today.

Moe is the Norwegian delegate to the UNO and a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the Norwegian Storting (parliament).

SPAIN EXECUTES FOUR

BARCELONA, Spain, Feb. 25—(Delayed)—(A.P.) The military government announced tonight the execution of four men charged with killing a Falange party chief in the nearby town of Reus and robbing a bank in Vimbodí.

SOVIET DECREE MERGES THREE FIGHTING ARMS FEB 27 1946 Army, Navy and Air Force Are Consolidated Under Stalin's Command.

E. G. TIMORE
SINGLE COMMISSARIAT SET UP

Izvestia Declares Unified Force
Will Improve and Develop to the
Dread of Russia's Foes.

Moscow, Feb. 26 (A. P.)—The Russian Army, Navy and Air Force were today unified within a single Commissariat—the Armed Forces of the U. S. S. R.—and under the command of Generalissimo Stalin. The consolidation

was effected by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, which makes Stalin the peoples' Commissar of the Armed Forces and Supreme Commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces.

"The Armed Forces of the U. S. S. R. will henceforth... and develop to the dread of the enemies of Soviet power for the welfare of our people and the cause of peace in the entire world," Izvestia, the Government newspaper, said in a three-column front-page editorial. "The Soviet people were doing and will be doing everything in order that the Red Army does not stay behind any Army of any country whatever with regard to different kinds of armament, and from all members of our Armed Forces we require that they ceaselessly perfect their military and political plans."

Of Enormous Significance.

The 66-year-old Stalin, who had been Defense Commissar since July 19, 1941, is also Premier and secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist party. The commissariat of the navy was abolished and the defense commissariat was transformed, under the new decree, into the unified office. Admiral of the Fleet Nikolai G. Kuznetsov has been navy commissar since 1939. During the late war, Stalin had command of both the army and the air force but the navy remained under Kuznetsov's direction, although it was subject to orders of the defense committee, of which Stalin was head.

Izvestia said that the action of the Supreme Soviet in consolidating the forces was of enormous significance. Lauding Stalin's leadership of the Red Army during the war, it said that Russia's armed forces will now vigilantly guard the peaceful work of the Soviet people. They will secure the State interests of the Soviet

Union and hold the boundaries of our country inaccessible to enemies. The victories of the Red Army have brought the Soviet land great fame and have elevated its authority very much," the paper continued. "The victories showed every one who needed to be shown our strength."

'Defense' Idea Dropped.

The newly organized Commissariat of the Armed Forces eliminates the word "defense" from the title for the first time since 1934, when the combined Peoples' Commissariat of Military-Naval Affairs was reorganized and made the Commissariat of De-

fense of the U. S. S. R., with Marshal Klementi Y. Voroshilov as its head. In 1938 the Navy was placed under a separate commissariat, and in 1940 Voroshilov was succeeded as Defense Commissar by Marshal Semeon K. Timoshenko, who remained until Generalissimo Stalin took over one month after the German invasion.

On June 30, 1941, the State Defense Committee was formed, with Stalin as chairman. This committee undertook actual command and direction of the armed forces. Members of this committee in addition to Stalin were Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, Voroshilov, G. M. Malenkov, Laurenti Beria, Nikolai Voznesenski, L. M. Kaganovich, A. I. Mikoyan and Nikolai Bulganin.

The Defense Commissariat continued to function, as did the Navy Commissariat, despite the organization of the Defense Committee. The latter was abolished late last year, with control reverting to the two armed force commissariats, which have now been merged into one.

Unified Forces Called 'Dread' Of Russia's Foes

But 'Izvestia' Says...
Power Will Develop for
Cause of World Peace

MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (A.P.)—The government newspaper "Izvestia" declared today that the armed forces of the Soviet Union, newly unified under the direct command of Premier Stalin, will continue to improve and develop, "to the dread of the enemies of the Soviet power" but for the cause of world peace.

The newspaper's comment appeared in a three-column front-page editorial discussing the amalgamation of the army, navy and air force under a single Commissariat of the Armed Forces, which was disclosed last night.

The editorial did not name the "enemies," but asserted that Russia, under the new centralized plan, is going to be at least as strong as any other country in the world.

"The Red Army shall not yield to the army of any other country in anything, down to the most insignificant piece of armament," "Izvestia" said.

Praising Stalin for his war-time direction of the Red Army, "Izvestia" said Russia's armed forces now "will vigilantly guard the peaceful work of the Soviet people; they will secure the state interests of the Soviet Union and hold the boundaries of our country inaccessible to enemies."

"The Red Army," the newspaper said, "is a bulwark of our peaceful work. It is also a mighty factor in safeguarding peace between nations, in restraining aggression and in preventing criminal plans of reactionaries."

"Under the leadership of Generalissimo Stalin, the armed forces of the Soviet Union will further perfect themselves and develop—to the dread of the enemies of the Soviet power, but for the good of our people and the cause of peace in the whole world."

The army newspaper "Red Star," in a front-page editorial, also forecast that the amalgamation of the armed forces would make Russia more powerful.

Soviet Food Stores Slash Prices 10-63%

Moscow, Feb. 26 (A.P.)—The Soviet Union's commercial food stores—shops at which food may be purchased in unrationed quantities but at high prices—announced today a deep slash in prices, ranging from 63 per cent for the best white flour to 10 to 15 per cent for meats.

Already cheered by Generalissimo Stalin's announcement February 9 that food rationing would be abandoned in the near future, the people hailed these sweeping reductions as a preliminary move to taking off all restrictions.

The new cuts bring prices down to within reach of virtually every class of citizen, although certain cuts of meat may be too high for some.

EGYPTIAN DESIRES PACT WITH BRITAIN

But No Compromise On Foreign Troops, Sidky Asserts
FEB 27 1946

Cairo, Feb. 26 (A.P.)—Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha today expressed a desire to "fortify" Egypt's existing alliance with Great Britain but declared "there can be no compromise about the question of foreign troops remaining on any part of the soil of Egypt."

The 71-year-old Premier in an interview said British-Egyptian friendship could not be strength-

ened if Egyptian interests were placed "in a secondary position." "We are not going to share our Government with anyone," he added, "but we will work for the friendship of equals."

"Can Be No Compromise"

"I represent the wishes of the nation," Sidky declared, "and they are very clear; the occupation ought to come to an end. There can be no compromise about the question of foreign troops remaining on any part of Egyptian soil."

"It is not only the wish of the nation that foreign occupation be ended; continued presence of foreign troops is contrary to the Atlantic Charter and the San Francisco declarations."

"There is no reason now to accept any occupation, because the United Nations Organization provides the means of meeting any threat to peace anywhere in the world."

Inconsistent With Dignity

The presence of foreign troops, he said, is inconsistent with the national dignity and leads to incidents like the anti-British rioting February 21 in which fifteen Egyptians were killed and 150 injured.

He blamed four British Army trucks for the riots, asserting they had smashed into a crowd of "peaceful" demonstrators. The British Embassy, however, asserted in a statement that the rioting started before the British vehicles appeared on the scene.

At one point Sidky declared: "The time of special influence and special privilege of one nation over another has come to an end. We learned that spirit from you Americans and from the declarations of your American President."

INVOKE CURFEW ON PALESTINE ROADS

Jerusalem, Feb. 26 (A. P.)—A curfew on all civilian traffic on most roads throughout Palestine was ordered tonight following an official announcement that Jewish bands armed with explosives had destroyed twenty British planes and damaged two in attacks on three R. A. F. airfields last night. The curfew was made effective from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M. until further notice.

The raiders provided an automatic weapon fire to cover the men who placed high explosives beneath the planes at the Petah Tiqva, the Quastina and the Lydda airfields, it was stated. There were no reported casualties.

The British imposed a curfew last night at Petah Tiqva and Rehovot, a Jewish community near Lydda, to facilitate police

and military searches of both towns. Troops cordoned off the Jewish coastal plain settlement of Guivath Hashlosa in an effort to trap some of the airfield attackers. Residents of that community were reported unwilling to let the soldiers carry out a search.

URGES INDIANS NOT TO SHOOT

FEB 27 1946
Nehru Tells Service Men
Not to Harm Brothers.

Bombay, Feb. 26 (A. P.)—Jawaharlal Nehru tonight called upon "every Indian in the army, air force, navy or police force to refuse to shoot or harm his brother Indian on orders of the Englishman."

"These are changing times," said Nehru, the heir of Mohandas K. Gandhi to leadership in Congress party affairs, "and the temperament of these forces also is fast changing."

Speaking before a crowd variously estimated at from 100,000 to 250,000, Nehru urged that Indians millions move peacefully toward independence but declared that if revolution became necessary the proper leaders would give the signal. He said that the nation's ills could not be cured unless the British left India.

Earlier A. Sardar Vallabhai Patel, chairman of the Central Parliamentary Board of the Congress party and one of its most authoritative figures, agreed that official British military policy calling for punishment of convicted ringleaders of the navy revolt was "theoretically sound" but he declared the Government should not be harsh or vindictive.

The strike by Royal Indian seamen may be considered mutiny but there were extenuating circumstances, he said in an interview.

"There is racial discrimination"

in the Indian Navy, he declared, adding that the British had acknowledged that the Indian Army had served loyally during the war and now that the war is over "the Indian Army feels this dis-

crimination should go." Personnel of the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force have tried their best to get grievances settled, but every time they brought forward their grievances they were punished, he charged.

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.)—Prime Minister Attlee told Commons today that the British government "will support" Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck's decision for punishment of ringleaders of the Royal Indian Navy mutiny. The British commander "enjoys the confidence of all responsible sections of both British and Indian opinion," he said.

Attlee reported that "the situation generally throughout India continues to improve." However, he said, there had been some trouble in Madras overnight, "originating in a strike of students and resulting in stone throwing and acts of hooliganism."

Home-Rule, Aim Of Dutch For Islands FEB 27 1946

Batavia, Java, Feb. 26 (A.P.)—The Netherlands Indies Government said today Dutch proposals to Indonesian Nationalists were aimed at giving the islands home rule within the next generation.

Expanding upon the offer made public February 10 by acting Governor General Hubertus J. Van Mook, the Government said in a statement it accepted explicitly the responsibility of promoting the earliest possible realization of what it called "the justified Indonesian ideal of free self-determination."

Indonesians would have a vast majority in the proposed new administration, the statement said, and there would be "a clear transition of power from the Crown's representative to the Ministers."

Preparing For Negotiations
Premier Sutan Sjahrir and other leaders of the unrecognized Indonesian republic are conferring this week in the interior of Java in preparation for negotiations with Van Mook.

British headquarters announced today that Japanese forces on the island of Bali had formally sur-

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rendered Sunday aboard the frigate Loch Eck off Soerabaja, the East Java naval base.

A British liaison mission which investigated a mutiny of Dutch native troops at Menado, North Celebes, reported that no further trouble was expected. Leaders of the mutiny have been sent to Makassar for detention.

However, leaflets distributed in Makassar asserted that all of Northern Celebes was under the Indonesian republic's red and white flag.

Fighting Reported

Aneta, Dutch news agency, reported that fighting broke out between opposing groups of Indonesians at Cheribon, on the north coast of West Java, when T. R. I. (Indonesian Peoples Army) troops raided a meeting of the Indonesian Communist party. Aneta said "a great number of casualties" resulted in the fighting between the T. R. I. and the Laskar Merah (Red Army).

Java remained generally quiet except for a minor skirmish at Bandoeng, where British troops reported they had been fired on by Indonesian Nationalists. Minor fighting also occurred on Bangka Island, off the southeast coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch garrison at Toboali was attacked last night by about 30 Indonesians.

SOVIET ADMITS TAKING MANCHU WAR INDUSTRIES

S. DAVIS
**Mukden Commandant Says
Machines Have Been
Shipped to Russia**
FEB 27 1946

Mukden, Feb. 25 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Soviet commandant of Mukden said today that some Japanese war industries in Manchuria had been sent to Russia under a Big Three agreement, made either at Yalta or Berlin.

In a press conference with Allied correspondents, Major Gen. Andrei Kovtoun-Stankevitch, commandant of Mukden, was asked about the so-called stripping of Japanese-built heavy machines, and what constituted war booty.

[This was the first official confirmation of frequent reports that the Russians were removing heavy industry as war booty.]

"As far as that is concerned, according to the decision of the Big Three, we could not leave it here so it happens that some has been taken out," the Soviet general replied.

"In Europe at places where Americans were stationed, some machines were taken and shipped home to Russia."

The general said the Big Three decision had been reached either at Yalta or Berlin—"it might have been either."

In response to another direct question whether machinery had been taken from Mukden's factories and shipped to Russia, Kovtoun-Stankevitch was less specific.

"Perhaps," he said, and let it go at that.

The question of dismantling Japanese war plants came up after the American and British correspondents renewed their re-

quest to see Russian-guarded war factories in the Mukden area.

The Japanese had concentrated almost 1,000 heavy industries in the area. The Mukden commandant said that only 10 per cent of the factories were being guarded by his troops. It was a military regulation, he asserted, that not even he himself could enter while the sentry was keeping guard.

This was given in explanation of the inability of correspondents to enter the guarded plants, although the General had assured them they could go "anywhere you want."

RUSSIANS REMOVE MUKDEN PLANTS

FEB 24 1946
**Factories Being Stripped of
Jap Machinery as War
Booty.**

S. DAVIS
MUKDEN, Feb. 23—(Delayed)—
(AP) Some of the heavy machinery that made Manchuria a Japanese arsenal has been removed to Russia under terms of a Big Three agreement, the Soviet commandant of Mukden stated today. The agreement was reached at Yalta or Berlin—"it might have been either," he said.

(This was the first authoritative confirmation of persistent rumors

that the Russians were seizing Japanese industries as war booty, and the first hint that such a policy—if such it might have had its inception with the Big Three.)

Mukden Is Ghost Town
Mukden, the greatest city in the Manchurian arsenal, is a ghost town today. Hundreds of former Japanese war factories lie idle, vacant of both men and machines.

The Soviet commandant, Maj. Gen. Andrei Kovtoun-Stankevitch, said only "perhaps" when asked if the Russians had shipped off any of Mukden's machinery. But he was more specific as to Manchuria as a whole.

Nine American and British correspondents asked the general at a press conference about the reported stripping of Japanese factories and what, in the Russian view, constituted war booty.

"As far as that is concerned," Kovtoun-Stankevitch replied, "according to the decision of the Big Three we could not leave it here so it happens that some has been taken out."

Decision By 'Big Three'
He then added that the Big Three decision was made either at Yalta

or Berlin—"it might have been either."

Events the past six months in Mukden, he said, had shattered any hope China's central government may have had of taking over a ready-made industrial empire in Manchuria.

Mukden has been subjected to uncontrolled looting by Chinese mobs reacting from Japanese exploitation for 14 years, and apparently to selective stripping.

**Byrnes Denies Agreement
On Mukden Factories**
FEB 27 1946

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—(AP) Secretary of State Byrnes said today that so far as he knew there never was a big three agreement for Russia to withdraw Japanese industrial equipment from Manchuria.

Byrnes was asked at a news conference about a dispatch from Mukden quoting the Russian commandant there, Maj. Gen. Andrei Kovtoun-Stankevitch, as saying the Red army has removed certain heavy machinery and equipment from Mukden factories in accordance with a Big Three agreement.

Byrnes replied that no such agreement ever was made, so far as he knew.

DEATH PENALTY ASKED FOR JAPS

R. MASSOCK
SHANGHAI, Feb. 26—(AP) The prosecution today demanded the death penalty for Japanese accused

of responsibility for the humiliating parade, strangulation and cremation of three American airmen at Hankow in 1944, and asked "full, complete and adequate" punishment of others implicated.

A five-man U. S. Military commission took the case under consideration after a 75-minute summation by Chief Prosecutor Lt. Col. Willie A. West, Portland, Ore. He declared the killings were "one of the most atrocious crimes in military history."

West did not name out from the 18 Japanese defendants those for whom he demanded the death penalty. All 18 were charged with the murder of Second Lt. Lester R. White, Slickville, Pa.; Sgt. Henry W. Wagoner, Milwaukee, Wis.; and Sgt. James E. Forbes, Jr., East Hartford, Conn.

The prosecutor contended, however, that Maj. Gen. Masataka Kogurugi, former chief of staff of the Japanese 34th army at Hankow, and Col. Kameji Fukumoto, commander of all Japanese gendarmerie in the Hankow area, had a part in the original plans.

Answering a defense contention that defendants only carried out orders of superiors, West declared:

"Those who join in a common purpose are equally guilty as conspirators," adding that the defendants "carried out orders because they wanted to."

The commission's decision is expected to be pronounced Feb. 28.

Superiors' Orders Cited In Jap Trials

Shanghai, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—To condemn a soldier for carrying out orders of his superior is a dangerous thing," Lieut. Col. Edward F. Hudgins declared today in a plea for leniency for eighteen Japanese accused of complicity in killing three American airmen at Hankow in 1944.

Hudgins, from Chase City, Va., is chief defense counsel. The defense rested after his plea. He said the officers responsible for parading, strangling and cremating the B-29 flyers were not in court—that some were dead and others missing.

Major Maurice Levin, of New York city, assistant defense counsel, had cited United States military handbooks to the effect that orders from officers or noncommissioned officers are presumed legal.

Chinese Protest Anew

Chungking, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Thousands of Chinese students, among them contingents of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, marched through Chungking today in a new "Quit Manchuria" demonstration against Russia.

Similar demonstrations were reported from several other Chi-

nese cities—latest in several days of such parades. At Chengtu, all students joined in a one-day protest strike.

The People's Daily, meantime, reported "severe fighting" between Government and Communist troops at Changwu, about sixty miles northwest of Mukden, and at Faku, about fifty miles north of Mukden. However, it was expected that arrangements for cessation of this and other localized fighting in Manchuria would be made at a scheduled meeting of Gen. Chang Chih-chung and Gen. Chou En-lai, representing the Government and Communists, respectively.

The Chinese Ambassador to Moscow, P. S. Foo, arrived in Chungking unheralded Sunday to report on his Manchuria discussions with Soviet authorities. Despite Chiang Kai-shek's call to the nation not to be too much concerned over the Manchurian situation, it was obvious there was no abatement in agitation for the withdrawal of Soviet forces.

Arrangements were completed for Gens. Marshall, Chang and Chou to make a tour of inspection. With Peiping as the first stop, the party is expected to leave tomorrow or Thursday.

REDS SEND TROOPS INTO MANCHURIA

H. CUSHMAN
CHINHSIEN, Manchuria, Feb. 21—
(delayed) (AP) Reports that additional thousands of Soviet troops have landed at Dairen and Port Arthur in Manchuria were publicized today by high Chinese military circles but were unconfirmed by other sources here.

The troops reportedly were shipped from Vladivostok. The Chinese sources said this was further indication the Russians intend to stay in Manchuria.

As correspondents' reports of complete Soviet domination of Mukden filtered here, Chinese and foreign observers said they find nothing to indicate any semblance of Soviet withdrawal from Manchuria. They declare that, in fact, the Russians are buying Japanese houses and property and are sending for their families.

Some observers here comment that the Russians are biding their time, awaiting a chance to obtain economic concessions from the Chinese. One informed Chinese expressed the opinion that the Russians want not only part interest in key rail lines (as provided in the Yalta and Moscow agreements) but also in factories along these lines.

Reports reaching Chinhsien from Mukden say that Chinese Communists on three sides of the city are carrying Russian-made, sub-machine guns.

Russian troops, according to these reports, number 6,000 to 7,000 as compared with 10,000 central government troops in the city.

REDS IN KOREA BID FOR POWER

FEB 27 1946
**Laud Russian Policy in
Northern Sector.**

M. LANDSBERG
Seoul, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—
Korean Communists, publicly asserting themselves today in a bold bid for controlling power in the nation's affairs, issued a statement lauding Russian policy in northern Korea and declaring:

"If opportunistic observers in southern (United States-occupied) Korea would bravely stand on the side of truth and reject reaction and hypocrisy, the unification of southern Korea would be carried out immediately and the pro-Japanese would be removed."

They thereby erected a fundamental problem for the joint United States-Soviet Trusteeship Commission, which is to meet by March 6 to draft a blueprint for an interim Korean Government. The central committee statement struck obliquely at the American-sponsored representative Democratic Council of conservative elements, which the Communists repeatedly have declined to join.

The statement spoke of the Provisional People's Committee established in the Soviet zone as a "foundation" for a democratic base, adding that when the northern group is "bound" with the leftist people's committee in the south "unification of southern and northern Korea will be accomplished."

Reds Balk at Joining.

Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, American occupation commander, is working solely with the Democratic Council headed by Dr. Syngman Rhee because the Communists declined to come in. As an official body, the council theoretically represents all of southern Korea and on a population basis has an 8 to 5 ad-

vantage over the northern delegation.

The Communist statement made it plain that the left wing groups, which are well organized, intend to fight for political control themselves in conjunction with the Northern Committee, of which Communist Gen. Kim Illeung is chairman.

Dr. Rhee, in a statement of his own, said "We, the Democratic Council, will endeavor to restore our political and territorial rights as a sovereign nation and we hope to achieve that end in the shortest possible time."

"The Soviet Union is our adjacent neighbor and our two nations were in cordial relations," Rhee added. "However, some of the radical elements of the Korean Communists created some misunderstandings between our two nations."

He expressed the hope that through the joint commission the two countries would come to a better understanding.

With the political situation potentially explosive, American authorities are seeking to prevent any disturbances Friday when Korea celebrates Independence Day. They are arranging for rival factions to celebrate in different sections of the city.

JAP SOUGHT FOR BEHEADING YANK

FEB 27 1946
Tokyo, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—
Japanese civilians' accounts of the beheading of a B-29 bombardier as he lay helpless on the ground, with one leg broken, today sent American Military Police in search of a Japanese sergeant accused of the atrocity.

Two other Japanese, one a captain reported to have given the beheading order, are in Sugamo prison awaiting war crimes trials on the basis of the civilians' stories that:

Second Lieut. Darwin T. Emry, Denver, Col., bombardier, and five others survived the crash last May 25 of a B-29 near Mobarra after a raid on Tokyo. The other five crewmen were killed in the crash.

Kempei Tai (thought police) marched off all survivors except Emry and the five eventually were liberated.

The now imprisoned captain looked at Emry and asked:

"What shall we do with him?" "Well, I could cut off his head," the sergeant offered.

"Go ahead. I give you the order," said the captain. After the Samurai sword flashed, some soldiers asked and received permission to use the body for bayonet drill. The missing sergeant once was traced to Hokkaido. He disappeared after telegraphing January 5 that he was returning to Tokyo by small boat to surrender. It is conceivable that he died in stormy waters between Hokkaido

and Honshu, according to prosecutors Lieut. Nelson Buhler of 2 East 86th street, New York city, and Lieut. Philip J. Faherty Jr., Lambertville, N. J.

CUSTER'S CAVALRY TO PARADE IN TOKYO

Tokyo, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The dismounted Seventh United States Cavalry—famous in history from Custer's last stand to the reconquest of Luzon—will stage the first full-dress parade for the American forces in Tokyo on Thursday.

The cavalrymen will parade in front of the Imperial Palace grounds during a ceremony at which the regimental commander, Col. Walter E. Finnegan of Charlottesville, Va., will receive the Silver Star and the Legion of Merit for his leadership in the Luzon campaign.

Jap Homes For Allies

Tokyo, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Allied headquarters today gave the Japanese Government a list of homes "suitable for occupancy" by occupation force personnel and asked it to notify the owners or occupants to prepare to vacate in the next four months.

The move was a preliminary to housing dependents of officers and noncommissioned officers in the first three grades. Travel to Japan for such dependents after May 1 has been authorized.

The Japanese were informed they must not remove furnishings or fixtures from homes selected.

Reich Envoys In Japan Get Civilian Status

Tokyo, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—German diplomats who desire to remain in Japan will be treated the same as other German civilians, supreme headquarters announced today in

clarifying a recent order declaring that such individuals must return to Germany.

German, Austrian and Czechoslovakian civilians who cannot show established domicile in Japan prior to 1939 must be ordered by the Japanese Government to leave. Those who can qualify to remain must show they can earn a living as well as add to the economic and social welfare of Japan.

JAP IS SENTENCED

YOKOHAMA, Wednesday, Feb. 27—(AP) A U. S. Eighth army war crimes commission today sentenced Japanese Cpl. Motoichi Sakagami to two years at hard labor after convicting him of beating two U. S. Navy men, Seaman William O. Savage, Pell City, Ala., and Machinist Henry Broussard, Breaux Bridge, La., at the Fukuoka prison camp on Kyushu.

VOLCANIC ISLE RISES FROM SEA

Tokyo, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—A new volcanic isle has risen from the sea 260 miles south of the Yokosuka naval base, reaching a height of 50 feet and a diameter of 200 yards in two weeks, American naval officers said today. Huge rocks occasionally tumble down its growing peak, and black smoke puffs forth.

The isle first was reported by a British ship, said Lieut. (j. g.) Daniel J. Ransohoff of the United States naval staff at the Yokosuka base. Prof. Takesha Nagata of Tokyo Imperial University said a similar islet appeared near Iwo Jima in the early 1900s, but later receded into the sea.

Ex-FBI M

Tokyo, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—F. Morgan, law agent who or Japanese a interned named chief division of military tribunal Morgan served the FBI before summing private law practice at Greensboro, N.C.

PX Officer For 8th Army

Yokohama, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Col. Robert A. Case, of Washington, today was named the 8th Army's exchange officer by Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Elcheberger, commander. Japan to make G. I. K. ions

TOKYO, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Campaign and service ribbons won by American soldiers in the war against Japan will be manufactured in Japan from Japanese silk on Japanese machines by Japanese labor. Allied Headquarters so directed today.

WHAT'S IN NAME? JAPS FIND OUT

Tokyo, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Despite its novel name the Loose Button and Torn Sleeve Society, an organization of fifteen Japanese seamstresses who planned to mend uniforms, got little business.

So Helen Janet Arpin of Neenah, Ark., a Red Cross worker, posted this new notice: "We've got Nip skirts to sew your shirts." Business boomed.

Palms, Waves Aid Bikini Movers

By Don Whitehead

Kwajalein, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Even though "Operation Crossroads"—the test of the atomic bomb against seapower—involves a multitude of logistical and operational problems, the joint Army-Navy task force is taking equal care in the relocation of Bikini Atoll's 167 dispossessed natives.

Tribal chiefs selected their new home themselves—choosing Rongerik Island, now uninhabited, by a vote of 9 to 3. The twelve chiefs or alets agreed without protest to leave Bikini and Enyu islands so that the tests could be made this spring as planned.

How They Navigate

Navigators "by feel" of hundreds of miles of open sea, they knew Rongerik and other islands of the area. As they explain it, they navigate neither by sun nor stars but by "the feel" of the waves against their tiny outrigger canoes. Trade winds may vary slightly but the surface waves never do, they say—and subsurface waves "bounce back" from distant atolls so that their pulsation may be felt—much like radar waves—as much as 200 miles away.

That's their only explanation—and whatever the method, it works.

With America's help, the dispossessed Bikini families will rebuild their homes, Government building, churches, storehouses and meeting places on Rongerik. They're even counting their trees, so they'll be sure of getting an equal number from Uncle Sam on their new home sites.

The migration will begin March 1, said Col. Harold N. Grieve, of Los Angeles, an architect in civil life and now chief of staff to Commandore Ben Wyatt of Williamsburg, Ky. Grieve is planning the new village on Rongerik.

"As a matter of fact," he remarked, "Rongerik is a better island than either Bikini or Enyu (in Bikini Atoll). It has more coconut, pandanus and breadfruit trees,

and is richer, from the natives' point of view."

To make sure that no one will be shorted on food-bearing trees in his new home, natives are tackling an unusual type of census. Each is slashing the trunk of every one of his trees on Bikini with a machete, and sticking a palm leaf into the cut. Then the palm leaves are collected and counted—to get the number of trees.

Honesty Is Universal

"It's simpler for them," Grieve explained. "And there's no danger of their slipping in extra palm leaves to run up the total. The natives are absolutely honest and can be trusted without question."

Concrete will be shipped to Rongerik to build cisterns for rainwater; there are no wells in these low atolls.

Tents with wooden floors and frames will house the new village temporarily until thatch-roofed dwellings can be erected.

Their churches are Protestant—despite the fact the Marshalls were discovered by Spanish Catholics. Conversions to the Congregationalist faith were made by New England missionaries who came to the islands about 1850.

They Have No Murders

The Marshallese are both gentle and intelligent; their penal code, for instance, has no penalty for murder because they have no murders. "And they have no illiteracy," Grieve observed. "Each child is taught to read and write Marshallese—a Polynesian language with some 200 basic words. Native teachers now are teaching the children English, too."

The Bikini folk will move en masse to Rongerik, despite the fact three of the twelve tribal chiefs preferred other homesites. The three said they would accept the majority's decision and stay with their old friends and neighbors.

Windstorm Sweeps Melbourne

Melbourne, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—A cyclonic storm with winds reaching a velocity of 100 miles per hour swept this city during the night, causing heavy property damage and disrupting communications with the rest of the country.

Australian Named To Council

Auckland, New Zealand, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Walter Nash, Acting Prime Minister, said today the governments of the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Australia and India had agreed to the appointment of MacMahon Ball as their joint representative on the Allied council for Japan.

Ball is head of the political science department of the University of Melbourne.

HOMMA EXECUTION NEAR

MANILA, Wednesday, Feb. 27—(AP)—The Army newspaper Stars and Stripes today commented that the execution of Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma, convicted of responsibility for the Bataan death march, was imminent—if not already carried out.

(General MacArthur has not yet announced his review of the decision, a paramount move before the execution).

More Filipino MP's Sent To Nueva Ecija

Manila, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The Philippine Government is reinforcing its military police strength in Nueva Ecija province to 2,000 men to quell disturbances by Pesants and is drafting plans to mop up an estimated 4,000 to 5,000 unsundered Japanese stragglers in the islands, the defense secretary, Alfredo Montelibano, announced today.

At least four Filipino soldiers have been killed in civil conflicts 50 miles north of Manila and Montelibano said every town and large village in Nueva Ecija would be garrisoned by military police. The area is the seat of the Hukbalahap (Pesant) political group.

A Philippine regiment, led by United States officers, currently is searching out unsundered Japanese on Lubang Island, off Manila Bay.

Argentina Continues Counting Ballots

Buenos Aires, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Troops continued to stand guard over ballot boxes today as counting boards, headed by Federal judges, made a preliminary count of ballots, prior to an actual tabulation of votes cast in Sunday's general election.

The count in the capital was one quarter completed after the first day of tallying, with a check made on ballots from five of twenty districts.

Elsewhere, however, ballot boxes still were being collected from remote sections.

All ballots were cast in sealed envelopes, and the preliminary count is merely a comparison of the number of sealed envelopes

Use Of Nazi Subs In Jap Seas Reported

Pearl Harbor, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The use of German submarines in Japanese waters during the war was recorded in documents recovered by American troops last October from the former German naval office in Hakone, Japan, and made public by the Navy.

A German summary named eight submarines which arrived at

various times in the "southern area," operating from bases at Penang, on the Malay Peninsula, and at Soerabaja and Djakarta, Java. It said 11 of 30 craft reported en route to the southern area had "not yet arrived," apparently indicating they were sunk by Allied naval vessels. Only four submarines in the group, it added, succeeded in returning to their German home ports.

The documents reported that five German merchant ships were sold or given to Japan during the war and that seven other vessels reached Japan from German ports but were sunk later. Other German blockade runners used in the Pacific included two converted cruisers and four captured Italian ships.

OFFICIALS SEIZED IN CANADIAN PROBE

Persons in Positions of Trust Among 13 Held in Espionage Case.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26. — (AP) The 13 suspects in Canada's espionage case—their identities still a state secret—include "public officials and other persons in positions of trust," the Ministry of Justice said today in a statement.

The statement disclosed that Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King on Feb. 5 informed the Committee of the Privy Council "that x x x secret and confidential information has been communicated directly or indirectly by public officials and other persons in positions of trust to the agents of a foreign power."

The "foreign power" has not been officially identified here but Soviet Russia has formally acknowledged receiving some secret information from Canadian sources. The Russians said the information was not important in view of the scientific advances made by the Soviets but added that the military attaches in Ottawa had been recalled

because of the actions of members of his staff.

Until today the spy suspects—11 men and 2 women—had been described only as "employees or former employees" of government departments or agencies.

It is understood that one of the 13 is near the rank of deputy minister, the highest civil service position in the Canadian government.

Apparently in answer to criticism by lawyers of the stern mea-

ures invoked to keep the case secret, the Ministry of Justice statement described in detail the broad powers delegated to the Royal commission assigned to the investigation.

Counsel Forbidden To See Canada 'Spies'

Ottawa, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—H. P. Hill, of Ottawa, attorney retained by the families of two persons detained in Canada's espionage case, has protested the Government's refusal to permit anyone on the "outside" to confer with the thirteen persons under detention.

In a statement issued yesterday, Hill said that a two-man royal investigating commission had issued a "unique ruling" which banned outside contact with those held until questioning was completed.

F. P. Varcoe, deputy minister of justice, said that no lawyers had attempted to invoke habeas corpus proceedings.

J. A. KRUG NAMED ICKES' SUCCESSOR

Appointment of Former WPB Head to Cabinet Comes as Surprise.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. — (AP) Julius Albert Krug, who ran the War Production board through the ending of the war and beginning of reconversion, was picked by President Truman today to be Secretary of the Interior.

It was a surprise selection, announced today at a news conference shortly after word of the choice already had leaked out at the Senate. Mr. Truman said Krug, 38-year-old native of Wisconsin, now a business consultant to private firms, would enter the cabinet March 15.

First there is the matter of confirmation by the Senate, which has stirred up trouble for some Truman nominations. It was one of those appointments, that of Edwin W. Pauley to be Undersecretary of the Navy, that led to Harold L. Ickes' resignation as Secretary of the Interior.

Some Surprised, Disappointed Some western senators, who had wanted a westerner named to the vacancy, expressed surprise and a measure of disappointment at the

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choice of Krug. But none stepped forward immediately with any hints that they might oppose confirmation.

Chairman Hatch (D-NM) of the Senate Public Lands committee, to

which the nomination goes, told reporters "I am disappointed" that Mr. Truman did not choose "a man familiar with the problems of our western states."

Hatch added that Krug met his first specification, that the new interior head be a man of "intelligence, integrity and ability."

Made Outstanding Record

Senator Cordon (R-Ore) said that Krug "has made an outstanding record in the War Production board, and if he repeats he is certain to please." Yet the senator said he was "non-plussed" at the appointment and had hoped the job would go to a man from west of the Mississippi.

Also "very much surprised," Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo) said the west would be "keenly disappointed," although Krug "has proved himself an able administrator."

Those were the exact words the President used in describing Krug to reporters. He said he thought Krug would make an excellent interior secretary because of a great deal of experience in administrative jobs.

"Was it your personal selection?" a reporter inquired.

It happens to be, yes, the Chief Executive replied with a chuckle.

And, in answer to a question, he said he hadn't told the White House inner circle about the choice until this morning.

Considered O'Mahoney

He said he had considered a large number of names, including that of Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo). But he said he had decided O'Mahoney was too useful in the Senate, where he has served 13 years, to be shifted to the cabinet.

Mr. Truman pulled Krug out of private business to run the interior department much in the manner the late President Roosevelt pulled him out of the Navy to become chairman of the War Production board.

Krug had served as head of the WPB power branch and later as deputy director general before he was commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy early in 1944.

Mr. Roosevelt let him stay in uniform only a few months, then called him up when a blow-up in WPB produced resignations of Chairman Donald L. Nelson and Vice Chairman Charles E. Wilson.

Krug has a power background. After he was graduated from the University of Wisconsin, he worked for a while with the Wisconsin Public Service commission. He

was with the Federal Communications commission a year, then took charge of power operations for the Tennessee Valley authority in 1937. He negotiated one \$80,000,000

deal with the late Wendell Willkie. That was for acquisition by TVA of distribution and other facilities of the Tennessee Electric company. The company was a subsidiary of Commonwealth and Southern, of which Willkie was president.

As for Oscar Chapman, who has been serving as acting secretary of interior, the President said he would continue as an assistant secretary.

Chapman said in a statement that "all of the employees of the Department of the Interior will cordially welcome" Krug. He said he felt sure the department's highly trained specialists "will continue to serve loyally" under Krug.

FEB 27 1946 Unity For Peace Need Of World, Byrnes Says

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes said today the Allies must maintain "the same unity of action and of purpose that won the war" if they are to "root out the seeds of possible future wars."

He spoke to representatives of eleven nations gathered at the old Japanese Embassy to organize the Far Eastern Commission.

Byrnes described the agreement establishing the policy-making group as "one of the major accomplishments" of the December conference of the Big Three Foreign Ministers in Moscow. The organization replaces the Far Eastern Advisory Commission.

"Genuine Gratification"

The convening of the commission, he said, was "a source of genuine gratification" to him.

"Even though the task of crushing the Japanese end of the Axis fell largely upon the United States, this Government always desired that the control of Japan should become an Allied responsibility," he said in a prepared address.

"Peace in the Pacific is an essential cornerstone to a stable world structure. The guidance of Japan to a position of peaceful association with other nations is therefore a task of major responsibility."

"That responsibility now belongs to you of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission."

Progress In Japan

Byrnes said he wanted to commend to the commission "the progress thus far made" in Japan. He said the directives issued and the administration established by Gen. Douglas MacArthur represented "sound and significant contributions to the transformation."

He added, however, that the Allies "should not for a moment lose sight of the important job that lies ahead."

"The weapons of war can be destroyed with relative ease, but the social habits, the economic order, the governmental structure which were party to forging those weapons are not so easy to change," he said.

"The old structure of power and rule in Japan cannot be eliminated in a matter of weeks or even of months."

The Far Eastern Commission will bear a striking resemblance to the Far Eastern Advisory Commission—first Allied body set up to make policy recommendations for Japan—which held its organizational meeting in Washington last October 30.

But there will be differences.

"Vacant Chair" Filled

The most striking will be the fact that the much-publicized "vacant chair" at the October meeting will now be filled today by Nikolai V. Novikov, charge d'affaires of the Russian Embassy.

The original body worked hard in reviewing directives the United States had already sent to General MacArthur, and voted itself a trip to Tokyo to see how the supreme commander was carrying them out.

But if it ever offered extensive recommendations on Japanese policy, none of the ten member Governments ever made them public.

The Russians never joined the Advisory Commission. They held out for a four-power control council in Tokyo similar to that in Berlin and got a four-power advisory council instead at the Moscow conference.

Jurisdiction Limited

The new commission was granted considerably more authority than its predecessor, but it cannot, as its name might imply, consider matters in the Far East outside Japan. For example, it could not recommend policies in Manchuria, where Russia and China are reportedly having differences.

Bowles Forecasts Retail Prices Will Go Up by About 1½ P. C.—Precise Figures Still to Be Determined.

Washington, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The Government today authorized increases in the ceiling prices in the meat packing industry and forecast that retail prices will rise by about 1½ per cent.

Chester Bowles, Stabilization Director, took the action after the Wage Stabilization Board had ordered Secretary of Agriculture Anderson to "put into effect immediately a general pay boost of 16 cents an hour for packing house workers. The wage hike had previously been recommended by a Government fact-finding panel.

Bowles announced specific price increases for the packing industry, but said that the OPA industry advisory committee

would meet with Government representatives in a few days to advise with regard to changes required in wholesale and retail ceilings. "The increase in meat prices for the average family should not amount to more than 1½ per cent," he added.

Ceiling to Be Adequate.

The ceiling price increases will be adequate, Bowles said, to permit the packing industry to realize 45 cents more per 100 pounds on beef, veal and lamb,

and 55 cents more per 100 pounds on pork on an over-all, dressed carcass weight basis on sales for domestic, civilian use. In addition, ceiling prices of meat and meat products for purchase by the Federal Government will be further increased by amounts equivalent to an average of 25 cents per 100 pounds.

The increase in prices on sales to the Government, the announcement said, is expected to "add to the revenue of slaughterers selling to the Government an amount equivalent to five cents per 100 pounds on their sales." The greater hike in Government

prices was described as "necessary to equalize the returns to packers on government and civilian business."

The new wholesale ceilings still to be determined will be effective on or about March 11. Retail ceilings will be worked out and be made effective as soon thereafter as possible, the announcement said.

131,000 Employees.

The Wage Stabilization Board order on the wage boost applied to 131,000 employees in plants operated by the "Big Five" of the meat industry—the Swift, Wilson, Cudahy, Armour and John Morrell companies. These included some 95,000 production and related workers and about 36,000 white collar employees whose salaries do not exceed \$120 a week.

At the same time, the Wage Stabilization Board announced pre-approval of 16-cent-an-hour wage increases in any meat packing plants where wages normally have been adjusted in relation to wages paid in the "Big Five" companies. The effect of the pattern approval is to permit employers granting the 16-cent hourly increase to apply directly to OPA for price relief—provided they normally, in the past, have followed Big Five wage schedules.

The pattern announced today was expected to cover numerous plants of thirteen independent meat packing companies whose facilities were seized January 26 along with those of the Big Five. Specific applications covering wage increases for most of these independents have not yet been filed, the board said.

Retroactive to January 26.

The wage increase for the production and related workers is retroactive to January 26, under the board's order; for white-collar employees, it is retroactive to January 28.

The board provided that specific approval of wage increases, where price relief is involved, still would be necessary for meat packing companies which have not normally followed the big five wage pattern.

Bowles, former Price Administrator, said he had agreed to the price change "only with extreme reluctance."

If it had not been for "various commitments made before issuance of the new wage-price policy," he said, he would have "appealed vigorously to Congress for additional subsidy money to eliminate any need for a retail price increase no matter how small it might be."

"Under the circumstances, however, I have no alternative but to accept this situation as I find it," Bowles stated.

He added that he had instructed OPA "to leave no stone unturned in their efforts to minimize the effect of this increase on the American family budget."

'Wage Pattern'

Ruling for Packing Industry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP).—The complete text of the National Wage Stabilization Board's first "wage-pattern" ruling under the Administration's new wage-price policy follows:

General pattern approval No. 1—meat packing industry.

(a) Pursuant to section 3 (a) of executive order 9697 and paragraph 4 of general order No. 1 issued by the Stabilization Administration on Feb. 21, 1946, the National Wage Stabilization Board hereby finds that, as a result of the recommendation dated Feb. 7, 1946, of the governmental appointed fact-finding agency in the wage controversy in the meat packing industry involving Armour & Co., Cudahy Packing Co., John H. Morrell & Co., Swift & Co., and Wilson & Co. and the United Packing House Workers' of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen of North America, American Federation of Labor, and National Brotherhood of Packing House Workers, a general pattern of wage adjust-

ments were established in the meat packing industry, as hereinafter defined, to an extent of a general increase to all production employees of 16-cents per hour in excess of the straight time hourly wage rates such employees were receiving in that industry on Aug. 17, 1945.

(b) For purposes of this regulation the meat packing industry is defined as including the following:

Wholesale slaughtering establishments engaged in slaughtering cattle, hogs, sheep, lambs, calves and other animals on a contract basis for the trade; wholesale meat packing establishments engaged in such slaughtering for their own account for meat to be sold fresh or to be used on the same premises as the raw material in canning and curing and in making sausages, lard and other by-products produced by meat packing companies; meat packing establishments which do no slaughtering but purchase whole carcasses for processing on their own premises as described above and stockyards posted under the packers and stockyards act.

(c) Any wage or salary increase granted to employees within the jurisdiction of the National Wage Stabilization Board and put into effect by an employer having a plant or plants, including branch houses engaged in the meat packing industry, as defined in paragraph (b) shall be deemed approved within the meaning of Section 3 (A) of Executive Order 9697 to the extent that such increase does not exceed 16 cents an hour over and above the straight-time hourly wage rates such employees were receiving on Aug.

17, 1945; provided that wages or salaries in such plants normally have been adjusted in relation to wage or salary adjustments effectuated by any of the five meat packing companies specified in Paragraph (A).

(d) An employer who seeks an adjustment in the price ceiling of his product or products based upon the wage or salary adjustments herein approved shall indicate to the Office of Price Administration in any price relief application the nature of and the basis for the adjustments made pursuant to this pattern approval.

FEB 27 1946 Meat Price Ceilings Advanced To Offset Packers' Pay Rise

(e) In accordance with Section 3 (c) of executive order 9697, any increase not covered by the terms of this pattern approval requires the prior approval of the board if the employer is not to be deemed to have waived during the continuation of the stabilization laws, the right to use such increase as a basis for seeking price relief or for increasing costs to the government.

(f) On request of any employer or collective bargaining representative involved, the National Wage Stabilization Board will issue rulings as to whether any specified plant or plants come within the terms of this pattern approval.

As approved by the board on Monday, Feb. 25, 1946.

"You need not answer that unless you wish," Saltonstall assured him.

Pauley stared at him gravely.

"I would want to take that under advisement," he said. "I might say that the suggestion is not unique. I have read it in almost every newspaper that I have seen, but I am still here."

Demands Apology

Only a few minutes earlier, Pauley had demanded that Senator Tobey (R-N.H.) his principal cross-examiner, make him a public apology for what Pauley called "vile charges" and "an unjustified smear" concerning his connection with sales of oil to Japan.

The nominee declared his company, Petrol corporation, had sold no oil at all directly to Japan, and that in June, 1938, which he pointed

In Factories

Washington, Feb. 26 (P)—A spokesman for retail clothing merchants contended today that manufacturers are holding no fewer than 700,000 men's suits from the market, pending OPA price adjustments.

Louis Rothschild, executive director of the National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers, declared: "This is a conservative estimate."

[On January 28, *The Evening Sun* reported the holding of 700,000 men's suits, following a survey of the clothing market in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore by *Evening Sun* reporters.]

"Unquestionably there is withholding in considerable volume—enough to relieve the present acute shortage of suits," Rothschild said.

He added that manufacturers will continue to hold suits from the market until OPA announces a scheduled revision of price regulations covering men's and boys' tailored clothing.

Surprised, Says OPA

OPA officials expressed surprise at this. They recalled that a recent announcement by the agency had said the regulation would be changed to "correct inequities," but that there would be no general price increase.

One official said that if the report of withholding is true, "the only explanation is that some manufacturers believe the revised regulation may benefit them individually."

The new price order, slated for announcement in about two weeks, will increase manufacturers' mark-ups over cost in some cases and reduce them in others. The purpose is to provide more uniform pricing.

"Many, But Not All"

Rothschild said, "Many manufacturers, but not all," are withholding.

"We know this is true," Rothschild said, "because manufacturers have continued to produce suits, but retailers just are not getting deliveries."

Asked about Civilian Production Administration regulations prohibiting excessive inventories, Rothschild said:

"Well, CPA has been waving the big stick, but it doesn't seem to be doing much good."

CPA officials, on the other hand, said that a series of investigations by the agency had disclosed very little hoarding of clothing.

New Probe Coming

A spokesman for the agency, stating that another investigation is about to begin, said that if Rothschild has any evidence of hoard-

ing, CPA Chief John D. Small would like to have it immediately.

Rothschild said he was not willing to disclose names of manufacturers, "but I would be glad to tell CPA where it can get them."

Rothschild said an OPA order yesterday relaxing maximum average price restrictions on worsted fabrics for suits will ease the shortage of materials, but that the supply of suits will not increase until the agency also acts on garment prices.

Manufacturers' representatives in the New York area declined to

PAY BOOST ASKED FOR SERVICEMEN

FEB 27 1946
Flat 20 Pct. Increase Recommended in Report to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—(AP) A flat 20 per cent increase in pay and basic allowances for all officers and men was recommended to Congress today by the Army and Navy.

It would raise a private's pay from \$50 a month to \$60. All others would be raised proportionately. Officials estimated it would cost \$600,000,000 in a year.

Cites Higher Living Costs

Secretaries Patterson and Forrestal declared the increase is justified by higher living costs and is a "vital necessity" for recruiting. Their statement noted that if the draft is allowed to die in May "one of the present incentives to recruiting x x x will disappear."

Patterson averaged up the pay for all grades of enlisted men, counted in the food, clothing, medical care and other things they get free, and came up with the figure of \$158 a month as the average pay scale.

"This is far below the average wage paid in industry last year, before present wage increases in industry went into effect," he said. "Last year the average General Motors hourly rate workers earned \$290 a month, and the average earnings of refinery workers in Standard Oil were \$268 a month."

Must Approach Civilian Wages

"If we are to get the necessary number of men and at the same time to attract to the military type of men we need to handle the complicated weapons now in use, we should bring the pay of enlisted men more nearly in line with the

wages paid in private business and industry.

"The pay of officers should also be raised by 20 per cent. Since 1908 their pay and allowances have been increased by only 26 per cent while the cost of living since 1908 has gone up 108 per cent."

The proposed 20 per cent increase would not apply to flying, parachute and glider pay, submarine pay and other special pay and allowances granted for extra-hazardous duty. But a flat \$10,000 payment was proposed for the next-of-kin of men killed in airplane accidents during authorized flights.

Patterson and Forrestal submitted a detailed report prepared by an inter-departmental committee which Congress had authorized. The committee included representatives of the Army, Navy, and Marine corps, Coast Guard, Public Health service and the Coast and Geodetic survey.

STELLE DISCUSSES LEGION COMPLAINT WITH GEN. BRADLEY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—(AP) National Commander John Stelle of the American Legion conferred today with General Omar N. Bradley and said he believes the Veterans administration now "really thinks the American Legion means business."

Bradley, the Veterans administrator, and Stelle issued a joint statement which spoke of possible policy changes. But Stelle went farther than this in addressing a Legion rehabilitation conference two hours later.

"There are not going to be any contract hospitals except for emergency," he said.

"They are going to utilize every available Army and Navy hospital. I feel certain after we talked today that he (Bradley) had some bad advice in the past."

Stelle told reporters two other points emerged—faster decentralization of administration, and aid to states to prevent on-job training abuses.

The official release after the two-hour meeting of Bradley and Stelle spoke of two possible steps in treatment of veterans:

1. The Veterans administration will consider temporary disability ratings for veterans pending final handling of their claims. This would be done by doctors working on a fee basis for men "holding dis-

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charges on which a disability was noted." The Legion estimated their number at 30,000.

2. Long-term patients in Veterans hospitals who require "more custodial than medical care" might be transferred temporarily to outlying hospitals leaving central veterans institutions for emergency cases. The release said the Legion "recommended and offered to cooperate with VA in urging" such action.

A controversy between Stelle and Bradley erupted February 1 when Stelle charged the veterans' agency with neglecting the veterans and recommended a congressional investigation.

A Legion plan evolved later for the 14,600 Legion posts to observe operation of the administration and report monthly was not affected by today's conference, Legion officials said.

TRUMAN'S TRIP BEGINS MONDAY

FEB 27 1946
President and Churchill to Go to Missouri Together.

Washington, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The White House today announced tentative schedules for President Truman's visits to Fulton, Mo., on March 5, and Columbus, Ohio, on March 6. Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said the President and Winston Churchill will leave here by train at 2 P. M. on Monday for Fulton, where the former British Prime Minister speaks on Tuesday at Westminster College. He will be introduced by Mr. Truman.

Churchill will then accompany Mr. Truman as far as Columbus for the latter's twenty-minute speech on Wednesday at a special meeting of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Churchill will not leave the train at Columbus, however, but will proceed directly to Washington, it was announced. Mr. Truman plans to fly back to the White House after his speech on "The Place of Religion in an American Democracy."

The President and Mr. Churchill will go to Fulton via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. They will arrive at St. Louis at 9:45 A. M. on Tuesday and will leave fifteen minutes later over the Missouri Pacific for Jefferson City, where

they will arrive at 11:30 A. M. From Jefferson City they will motor to Westinghouse College, a distance of about thirty miles.

After the college ceremony, which begins at 3 P. M., the party will motor back to Jefferson City to board the train at 6:30 P. M. and arrive in St. Louis at 9 P. M. Changing back to the B. & O., the party will leave St. Louis at 9:15 P. M. and arrive in Columbus at 10:30 A. M. The President will remain aboard the train at Columbus until time for his speech about noon.

TRUMAN LAUDS SOVIET MOVE

Has Urged Similar Merger Of U.S. Armed Forces

Washington, Feb. 26 (P)—President Truman today congratulated Soviet Russia on her decision to unify her armed forces.

Asked at his news conference for comment on the merger under which Generalissimo Stalin becomes head of the new "People's Commissariat of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R.," the President replied that he congratulated Russia on this move.

Mr. Truman has recommended to Congress a unification of this country's armed services.

Asked whether the Russian action had any bearing on the merger move by this country, the President asked: "Why should it?" and added he will tend to our business and they will tend to theirs.

To Confer on Nazi Assets in Sweden

Washington, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—A responsible American official disclosed today that the United States Government had invited Sweden to send representatives to Washington to discuss with the western allies the disposition of German assets in Sweden.

No information was available to whether the invitation had been accepted. The communication was transmitted to the Swedish Foreign Minister by the American Minister in Stockholm. Similar notes were said to have been delivered by the British and French ministers to Sweden.

Saltonstall Urges Pauley To Consider Withdrawal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—(AP) Edwin W. Pauley showed definite interest today in a suggestion that he withdraw as nominee for Undersecretary of the Navy provided the Senate Naval committee clears his name.

He told Senator Saltonstall (R-Mass.), who made the proposal in the crowded hearing room, that he would "take that under advisement."

When the committee recessed, he obtained a verbatim copy of the senator's question, evidently for further study.

But President Truman at a news conference, said he still was backing Pauley.

Hearings in Third Week

The examination of the California oil man, formerly Democratic National treasurer, now is in its third week with the end not in sight. Controversy over the appointment has been bitter. The resignation of Interior Secretary Ickes did nothing to ease the situation and President Truman's advisers on Capitol hill have declared that Pauley cannot be confirmed by the Senate.

Saltonstall asked Pauley to consider the situation faced by him and by the Navy department as a result of the dispute. Then the senator inquired whether, "as a patriotic American citizen," Pauley would consider withdrawing his name if the committee gave him a clean bill of health.

700,000 Men's Suits Reported

Far Eastern Commission

Studies Policy on Japan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. — (AP) With an admonition from Secretary of State Byrnes that "peace in the Pacific is x x x essential," statesmen of 11 nations began all over again today an attempt to determine Allied policy for ruling Japan.

The new Far Eastern commission made only a bare start today at an hour-long session in the ornate reception room of the Japanese embassy.

It heard Byrnes declare in a welcoming address that the Allies must maintain "the same unity of action and of purpose that won the war" in order to "root out the seeds of possible future wars, wherever they may be found."

It picked the American delegate, Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, as permanent chairman. It named Nelson T. Johnson, former U. S. ambassador to China, as secretary general.

It heard New Zealand and Australia repeat old protests—that the new commission had been set up without consulting all 11 members and that they didn't like veto powers assigned to the United States, Russia, China and Britain. But each said it would go along with the new setup.

In personnel, performance and protests, today's meeting was much like the first one of the old Far Eastern Advisory commission last October. There was one big difference. Russia was represented this time — by Nikolai V. Novikov, charge d'affaires of the Soviet embassy.

In the intervening months, the U. S. and Russia had ironed out differences over the type of policy-making and administrative machinery needed for Japan.

Russia never joined the advisory commission, holding out for a four-power control council in Tokyo, similar to the one in Berlin.

The Moscow Foreign Ministers' conference in Moscow decided on a four-power advisory council in Tokyo, plus the 11-nation policy-making commission.

On the commission, in addition to the United States, Russia, China and Britain are:

Australia, New Zealand, The Netherlands, Canada, France, India and the Philippines.

Novikov took an active part in the organizational meeting, but spoke in a voice, so low he scarcely could be heard across the table.

He said his government supported General McCoy for permanent

chairman. (McCoy was chairman of the old commission and Johnson the secretary general).

Later, Novikov suggested that the commission refer discussions of such matters as reparations to its steering committee, which will meet for the first time tomorrow.

There was some agitation for immediate discussion of the condition which France attached to its agreement to participate in the FEC. This condition was that if the commission discussed matters outside Japan—particularly those affecting French interests in the Far East—France would insist on getting the veto power which it exercises on the United Nations—Security council.

Finally, however, it was agreed to postpone any discussion on France's position until consultations could be held between individual commission members.

Nazi-Reparations Schism Feared

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—Senator Kilgore (D., W.Va.) expressed concern today lest a rift develop in the United Nations over German holdings in neutral countries which can be seized as reparations.

Kilgore made the comment after hearing Russell A. Nixon, former official of the American Military Government in Germany, assert that the State Department and the British and French Foreign Offices have sought to eliminate Russia from the search for German assets in Spain, Argentina, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

Nixon said the purpose was to "go easy" in demanding German assets in those countries.

Wants Official Answer

Kilgore said he wanted to hear from the State Department, but asked, with reference to Nixon's version:

"Isn't it a start toward dividing the United Nations—Russia and Middle Europe on the one hand and Britain, France, the United States and the rest of the world on the other?"

That, he said, would lead to balance-of-power politics and raise the threat of a future great war.

Nixon testified yesterday before a Senate Military Subcommittee of which Kilgore is chairman. He is Washington representative of the

Washington representative of the CIO United Electrical Workers, but said he was speaking as a private citizen on the basis of information gained as acting director of the Division of Investigation of Carrels and External Assets, Office of Military Government in Germany, in 1945.

His Position in Germany

In that connection, Nixon was a member of the German External Property Commission, composed of representatives of the four occupying powers. His division of the Office of Military Government was abolished last December 15 and Nixon was returned to this country and discharged.

At Potsdam, Russia renounced "all claim in respect of reparations to German foreign assets" in countries other than Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Rumania and eastern Austria. Nixon contended that Russia, by renouncing claims, had not renounced equal rights in ferreting out German assets in other countries.

Kilgore said he hopes the committee will hear State Department officials next week.

RULES SET OUT FOR SHIP SALES

Congress Takes Final Action on War-built Craft.

Washington, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Compromise legislation spelling out the method for disposing of an estimated \$17,000,000,000 worth of surplus war-built merchant ships won final House approval today. The measure was sent to the White House for President Truman's signature. The Senate approved it last week after Senate-House differences were ironed out by a conference committee. The House vote was 233 to 115, on a roll call.

Product of more than a year of congressional consideration, it seeks to blueprint the manner in which surplus ships from the 55,000,000-ton merchant fleet may be sold or disposed of.

It fixes minimum and maximum sales prices and calls for retention of a fleet that would be:

1. Capable of carrying all domestic water-borne commerce and a "substantial portion" of the nation's foreign commerce;

2. Adequate to serve as an auxiliary to the Army and Navy in event of war;

3. Owned and operated by United States citizens;

4. Made up of the "best equipped, safest and most suitable types of vessels;"

5. Supplemented by American-owned facilities for repairs, marine insurance and other services.

Price restrictions would provide that a vessel could not be sold for more than 87½ per cent or less than 31½ per cent of its pre-war domestic cost.

The measure provides that the Secretaries of War, Navy and

State must be consulted before sales are made to non-citizens. The Maritime Commission would be allowed until the end of 1947 to sell surplus ships, and those remaining unsold at the end of that period would be turned over to the national defense reserve.

U. S. Won't Keep the Europa

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The United States will not keep the German liner Europa, the Navy Department announced tonight. The Navy used it to return troops from Europe. It will be sailed to Bremerhaven, Germany, and put under caretaker status pending final disposition by the Allied reparations agency.

To Study Overseas Surplus

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP).—Kenneth C. Royall, Under Secretary of War, and John W. Snyder, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, will leave next week to make a study of vast surplus-property stocks in overseas theaters.

7,600,000 Released From Army and Navy

Washington, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—President Truman said today the Army and Navy had discharged a total of 7,600,000 men and women since the close of the war. He told his news conference that the Army had discharged 6,300,000 men up to February 22, the Navy 1,300,000.

He said he thought this was a good record.

O'DWYER, MURRAY NEGOTIATE TRUCE IN TRANSIT DISPUTE

Strike Cancelled, Union Yields on Demand for Exclusive Bargaining.

PACKERS GET BOOST

Wage Increase Authorized, Ceiling Prices on Meat to Be Higher.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The nation's strike picture brightened yesterday when a threatened city-wide walkout of New York transit workers was called off and strikes of city workers in Houston, Tex., and bakery employees in Detroit were settled.

At the same time, however, a strike of Texas and Louisiana trainmen on the Southern Pacific lines was set for Saturday.

A reverberation of last month's nationwide meat strike came with government authorization of a 16 cents an hour pay boost for the packinghouse workers and in increase in meat ceiling prices which a government spokesman said would average about 1 1-2 per cent at the retail level.

The major developments:

1—Major William O'Dwyer of New York announced that a threatened strike among the city's 34,000 transit workers, scheduled for after midnight, had been averted when the C.I.O. Transport Workers union withdrew its demand for recognition as exclusive bargaining agent. O'Dwyer will name a special committee to study wages and working conditions.

Houston Strike Settled

2—A six-day-old strike of 700 city workers in Houston, Tex., was settled after several thousand A.F.L. sympathizers declared a "holiday" made a demonstration march to the City hall and forced a shutdown of some of the city's normal functions. The civil service commission was directed to compare city wage scales with those in private industry with the view of making adjustments if inequalities are shown.

3—A two-day bakery drivers strike ended in Detroit when members of the A.F.L. Bakery Drivers union accepted a compromise wage

offer for a \$2.50 increase in the basic weekly wage and a \$5.00 hike in the guaranteed minimum. The new scales grant a \$12.50 weekly basic wage and \$50 minimum guarantee. The strike had closed 11 large bakeries. A six-day milk strike, which shut off deliveries to 750,000 Detroiters continued, how

Rail Strike Threatened

4—William E. B. Chase, spokesman for the railroad brotherhoods, said at Houston, Tex., that 3,500 engineers and trainmen on the Southern Pacific lines in Texas and Louisiana would strike Saturday as the result of a long-standing dispute over grievances and awards.

5—The C.I.O. United Auto Workers continued negotiations in Detroit with representatives of the General Motors Corp. without any major progress reported in efforts to end the 98 day old strike of 175,000 production workers. Special Federal Mediator James F. Dewey said "no issues settled yet" as he announced another session for today.

6—Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach conferred in Washington with Joseph A. Beirne, president of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, and reported later there was "no change" in the union's plans for a nationwide strike March 7. Schwellenbach said he would, if possible, meet today with C. F. Craig, vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company to "get the company's side of the picture."

Other happenings:

The American Smelting & Refining Co., said strikes in its 16 smelters and refineries and two mines would cut off one-third of the nation's lead and copper supply; cargo handling on ships in Baltimore harbor was delayed again as longshoremen and allied workers extended their "holiday" into the second day; the Illinois Commerce commission, seeking to end a strike on the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad, said neither side appeared at a conference it called.

O'Dwyer and Murray Arrange Transit Truce

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—(AP) The threat of a paralyzing strike among New York City's 34,000 transit workers ended today, less than 12 hours before a deadline set by Michael J. Quill, president of the C.I.O. Transport Workers union.

Announcing a walkout had been averted, Mayor William O'Dwyer said the union had withdrawn its major demand—that it be recognized by the city as exclusive bargaining agent for the transportation workers.

The mayor's announcement climaxed a fast-paced series of 11th-hour peace efforts that brought C.I.O. President Philip Murray from Washington for conferences with city and union representatives.

Up to the last minute the city had gone full-steam ahead with extraordinary emergency measures that had been designed to meet a crisis and keep transit facilities in operation for an estimated 3,500,000 daily riders.

All police and firemen had received stand by orders, many business organizations had organized car pools for employees and planned to stagger hours, and strict automobile parking regulations had been set up by the city.

Quill, whose union claims 20,000 of the transit workers as members, had threatened to call a strike any hour after midnight tonight unless his requests for bargaining rights and a \$2-a-day wage increase were granted. The Board of Transportation estimated the TWU's membership at 5,000.

Five other unions also claim some of the workers. Two of them had announced they would not support the strike.

O'Dwyer said he had reached an "understanding" with Murray that:

1. The bargaining demand would be withdrawn by the union.

2. He (O'Dwyer) would appoint a special committee, headed by Arthur S. Meyer, chairman of the State Mediation board, to study "the working conditions, wages and labor relations between the workers and Board of Transportation of the City of New York."

3. Officers of the union would recommend to their membership the "recession of the strike call." (Union members had empowered their officers to call the strike).

MEDIATOR CONFERS WITH G-E OFFICIALS

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—(AP) State Mediation Board Chairman Arthur S. Meyer met with General Electric Co. officials today in the second day of resumed efforts to settle the 42-day strike of 100,000 GE workers.

Meyer said officials of the C.I.O. United Electrical Workers were "on call" and ready to join the conference.

Both Meyer and GE officials declined to comment on whether progress was being made toward a settlement of the walkout.

Also out on strike for the same period as the GE employees are 75,000 Westinghouse Electric Corp. workers. The union recently reached an agreement with 25,000 General Motors electrical division employees on the basis of an 18 1-2 cents an hour wage boost.

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OPA Price Policy Bars Pay Hikes, Says Wason in Reply to Bowles

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—(AP) Robert R. Wason, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, said tonight that OPA has refused to allow prices that make it possible to meet President Truman's request that management raise wages 18 1-2 cents an hour.

"Certainly strikes are holding up production," he said in a speech prepared for a Columbia Broadcasting system nationwide hookup. "But Mr. (economic) stabilization Administrator Chester Bowles failed to add that the length and number of these strikes are due to the fact that the President urged management to raise wages 18 1-2 cents while OPA has refused to allow

prices that make it possible to meet the President's request."

In a reference to a radio broadcast last Tuesday by Bowles in which the economic stabilization head called upon NAM members "to repudiate their irresponsible leadership," Wason said:

"Mr. Bowles admits that his plans to hold prices haven't worked. He confesses that OPA has not been able to hold the price line he set some months ago.

"Of course, he explains that it is a mere 'bulge' in the price line when he now puts into effect the new price rises on clothing, meat

and the other necessities of life."

The NAM, he said, "contends that the only way to prevent inflation is to get rid of price controls."

Wason said that many manufacturers because of OPA rules "make higher-priced articles to stay in business."

This deprives the housewife of low-price goods and the manufacturer of volume of sales opportunities," he added. "These restrictions cut down production of the articles most people want and need." x x x

"The price discretion of the housewife is far more to be trusted than the demagogues and crystal-gazers, the slide-rule experts and bureaucrats of Washington."

Wilson said that under what Bowles termed his "new all-out attack" on the cost of living "which is also his confession that the old attack has failed, general wage increases in the neighborhood of 50 per cent above the pre-war level are possible.

"Under his plan any compensating increases in prices will be held

at the below-normal level of profits during 1936-1939. That was a period, as Mr. Bowles admitted on an earlier occasion, when six out of ten of the nation's companies were operating at a loss.

"Now, Mr. Bowles expects production to climb on red ink and continued losses.

"He is denying human nature the fundamental instinct of self-preservation. It is the same instinct that prompts you to change jobs when you find one that pays more money for the same kind of work."

Bowles, the NAM head said, "is defeating the objective of jobs for all, which the Administration shares with industry.

"He apparently does not realize that the greatest contribution industry can make to the nation is its ability to keep turning out goods. A busted business provides neither goods nor jobs."

"Black markets and bootlegging flourish in many every-day products that are prevented from being manufactured in quantities," Wason said.

The problem of buying shirts, he said, was "an OPA classic of production frustration."

Wason continued: "The OPA ceiling on one quality of cloth used in low-priced white shirts is 54 cents a yard. But running this cloth through a press to give it colors, the ceiling price under permitted OPA regulations becomes \$1.70 a yard."

As a result, Wason said, "stores may have high-priced fancy shirts. They don't have low-priced white shirts."

Both production and employment "must be retarded while OPA fiddles with prices, Wason continued, adding:

"Prices in a free market are set by the consumer, not by the producer. Any producer can price himself right out of the market if he is short-sighted enough to ignore competition. You simply won't buy if you think that prices are too high."

3,500 In March To Back Strike In Houston

Houston, Texas, Feb. 26 (AP)—Thousands of American Federation of Labor workers here "took a holiday" today and demonstrated in behalf of striking city employees in their fight for higher wages.

They marched upon the City Hall in a demonstration called for by leaders of various union crafts to impress upon the council that it should accede to the demands of about 700 city employees.

The Houston Chronicle estimated the early arrivals at the City Hall at 3,500, and growing steadily.

Houston's entire police force was on duty.

The Texas State Guard was alerted, guardsmen reporting at dawn in uniform at armories.

Taxi Drivers Join March

Transportation was snarled as 700 taxi drivers joined the protest march. Travelers arriving on morning trains either walked or tried to get aboard already crowded buses.

Loading and unloading of ships in the navigation district also halted as AFL workers did not report for work. At the Longreach docks, 1,200 longshoremen failed to report.

A seven-day accumulation of uncollected garbage cluttered streets.

Holiday Urged On 40,000

Refusal of the City Council to negotiate with a joint union committee yesterday led D. W. Maxwell, secretary of the Houston Building Trades Council, to ask all of Houston's estimated 40,000 AFL workers to "take a holiday."

The City-County Employees Union and the International Union of Hoisting Engineers, both affiliated with the Houston Building Trades Council and with the AFL, struck last Wednesday.

Striking workers include garbage collectors, water works maintenance men, electricians, plumbing and building inspectors, carpenters, Park and Health Department workers, Street and Bridge Department employees, common laborers and others.

Ultimatum Disregarded

The City Council has refused to negotiate with the strikers until they returned to work. A Council ultimatum that they return to work by 9 A.M. yesterday went unheeded.

Late yesterday the City Council modified its earlier stand somewhat by opening the door to reinstatement of part of the workers.

The City Council agreed that any discharged civil service employee could appeal to the Civil Service Commission for reinstatement on the grounds they were forced to strike. However, approximately one third of the strikers are classified as laborers and have no civil-service status.

Refusal of workers to return to their jobs has not materially altered the city's utility operations.

12,904 Veterans Arriving On 20 Ships

[By the Associated Press]

Twenty vessels, carrying more than 12,904 service personnel, are scheduled to arrive today at two east coast and three west coast ports. In addition, one vessel, with 202 war brides and children is due at New York.

Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Tufts Victory from Bremerhaven: 1,454 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Companies B and C of 716th Railroad Operating Battalion; Companies A, B and C and Medical Detachment of 243d Engineer Combat Battalion; 4,222d Quartermaster Truck Company; 2,840th Engineer Forestry Company.

From Antwerp

William and Mary Victory from Antwerp (due yesterday): 1,510 troops, including 381st Engineer Combat Battalion; 348th Engineer Combat Battalion.

Stevens Victory from Bremerhaven: 1,508 troops, including 283d, 287th and 243d Engineer battalions.

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: James Turner, from Bremen, 4; Frank H. Evers, from Tunis, 2; Waterbury Victory, from Bremen, 1,404; E. W. Baughman, from Panama, 1.

Cristobal, from Southampton: 202 war brides and children.

At Norfolk—Miscellaneous on following: Cape Pillar, 6; E. A. Peden, from Naples, 1; S. S. Virginia, no information.

Other Arrivals

At San Diego—Miscellaneous on following: Escort carrier Prince William, 648 navy and Marines; transport Effingham, 1,487 navy, Marines and Coast Guard; several shall craft, 67 navy.

At Seattle—Miscellaneous on following: Maryville Victory from Korea, 1,578 army; U.S.S. Desboro from Kodiak, 24 army, 150 navy.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous on following: Adria from

Guam, 1,314 army; Medea from Samara, 511 navy; Matsonia from Pearl Harbor, 144 navy, 53 army; Munsee from Pearl Harbor, 15 navy; Seekunk from Pearl Harbor, 15 navy; Subchaser 1,323 from Pearl Harbor, 8 navy.

LONDON, FEB. 26—(AP)— ON THE EVE OF A HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE

ON PRESSING MANPOWER AND PRODUCTION PROBLEMS, THE LABOR PARTY ISSUED A

MANIFESTO TODAY WARNING BRITONS THAT THEY "CANNOT EXPECT THAT THE LAND

WILL BE SUDDENLY OVERFLOWING WITH MILK AND HONEY" AFTER SIX YEARS OF WAR.

IN A PAMPHLET ENTITLED "FAIR SHARES OF SCARCE GOODS", THE

LABOR PARTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DECLARED THAT "FAIR DISTRIBUTION, ACCORDING

TO A PLAN OF PRIORITIES, CALLS FOR CONTINUENCE OF HIGH TAXATION, HIGH

SAVINGS, RATIONING AND PRICE AND QUALITY CONTROL."

IT ADDED THAT THERE IS "NEED FOR SOME FORM OF NATIONAL WAGES

POLICY" PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF HIGHER WAGES IN VITAL INDUSTRIES

IN ORDER TO ATTRACT WORKERS TO THEM AND REPLACE THE WARTIME DRAFTING

OF MEN FOR NECESSARY OCCUPATIONS.

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THE PAMPHLET EMPHASIZED THAT IN THESE DAYS "OF AN ABUNDANCE OF PURCHASING POWER AND A SHORTAGE OF GOODS" WAGE INCREASES SHOULD NOT BE FORCED HAPHAZARDLY BY UNION COERCION BUT SHOULD KEEP IN STEP WITH INCREASING PRODUCTION SO THAT EXCESS EARNINGS WOULD POUR INTO NEW GOODS.

"THE ONLY SAFE WAY OF AVOIDING THE INFLATIONARY DANGER IS TO RAISE PRODUCTION AT THE SAME TIME AS PURCHASING POWER," THE PAMPHLET ~~STATED~~ DECLARED.

THE COMMONS DEBATE ~~ON~~ ^{14 MONDAY} IS ~~BEING~~ EXPECTED TO COVER THE WHOLE FIELD OF WAGES, PRICE CONTROL, RATIONING, EXPORTS, DEMOBILIZATION AND THE PARCELING OUT OF SCARCE INDUSTRIAL LABOR.

--95--

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES SHIP CYRUS ADLER STRUCK A MINE IN THE NORTH SEA 55 MILES OUT OF DOVER BEFORE MIDNIGHT AND TWO ADMIRALTY TUGS HAVE BEEN SENT TO HER ASSISTANCE.

NO FURTHER DETAILS WERE AVAILABLE EARLY TODAY. LLOYD'S REGISTER LISTS THE VESSEL AT 7,167 TONS. SHE IS REGISTERED AT NEW ORLEANS AND OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION.

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LONDON, FEB. 25-(AP)-BACK IN LONDON AFTER FOUR DAYS OF "DIAPER DUTY" IN PARIS, PVTG FRANCIS G. TILLEY OF BURLINGTON VT., SAID THAT THE LOCAL HOUSING SHORTAGE HAD CAUSED HIM TO TAKE HIS ¹⁷ ~~18~~-MONTH-OLD DAUGHTER TO THE CONTINENT.

AND

TILLEY SAID THAT HE AND HIS SCOTCH WIFE, HELEN, HAD SPENT HIS 90-DAY REENLISTMENT FURLOUGH IN AN UNSUCCESSFUL SEARCH FOR A HOME. WHEN HIS FURLOUGH ENDED LAST FRIDAY, HE SAID, HE LEFT MRS. TILLEY WITH FRIENDS AND TOOK THE BABY WITH HIM.

ARMY OFFICIALS FOUND HIM AT THE PARIS GI BILLET, WHERE HE SAID HE HAD HAD NO TROUBLE FEEDING THE BABY AND WASHING DIAPERS. THEY GAVE HIM FIVE DAYS ADDITIONAL LEAVE TO RETURN TO LONDON ^{AND} DEPOSIT THE BABY, ~~WHICH HE~~ PRIOR TO REPORTING ~~TO~~ TO A REASSIGNMENT DEPOT IN BELGIUM.

PARIS/ NEW NITE

London, Feb. 27-(AP)-The Hilversum radio said today that

dock workers at Rotterdam voted at a mass meeting last night not to load any more ships bound for Spain.

Camps C1220 apra rm 0809

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30.24-1279

LONDON, FEB. 26--(AP)--E. J. WILLIAMS, BRITISH MINISTER OF INFORMATION, HAS BEEN NAMED HIGH COMMISSIONER IN AUSTRALIA, THE DOMINIONS OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

WILLIAMS WILL BE SUCCEEDED BY AS MINISTER OF INFORMATION BY THE EARL OF LISTOWEL, POSTMASTER GENERAL, UNTIL THE MINISTRY IS LIQUIDATED IN THE NEAR FUTURE. # FEB 27 1946

for peaceful purposes within two or three years if nations really were interested.

Telling a women's meeting that the Atom now is "out of the hands of scientists and in the hands of fire eaters," he said he could see no hope for such development in Britain or America in the next twenty years because of the "lack of will to do it."

London, Feb. 26--(ap)--Jacob Blaustein, of Baltimore, Md., head of the United States delegation to the 15-nation conference of Jewish organizations, tonight urged establishment of a United Nations trusteeship of Indemnification to help stateless persons and former axis nationals.

Blaustein said the value of property lost by victims of nazi oppression should be put into a trust fund to provide for resettlement of displaced persons or rehabilitation of their heirs.

Birmingham, Eng., Feb. 26--(ap)--Prof. M.L.E. Oliphant, Birmingham University scientist who assisted in the development of the atomic bomb, said today that nuclear energy could be developed

A107
HEADLEY, ENGLAND, FEB. 26--(AP)--MORE THAN 100 SOLDIERS, REMOVED FROM A BRITISH ARMY DETENTION BARRACKS AT ALDERSHOT AFTER A 24-HOUR RIOT AT THE WEEKEND, SMASHED FURNITURE AND CELL FITTINGS AT A CANADIAN ARMY PRISON CAMP HERE LAST NIGHT.
CANADIAN AND BRITISH GUARDS HAD DIFFICULTY ENDING THE DEMONSTRATION, WHICH FOLLOWED COMPLAINTS ABOUT FOOD.

CK955AES

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BELFAST, FEB. 26--(AP)-- A STRIKE BY 240 COAL-DECKERS HAS RESULTED IN THE DISCONTINUANCE OF GAS SERVICE TO THOUSANDS OF HOMES IN THIS CITY OF 500,000 PEOPLE. THE DOCKERS WALKED OUT AFTER EMPLOYERS REJECTED THEIR REQUEST THAT THEY BE SUBJECT TO CALL ONLY FROM 8 A.M. TO 10 P.M. THE MEN ARE SUBJECT TO CALL AT ANY HOUR.

PARIS, FEB. 26--(AP)--FRANCE PROBABLY WILL ASK THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA TO JOIN IN A FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE TO DETERMINE GERMANY'S WESTERN BOUNDARIES, IT WAS RELIABLY REPORTED TONIGHT.
-DASH-

PARIS, FEB 26-(AP)-FIVE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ARE NEGOTIATING FOR CREDITS TOTALLING \$310,000,000 FOR THE PURCHASE OF U.S. ARMY SURPLUS WAR STOCKS. JOHN C. VIRDEN, CENTRAL FOREIGN LIQUIDATION FIELD COMMISSIONER FOR EUROPE, SAID TODAY.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE BOTH WANT \$100,000,000 WORTH, HE SAID, WHILE POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAVE ASKED FOR \$50,000,000 EACH AND FINLAND \$10,000,000.
--DASH--

Paris, Feb. 26--(ap)--On a motion by the Communist leader, Maurice Thorez, vice president of the French cabinet, who spent most of the war years in exile in Moscow, the French cabinet today voted unanimously to ask the soviet union to sell 500,000 tons of what to ease France's stringent bread ration.

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Berlin, Feb. 26-(ap)-More than 550 of 6,700 designs submitted by Germans in a popular contest for a new uniform postage stamp were thrown out by military government judges because they embodied Nazi insignia or picture of Hitler, it was disclosed officially tonight.

Berlin, Feb. 27-(AP)-The first shipments of raw cotton from the United States to Germany since the war are on the seas, it was announced officially today.

The 10,000 tons of cotton will be used mainly to make bags urgently needed for flour and to manufacture workmen's clothing.

The cotton will be available for all four zones of Germany,

with the provision that at least half the finished products be made available for re-export. Only sufficient finished products will be kept in Germany "to provide minimum clothing and other textiles needed to avoid disease and unrest" under the american plan.

King apra 01100 rm 0816

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COPENHAGEN, FEB. 26-(AP)-THE COPENHAGEN NEWSPAPER BERLINGSKE TIDENDE SAID TODAY DENMARK WOULD BUILD A BIG ATOMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE WHERE THE DANISH SCIENTIST, PROF. NIELS BOHR--WHO WON INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION FOR HIS ATOMIC RESEARCH--COULD CONTINUE HIS WORK.
--DASH--

A69 THE HAGUE, FEB. 26-(AP)-PRINCE BERNHARD IS SUFFERING FROM OVERWORK AND HAS BEEN ORDERED BY HIS PHYSICIAN TO TAKE A COMPLETE REST.
--DASH--

BIALYSTOK, PLAND, FEB. 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-POLISH TROOPS AND SECURITY AGENTS BATTLING THE NSZ (NATIONAL ARMED FORCES ALLEGED BY THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT TO BE SUPPORTED FROM ABROAD) ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE TODAY OF HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS AND THE LIQUIDATION OF DOZENS OF BANDS.
--DASH--

NUERNBERG--FIRST ADD WAR CRIMES TRIALS XXX MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES. THE REPORT, INTRODUCED BY SOVIET PROSECUTORS OVER BITTER DEFENSE OBJECTIONS, STATED THAT KEITEL TOLD WESTHOFF AND GEN. VON GRAEVENITZ, INSPECTOR OF THE GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR ORGANIZATION: "GENTLEMEN, THESE ESCAPES MUST STOP. WE MUST SET AN EXAMPLE. WE SHALL TAKE VERY SEVERE MEASURES. I CAN ONLY TELL YOU THAT THE MEN WHO HAVE ESCAPED WILL BE SHOT; PROBABLY A MAJORITY OF THEM ARE DEAD ALREADY." WHEN VON GRAEVENITZ OBJECTED, THE REPORT SAID, KEITEL SHOUTED: "I DON'T CARE A DAMN. WE DISCUSSED IT IN THE FUHRER'S PRESENCE AND IT CANNOT BE ALTERED." IN FIGHTING AGAINST INTRODUCTION OF THE REPORT, KEITEL'S ATTORNEY SAID THAT THE SOVIET PROSECUTION WAS MANEUVERING TO GET WESTHOFF'S ALLEGATIONS INTO THE RECORD AFTER THE CHARGES PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN EXCLUDED BY THE TRIBUNAL WHEN PRESENTED IN THE FORM OF AN AFFIDAVIT BY THE FRENCH PROSECUTION. THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY INSISTED THAT WESTHOFF SHOULD BE PRODUCED BY THE ALLIES FROM NUERNBERG PRISON AND MADE AVAILABLE FOR CROSS EXAMINATION IF THE BRITISH REPORT WAS ACCEPTED. THE TRIBUNAL, IN ACCEPTING THE REPORT, STIPULATED THAT WESTHOFF AND A COL. VON LIND-EINER SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO TESTIFY FOR THE DEFENSE.

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30.24-1281
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EARLIER A THICKSET RUSSIAN PEASANT WHO ESCAPED GERMAN MACHINE-GUNNERS ASSIGNED TO WIPE OUT A ROOMFUL OF HOSTAGES, TOLD THE TRIBUNAL OF THE PILLAGING AND BURNING OF A RUSSIAN VILLAGE BY GERMAN SOLDIERS. THE PEASANT, JAKOB GREGOREIVITCH OF THE PSKOV REGION, WAS THE FIRST OF FOUR WITNESSES THE SOVIET PROSECUTION ARRANGED TO CALL IN A FINAL RESUME OF THE CASE OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, ONE OF THE CHARGES ON WHICH THE 22 NAZI DEFENDANTS ARE BEING TRIED.
WD&CK1237PES

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, FEB 26-(AP)-CHURCHMEN FROM 32 NATIONS WARNED YESTERDAY THAT ATOMIC ENERGY MIGHT DESTROY CIVILIZATION AND SAID THEY WERE PRAYING "THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WILL...SAVE FUTURE GENERATIONS FROM THE SCOURGE OF WAR."

A STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, AT THE CONCLUSION OF A WEEK'S CONFERENCE, SAID THAT "THE TIME IS SHORT," AND "UNLESS MAN'S WHOLE OUTLOOK IS CHANGED, OUR CIVILIZATION WILL PERISH."

THE STATEMENT URGED THE ALLIES NOT TO SEEK VENGEANCE AGAINST THEIR FORMER ENEMIES "BY DEPRIVING THEM OF THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE OR BY MASS EXPULSION OF THEIR POPULATIONS."

THE CHURCHMEN SAID THEY APPEALED "ESPECIALLY TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE FIVE GREAT POWERS TO RISE TO THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE WORLD."

THE COMMITTEE REPRESENTS 87 PROTESTANT CHURCH BODIES AND THREE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX GROUPS.

"ALL NATIONS ARE UNDER THE JUDGMENT OF GOD," THE STATEMENT SAID. "THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN DEFEATED ARE SUFFERING A FEARFUL RETRIBUTION. BUT THE SPRINGS OF THEIR RECOVERY ARE WITHIN, AND IF THEY TURN TO GOD AND HEED THE VOICES OF THOSE AMONG THEM WHO, EVEN IN THE DARKEST DAYS, WITHSTOOD THE FORCES OF EVIL, THEY CAN YET TAKE THEIR PROPER PLACE IN A WORLD COMMUNITY."

"THE VICTORIOUS NATIONS HAVE ALSO SUFFERED GREATLY, BUT THEIR VICTORY BRINGS WITH IT A NEW RESPONSIBILITY TO GOD. THEY SHOULD COMBINE JUSTICE WITH MERCY. TO SEEK VENGEANCE AGAINST THEIR FORMER ENEMIES BY DEPRIVING THEM OF THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE, OR BY MASS EXPULSION OF THEIR POPULATIONS, OR IN ANY OTHER MANNER, CAN ONLY BRING FRESH DISASTER."

DECLARING THERE MUST BE A NEW BEGINNING IN THE RELATIONSHIPS OF ALL NATIONS, THE STATEMENT SAID "NO NATION CAN FULFILL GOD'S PURPOSE FOR ITSELF WHICH FAILS TO ANSWER HIS CALL FOR FULL COOPERATION AND FELLOWSHIP WITH OTHER NATIONS AS MEMBERS OF ONE FAMILY."

CK10AES

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bucharest, feb. 26 - (ap) - oil companies here reported today the successful conclusion of negotiations with the rumanian government for a raise in fixed prices of crude and refined petroleum.

most petroleum produced in this country has been under soviet supervision for delivery by the rumanian government to russia as

reparations and the industry has been operating at maximum capacity.

the agreement quadrupled the crude oil price and increased the price of refined products 325 per cent and is retroactive to jan. 1.

one company official said the new fixed rates provided, at least temporarily, for operating expenses, but said he could not predict for how long in view of the constant inflationary rise in prices. for most products and services in rumania.

an official of the one wholly american-owned company involved said the company lost \$2,980,000 in 1945.

milan, feb. 26 - (ap) - arturo toscanini is expected to arrive here from the united states in the middle of april to reopen the famous la scala theater, badly damaged during the war, and now being renovated.

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the maestro is slated to be director during the concert season which begins on may 1 and ends in mid-june. directors of la scala said toscanini had shown particular interest in the theater chorus for a possible presentation of beethoven's ninth symphony, whose last movement is a chorale.

capetown, south africa, feb. 26 - (ap) - a motion calling for incorporation of the mandated territory of south west africa as a province of the union of south africa was introduced in the union's house assembly today by e. h. louw, former south african high commissioner in london.

louw, an opposition leader, contended the united nations organization had no jurisdiction over league of nations mandates and declared the union had acquired sovereign authority by virtue of its mandate over south west africa. action on the motion was deferred.

MOSCOW, FEB. 26-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN MOSCOW HAS GIVEN VISAS TO A SOVIET DELEGATION PLANNING TO VISIT SOUTH AMERICA, INCLUDING ARGENTINA. THE DELEGATION WILL TRAVEL THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.

--DASH--

MOSCOW, FEB. 26-(AP)-A TASS DISPATCH FROM CHANGCHUN, MANCHURIA, TODAY QUOTED THE SOVIET HIGH COMMAND IN MANCHURIA AS SAYING THAT SOVIET TROOPS INTENDED TO LEAVE MANCHURIA AS FAST AS CONDITIONS PERMIT.

THE DISPATCH QUOTED GENERAL TROTZENKO, CHIEF OF STAFF FOR MARSHAL RODION MALINOVSKY, SAYING THAT CHINESE AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS REPORTED UNTRUTHFULLY THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE INTENTIONALLY DELAYING THEIR WITHDRAWAL.

-DASH-

Saigon, French Indochina, Feb. 26-(AP)-A Fully informed

neutral said today that the unrecognized republic of Viet Nam has established combat zones throughout Tonkin in preparation to resist any French reoccupation.

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This thoroughly reliable observer, who has access to the

highest annamite circles, quoted Ho Chi Minh, president of the

revolutionary government, as saying his task broke down when the French

refused to grant any concessions beyond the local autonomy offered by

the declaration of last March 24.

The informant reported that the insurgent leaders felt that

further bloodshed was imminent unless Adm. Georges Thierry D'Argenlieu,

French high commissioner for Indochina, is authorized to offer more

liberal concessions. The admiral is en route to Saigon from Paris, where

he received instructions.

The informant said the Chinese attitude toward an expected

French landing remained doubtful although it was believed in Hanoi that

Chungking has agreed to French reoccupation.

It was pointed out that in the past, the Chinese permitted the

Viet Nam government to function without interference. The Chinese are

expected to safeguard Hanoi's 20,000 unarmed French but to offer the

French no other assistance.

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The informant said 4,000 French troops had been authorized

by the Chinese to reoccupy Laos from the Chinese base in northern Tonkin, where they are clashing with partisans of the Dong Minh, conservative pro-Chinese counterpart of the Viet Minh party.

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(In Saigon, a French military spokesman said "several battalions" of troops, en route to Laos, had been "held up in Tonkin by roads." He denied they were fighting with the Indochinese nationalists. He said the French forces included French officered annamites and foreign legionnaires.)

The Tonkin famine meanwhile is going more acute and it is common to see local inhabitants collapse from hunger. An informant from Hanoi quoted Ho Chi Minh as estimating there will be 1,000,000 deaths by April if food is not brought in.

NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27- PRISONERS OF WAR IN A CAMP IN CENTRAL INDIA RIOTED AND THREATENED TO BREAK OUT LATE MONDAY BUT ORDER WAS RESTORED BY TROOPS FROM NEARBY STATIONS. A GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID EARLY TODAY. IT SAID THE PRISONERS SUFFERED "SOME CASUALTIES."

--DASH--

NIGHT LEAD
BATAVIA, JAVA, FEB. 26-(AP)-IN A "CLARIFICATION STATEMENT," THE NETHERLANDS INDIES GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY THE DUTCH PLANNED HOME RULE FOR INDONESIA "WITHIN THE WORKING DAYS OF THE PRESENT YOUNGER GENERATION."

THE NEW STATEMENT CAME AS REPORTS FROM THE INTERIOR SAID INDONESIAN PEOPLE'S ARMY TROOPS AND COMMUNIST FORCES HAD CLASHED ON THE NORTH COAST OF JAVA AND THAT THERE WERE CONSIDERABLE CASUALTIES.

--DASH--

HUNDREDS OF FACTORIES WHERE CHILD AND ADULT LABOR BUILT PRECISION TOOLS, LOCOMOTIVES, TANKS, PLANES, AND THE LIKE NOW ARE PATROLLED BY LONE RED ARMY Sentries.

ARMED WITH TOMMYGUNS, THE Sentries HAD NO INTENTION OF MOVING ASIDE EVEN THOUGH THE COMMANDANT TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THEY COULD "GO ANY PLACE, ANY TIME." THE GENERAL EXPLAINED TO CORRESPONDENTS TODAY THAT EVEN HE COULDN'T PASS WHILE Sentries WERE THERE CARRYING OUT THE ORDERS OF THEIR IMMEDIATE SUPERIORS. DURING AN INSPECTION OF A COTTON TEXTILE MILL YESTERDAY IN COMPANY WITH CHINESE MILITARY AND POLICE, CORRESPONDENTS WERE FORCED TO TAKE COVER WHEN SHOTS RANG OUT. THE IDENTITY OF THE MARKSMAN WAS NOT LEARNED.

CHINESE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT OF MUKDEN'S 4,500 FACTORIES AND HOME INDUSTRIES, ONLY 20 NOW WERE OPERATING. THEY INCLUDED CIGARETTE AND MATCH FACTORIES, A SOAP WORKS, AND A VODKA PLANT.

BEFORE JAPAN'S SURRENDER, MUKDEN HAD 948 LARGE INDUSTRIAL PLANTS EACH CAPITIALIZED AT A MILLION YEN OR MORE. OF THESE, 230 WERE LARGE-SCALE HEAVY INDUSTRY PLANTS SPRAWLED OVER 15 SQUARE MILE OF THE TIEHSI DISTRICT. P356PCS

NANKING, FEB. 26-(AP)-MORE THAN 10,000 DEMONSTRATORS CROWDED NANKING'S MIDDLE-SCHOOL COMPOUND THIS MORNING IN THE LARGEST LOCAL PROTEST TO DATE AGAINST CONTINUED RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA.

IN SHANGHAI, ALMOST 20,000 STUDENTS STAGED THEIR THIRD SUCH DEMONSTRATION IN THREE DAYS TODAY, PARADING PAST THE RUSSIAN CONSULATE BUILDING. THOUSANDS MARCHED IN CHUNGKING, CHENG TU, AND SEVERAL OTHER CITIES TODAY IN SIMILAR PROTESTS. HG 1022PCS

canton, china, feb. 26-(ap)-students and representatives of

various organizations held orderly demonstrations yesterday, sponsored

by the local Kuomintang, in protest against the presence of Russian

troops in Manchuria.

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SEOUL, FEB. 26-(AP)-THE MILITARY CONTROL CORP. SOLD 20,000,000 YEN (\$1,333,333) WORTH OF JAPANESE MILITARY SUPPLIES TO KOREANS DURING JANUARY. ITEMS INCLUDED BUILDING MATERIALS, MOTOR VEHICLES, CLOTHING, SOAP, TOOLS, SILK, FERTILIZER AND DRUGS.

DS350APS

30.24-1283

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, FEB. 26-(AP)-JAPANESE PARTY LINES TIGHTENED TODAY FOR THE APRIL 10 NATIONAL ELECTIONS AND HOME MINISTER CHUZO MITSUCHI TOLD NEWSMEN THE GOVERNMENT WAS ATTEMPTING TO CONVINCE THE PEOPLE THAT THE BALLOT WOULD BE

NEWSMEN THE GOVERNMENT WAS ATTEMPTING TO CONVINCE THE PEOPLE THAT THE BALLOT WOULD BE COMPLETELY SECRET AND ELECTION ABUSES KEPT TO A MINIMUM.

THE CABINET, HE ALSO ANNOUNCED, HAS DECIDED TO PERMIT THIRD PARTIES AS WELL AS CANDIDATES, TO WITHDRAW FROZEN BANK FUNDS TO FINANCE POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS.

MEANWHILE, AN EX-COAL MINER WHO WORKED HIS WAY TO THE TOP AS A LAWYER, WAS BUSY DECIDING WHO AMONG THE 3,000-ODD CANDIDATES WILL BE BLACKLISTED UNDER GENERAL MACARTHUR'S DIRECTIVE FOR PURGING ULTRA-NATIONALISTS FROM THE POLITICAL AREA.

CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY WATARU NARASHI, WHOSE RAGS TO RICHES CAREER IS UNUSUAL IN JAPAN, SAID, "NEXT I'M GOING TO PURGE THE HOUSE OF PEERS AND I THINK A LOT OF TITLED MEN WILL BE OUT OF OFFICE."

HE PREDICTED THAT THE PURGE WOULD PRODUCE A NEW AND STRONGER LEADERSHIP IN JAPAN AFTER "SOME INITIAL MISTAKES."

THE CABINET ANNOUNCED THAT NARAHASHI AND TAKESHIGE ISHIGURO, CHIEF OF THE LEGISLATION BOARD, HAD BEEN APPOINTED MINISTERS OF STATE. KYODO NEWS AGENCY TERMED THE APPOINTMENTS A MOVE BY PREMIER KIJURO SHIDEHARA TO STRENGTHEN HIS ADMINISTRATION AND TO GIVE STATUTE TO TWO OF HIS BRAIN TRUSTERS.

IN A REPORT OF THE SECOND DAY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY CONVENTION, PARTY SECRETARY KYUCHI TOKUDA DECLARED TODAY THAT THE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN JAPAN HAS INCREASED RECENTLY BECAUSE "IT IS BECOMING CLEAR TO THE PEOPLE THAT COMMUNISTS NEVER BREAK THEIR PROMISES."

TOKUDA REITERATED THE PARTY'S AIM IS TO CONDUCT A "DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION BY PEACEFUL MEANS," BUT ADDED "WE DO NOT THINK IT POSSIBLE TO ACCOMPLISH THE REVOLUTION ALWAYS BY THE MODEST MANNER OF LADIES TAKING A WALK." "WE MUST HAVE OUR OWN ORGANIZATION. WE MUST FIGHT BRAVERLY AGAINST THE EMPEROR SYSTEM, WHICH IS BASED ON BIG LANDLORDS AND MONOPOLISTIC CAPITAL."

THE DELEGATES DECIDED THAT FORMER COMMUNISTS WHO RECANTED THEIR POLITICAL FAITH UNDER IMPRISONMENT OR WHO DESERTED FOR OTHER REASONS SHOULD BE REGARDED AS "TRAITORS" TO THE PARTY AND "CRIMINALS" OF THE WORKING CLASS, KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED. NONE WILL BE PERMITTED TO REJOIN.

MEANWHILE, NEWSPAPERS CONTINUED TO LABEL THE LIBERAL PARTY MOVE FOR AN ANTI-COMMUNIST FRONT AS "PRACTICAL POLITICS TO OBTAIN VOTES" AND A MOVE "DEFINITELY ESTABLISHING THE LIBERALS AS A CONSERVATIVE PARTY."

ICHIRO HATOYAMA, LIBERAL LEADER, SAID THE LIBERALS WANTED TO FORM AN ANTI-COMMUNIST FRONT AMONG INDIVIDUALS AND NOT PARTIES.

NIGHT LEAD OCCUPATION

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TODAY DISBARRED FROM PUBLIC OFFICE TOP OFFICIALS OF 32 INDUSTRIAL AND BANKING CORPORATIONS, ALONG WITH PROFESSIONAL MILITARISTS AND ULTRA-NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

ANNOUNCING A FINAL PURGE LIST ORDERED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR, IT THUS DEALT ITS MOST COMPREHENSIVE BLOW TO DATE AGAINST WARTIME INDUSTRIAL LEADERS.

THE CABINET ORDINANCE ALSO DISQUALIFIED OFFICIALS OF AT LEAST 14 OTHER INDUSTRIAL CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT-DOMINATED ORGANIZATIONS.

TOKYO, FEB. 26-(AP)-PREMIER KIJURO SHIDEHARA SAID TODAY THE JAPANESE PUBLIC SEEMS TO REGARD DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS AND REPATRIATED CIVILIANS AS BURDENS ON THE NATION, AND PLEADED THEY BE GIVEN HELP.

HE TOLD A SESSION OF PREFECTURAL GOVERNORS:

"IT IS MOST REGRETTABLE TO SEE THEM TREATED BY THEIR OWN COUNTRYMEN SO COLDLY. SOME DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS FIND JOBS IN CIVIL LIFE CLOSED TO THEM AND ARE INELIGIBLE FOR ANY PUBLIC OFFICE UNDER SCAP (GENERAL MACARTHUR) DIRECTIVE.

"HOW CAN THESE PEOPLE EARN THEIR LIVING? IT IS OBVIOUS THAT MANY OF THEM, IN UTTER DESPAIR, WILL COME TO HARBOR EXTREME AND RADICAL THOUGHT AND TO COMMIT CRIMES."

DS638APS

TOKYO, FEB. 26-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR WAS PRESENTED WITH AN AIR MEDAL AT AN INFORMAL, SURPRISE CEREMONY IN HIS OFFICE LAST NIGHT.

A PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE AWARD READ "FOR EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AERIAL FLIGHTS ON SEPT. 5, 1943, WHEN THE GENERAL LED AMERICAN PARATROOPERS IN AN ATTACK ON NADZAB, NEW GUINEA."

THAT WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN PARATROOP ATTACK OF THE PACIFIC FIGHTING.

MACARTHUR "REMAINED OVER THE COMBAT ZONE IN ENEMY-INFESTED AIR LANES UNTIL ALL PARATROOPS HAD LANDED AND WITNESSED ACTION OF OUR TROOPS IN THE INITIAL CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY." TH CITATION ADDED.

THE MEDAL WAS PRESENTED BY LT. GEN. ENNIS WHITEHEAD, COMMANDING THE PACIFIC AIR COMMAND, DURING AN INFORMAL VISIT.

DS345APS

TOKYO, FEB. 25-(AP)-SUPREME HEADQUARTERS' PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION IS ENLISTING EVERY JAPANESE CITIZEN POSSIBLE--FROM HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL TO HOUSEWIFE--TO GUARD AGAINST A TYPHUS OUTBREAK.

METROPOLITAN TOKYO IS DIVIDED INTO FIVE ZONES, EACH WITH A UNIT CONSISTING OF A PHYSICIAN, A NURSE AND SIX TRAINED DDT DUSTERS, ALL JAPANESE, AND ONE U.S. REPRESENTATIVE AS SUPERVISOR. A TEAM VISITS THE HOME OF EACH SUSPECTED CASE, CONFIRMS THE DIAGNOSIS, VACCINATES AND DUSTS WITH DDT UP TO 500 PERSONS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD. -DASH-

YOKOHAMA, FEB. 26-(AP)-AN EIGHTH ARMY WAR TRIALS COMMISSION TODAY ACQUITTED SUNSUKE KATO OF CHARGES THAT HE ASSISTED IN BEATING AN AMERICAN PRISONER AT THE FUKUOKA CAMP -- THE FIRST SUCH VERDICT SINCE THE TRIALS STARTED IN JAPAN.

THE COURTROOM WAS CROWDED WITH FELLOW STUDENTS OF THE DEFENDANT WHO ATTENDED MEIJI UNIVERSITY PRIOR TO HIS INDUCTION INTO THE JAPANESE ARMY IN 1944. KATO, 23, WAS A MESS ORDERLY AT THE CAMP.

PLEADING GUILTY OF BEATING PRISONERS, CPL. NARAICHI CHIHARA, FORMER MESS SERGEANT AT THE CAMP, WAS SENTENCED TO SIX YEARS IMPRISONMENT AT HARD LABOR AND PVT. TRUO ONO TO TWO YEARS.

TRIAL OF THE FOURTH DEFENDANT IN THE JOINT PROCEEDINGS, CPL. MOTO-ICHI SAKACAMI, CONTINUED.

WW/DS341APS

YOKOHAMA, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27-(AP)-AMERICAN ENLISTED MEN IN JAPAN DON'T WANT THEIR WIVES TO JOIN THEM OVERSEAS, LT. GEN. ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER ASSERTED TODAY AFTER TOURING JAPAN FOLLOWING HIS RETURN FROM THE STATES.

BUT THE REASON, HE HASTENED TO ADD, IS THAT THE MEN JUST DON'T WANT TO STAY OVERSEAS THAT LONG.

ENLISTED MEN WHO ARE WILLING TO STAY OVERSEAS TWO YEARS GET FIRST PREFERENCE IN BRINGING THEIR WIVES OVERSEAS, AFTER THE

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30.24-1285

THEATER COMMANDER CERTIFIES THAT ACCOMMODATIONS ARE READY FOR THEM. TROOPS WILLING TO REMAIN ONE YEAR GET SECOND PREFERENCE.

"THEIR ATTITUDE NOW DOESN'T MEAN THAT SOME SOLDIER SAILING OUT OF SAN FRANCISCO IN THE FUTURE WON'T BRING HIS WIFE WITH HIM," EICHELBERGER ADDED--"BECAUSE HIS WIFE WILL MAKE THE DECISION IN THAT CASE, NOT THE SOLDIER."

"BUT I ASKED MEN HERE IF THEY WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THEIR WIVES, PROVIDED WE COULD ARRANGE COMFORTABLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THEM, AND EVERY ONE SAID NO."

HG1037PCS

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YOKOHAMA, FEB. 26-(AP)-LESS THAN 100 OF THE 10,000 TO 15,000 JAPANESE-AMERICANS CAUGHT IN JAPAN AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR CAN QUALIFY FOR REPATRIATION TO THE UNITED STATES, AND THERE IS LITTLE POSSIBILITY OF ANY OF THOSE SAILING FOR HOME BEFORE SUMMER.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK, THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE ASSUME CONTROL OF THE AMERICAN NISEI ASSOCIATION AND ATTEMPTED TO USE IT TO FORCE THE NISEI TO SWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO JAPAN.

SOME JOINED THE JAPANESE ARMY AND OTHERS COLLABORATED ACTIVELY. FOR THEM, THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY OF REGAINING AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

SOME CLAIM THEY COLLABORATED ONLY BECAUSE THEY WERE UNDER PRESSURE. THEIR STATUS MAY BE DECIDED ONLY BY COURT ACTION.

BETWEEN 300 AND 400 JAPANESE-AMERICANS ALREADY HAVE APPLIED FOR REGISTRATION AS AMERICAN CITIZENS. OF THAT NUMBER, APPROXIMATELY 100 WHO REGISTERED WITH THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AS AMERICAN CITIZENS MAY QUALIFY. MORE ARE APPLYING DAILY AT THE U.S. EMBASSY IN TOKYO.

A NUMBER WHO WERE REGISTERED WITH THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AS AMERICAN CITIZENS HAVE BEEN GIVEN RESPONSIBLE JOBS WITH THE ARMY.

DS616APS

MANILA, FEB. 26-(AP)-LT. GEN. TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA'S FINAL ACT BEFORE HE WAS HANGED LAST SATURDAY WAS A BOW TO THE IMPERIAL PALACE-- BUT WHETHER HE BOWED IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION HE WILL NEVER KNOW.

THE MANILA CHRONICLE, REPORTING THE DRAMATIC LAST GESTURE OF THE CONVICTED WAR CRIMINAL, SAID:

ON THE HANGMAN'S SCAFFOLD "YAMASHITA DID NOT KNOW WHERE HE WAS, AND ASKED THE GUARD IN WHAT DIRECTION TOKYO LAY. A GI POINTED IN ONE DIRECTION AND YAMASHITA BOWED TOWARD IT. LATER IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE SOLDIER TOLD FRIENDS THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER HE HAD POINTED NORTH OR SOUTH OR TOWARD CHINA."

WW331APS

MANILA, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINE ARMY IS MOBILIZING 10,000 SOLDIERS WITH ARTILLERY SUPPORT TO MOPUP 4,000 TO 5,000 JAPANESE STRAGGLERS SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, DEFENSE SECRETARY ALFREDO MONTELIBANO ANNOUNCED TODAY.

FIVE REGIMENTS WERE ORDERED TO END THE MENACE OF UNSURRENDERED JAPANESE TO ISOLATED TOWNS. TWO WERE SENT TO THE CAGAYAN VALLEY FOOTHILLS OF NORTHEASTERN LUZON, ONE TO OCCIDENTAL PROVINCE ON NEGROS IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES AND TWO OTHERS TO THE JUNGLES OF MINDANAO TO THE SOUTH.

THE 10,000 ARE MAINLY FILIPINOS BUT PART OF THE REGULAR U.S. ARMY.

HG934PCS NM

FEB 27 1946

MANILA, FEB. 27-(WEDNESDAY) (AP)-PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA, IN A STATEMENT COMMEMORATING THE RESTORATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES, DECLARED TODAY "THIS IS A DAY OF THANKSGIVING TO THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA."

"WE THANK THE GREAT REPUBLIC TO WHICH WE REMAINED STEADFASTLY LOYAL AND TRUE IN THE DARKEST DAYS OF OUR ENSLAVEMENT BY THE ENEMY AND WE THANK IT FOR MAKING POSSIBLE OUR SPEEDY RETURN TO FREEDOM AND SECURITY," HE SAID.

GM818PCS

BUENOS AIRES, FEB. 26-(AP)-UNOFFICIAL RETURNS TONIGHT FROM TWO PROVINCES IN ARGENTINA'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION GAVE JOSE TAMBORINI, DEMOCRATIC UNION CANDIDATE, 1,793 VOTES TO 938 FOR JUAN D. PERON, LABOR PARTY LEADER.

THE VOTES WERE FROM 20 BALLOT BOXES IN THE WESTERN PROVINCE OF SAN LUIS AND SAN JUAN PROVINCE. SAN LUIS PROVINCE GENERALLY WAS REGARDED IN PRE-ELECTION FORECASTS AS STRONGLY FAVORING TAMBORINI. (NO PICKUP)

SN1103PES

BUENOS AIRES, FEB. 26-(AP)-DIPLOMATS SPECULATED TODAY ON WHETHER THE COMING OF A SOVIET TRADE MISSION TO ARGENTINA HAD POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND WHETHER IT MIGHT LEAD TO AN EXCHANGE OF ENVOYS.

--DASH--

GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA, FEB. 26--(AP)--ON THE LAST LEG

OF A LONG TRIP TO MANY LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, SIXTEEN MEMBERS

(IND)
OF THE INDIANAPOLIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WILL LEAVE HERE BY PLANE

TOMORROW FOR MEXICO CITY.

FEB 27 1946

ADD OTTAWA *** INVESTIGATION
THE COMMISSIONERS, SUPREME COURT JUSTICES ROBERT TASCHEREAU AND R.L. KELLOCK, ARE EMPOWERED TO SUMMON AND QUESTION WITNESSES AND ORDER THEM TO PRODUCE ANY DOCUMENTS OR ARTICLES REQUISITE TO THE INVESTIGATION.

THE CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE IS AUTHORIZED TO ENTER ANY PREMISES OCCUPIED OR USED BY SUSPECTS, TO SEARCH THE PREMISES AND EVERY PERSON FOUND THERE AND TO SEIZE ANY ARTICLE WHICH MIGHT BE USED AS EVIDENCE. "THE SAID COMMISSIONERS MAY ADOPT SUCH PROCEDURE AND METHOD AS THEY MAY DEEM EXPEDIENT FOR THE CONDUCT OF SUCH INQUIRY AND MAY ALTER OR CHANGE THE SAME FROM TIME TO TIME," READ THE MOST SWEEPING PARAGRAPHS OF THE STATEMENT.

NO APPLICATIONS FOR RELEASE UNDER HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS HAVE BEEN FILED. TO DO SO, AN ATTORNEY WOULD HAVE TO RISK PUBLIC IDENTITY OF HIS CLIENT AND VIOLATE THE SECRECY CLAMPED ON THE CASE.

PS806PES

OTTAWA, FEB. 26-(AP)-THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT DISCLOSED OFFICIALLY FOR THE FIRST TIME TONIGHT THAT "PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND OTHER PERSONS IN POSITIONS OF TRUST" HAD GIVEN INFORMATION TO AGENTS OF A FOREIGN POWER.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL STATEMENT CONCERNING THE POSITIONS HELD BY THE OFFICIALS, BUT IT HAS BEEN UNDERSTOOD IN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES THAT ONE OF THE MEN WAS NEAR THE RANK OF DEPUTY MINISTER.

THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE MADE PUBLIC THE TEXTS OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL ISSUED OCT. 6, 1945, AND FEB. 5, 1946. THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT WAS MADE IN THE FEB. 5 TEXT:

"IT HAS BEEN ASCERTAINED THAT SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION HAS BEEN COMMUNICATED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY BY PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND OTHER PERSONS IN POSITIONS OF TRUST TO THE AGENTS OF A FOREIGN POWER TO THE PREJUDICE OF THE SAFETY AND INTERESTS OF CANADA."

PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING, IN HIS ANNOUNCEMENT FEB. 15 CONCERNING THE ESPIONAGE CASE, SAID ONLY THAT THE INFORMATION HAD BEEN COMMUNICATED BY PERSONS WHO NOW ARE OR WHO HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED IN THE GOVERNMENT. LATER SOVIET RUSSIA SAID THAT ITS AGENTS IN OTTAWA HAD BEEN GIVEN SECRET DATA BY CANADIANS BUT THAT IT WAS NOT IMPORTANT IN VIEW OF THE SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES BY THE SOVIET. RUSSIA STILL HAS NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED OFFICIALLY AS THE POWER RECEIVING THE INFORMATION.

SN518PES

FEB 27 1946

WASHINGTON, FEB 26-(AP)-PETER FRASER, PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND, SAID TODAY THAT THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND "IS JUST AS GOOD AND JUST AS CLOSE AS IT WAS DURING THE WAR."

"AND I HOPE IT REMAINS THAT WAY," HE TOLD NEWSMEN AFTER A 45-MINUTE CONFERENCE WITH SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES DURING WHICH, HE SAID, THEY HAD A "GENERAL DISCUSSION." HE SAID THAT AMONG OTHER THINGS, THEY DISCUSSED PACIFIC BASES, AND REITERATED HIS HOPE FOR A PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE SOMETIME BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR.

HE WILL LEAVE BY PLANE TOMORROW FOR HOME, EXPECTING TO REACH THERE SUNDAY OR MONDAY.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 26-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN TO RELEASE CIVILIAN PRISONERS IN HAWAII.

THESE PRISONERS WERE CONVICTED BY MILITARY COURT DURING THE PERIOD FROM OCT. 19, 1943, WHEN MARTIAL LAW WAS ABOLISHED BY DIRECTIVE OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN HAWAII WILL NOTIFY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF HAWAII OF THEIR INTENT TO TERMINATE MILITARY CONTROL. WHAT BECOMES OF THE PRISONERS, WHETHER THEY ARE RECONFINED OR RETRIED THEN WILL BECOME A PROBLEM FOR CIVILIAN AUTHORITIES, THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID.

THE SECRETARY'S STATEMENT DISCLOSED THAT THERE ARE "A FEW PRISONERS CONVICTED BY MILITARY COURTS IN HAWAII OF MURDER AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES" STILL CONFINED IN TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE SECRETARY'S ANNOUNCEMENT CAME AFTER HE WAS ADVISED OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT'S DECISION DIRECTING RELEASE OF TWO PRISONERS TRIED BY MILITARY COURTS IN HAWAII IN 1943, AND 1944.

THE SUPREME COURT HELD THAT MAINTENANCE OF MILITARY COURTS IN HAWAII WAS NOT JUSTIFIED BY THE WAR EMERGENCY AS IT EXISTED AT THE TIME OF THE TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 26-(AP)-REVIVED REPORTS OF A GERMAN WARTIME "SECRET WEAPON" THAT WOULD FREEZE EVERYTHING WITHIN FIVE MILES ATTRACTED THE INTEREST OF ARMY ORDNANCE EXPERTS TODAY.

THEY LOOKED FOR SUCH A WEAPON IN GERMANY LAST SPRING WHEN THE REPORTS FIRST WERE HEARD. THEY DID NOT FIND IT.

THE LATEST REPORT OF IT CAME FROM DR. J.W. BENNKEN, OF CHICAGO, PRESIDENT OF THE MISSOURI SYNOD OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

ORDNANCE OFFICIALS TOLD A REPORTER THEY WOULD BE GLAD TO HAVE ANY DEFINITE INFORMATION FROM HIM.

BENNKEN TOLD A MEETING OF CHURCHMEN AT HOUSTON, TEX., HE HEARD OF THE WEAPON DURING A RECENT SEVEN-WEEK TRIP TO EUROPE. HE RELATED THAT HITLER NEVER RECEIVED THE WEAPON AS THE INVENTOR WAS PERSUADED TO WITHHOLD IT BECAUSE OF ITS FEARFUL EFFECT.

BENNKEN SAID HE TOLD THE STORY OF HIS FINDINGS TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND WAS CALLED BACK TO WASHINGTON TO REPEAT HIS ACCOUNT TO MILITARY OFFICIALS.

LAST APRIL, AN ARMY ORDNANCE TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE TEAM HURRIED TO A GERMAN PROVING GROUND AT HILLERSLEBEN TO INVESTIGATE REPORTS OF SECRET WEAPONS, INCLUDING THE FREEZER. THEY FAILED TO FIND ANY TRACE OF IT, BUT DID UNCOVER A GUN THAT SHOOTS AROUND A CORNER, AN INFANTRY WEAPON OF LIMITED APPLICATION.

FR1055AES

FEB 27 1946

30.24-1287

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES AT A GLANCE (200)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) IDLE BECAUSE OF LABOR DISPUTES NEARLY ONE MILLION.
MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

TRANSIT -- THREATENED STRIKE ON NEW YORK'S TRANSPORT SYSTEM
AVERTED AS CIO TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION WITHDRAWS DEMAND FOR RECOGNITION AS EXCLUSIVE BARGAINING AGENT FOR TOTAL 32,000 EMPLOYEES.
MUNICIPAL -- HOUSTON, TEX., STRIKE OF 700 AFL CITY WORKERS ENDS
AFTER UNIONS DECLARE A HOLIDAY AND MARCH ON CITY HALL; STUDY ORDERED FOR POSSIBLE WAGE ADJUSTMENTS.

FOOD -- 13 DETROIT BAKERIES REOPEN AFTER AFL BAKERY DRIVERS UNION ACCEPTS \$2.50 WEEKLY WAGE INCREASE AND \$50 MINIMUM GUARANTEE; SIX-DAY MILK STRIKE CONTINUES, HOWEVER.

RAILROADS -- 3,500 ENGINEERS AND TRAINMEN ON SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES IN TEXAS AND LOUISIANA TO CALL STRIKE SATURDAY IN DISPUTE OVER GRIEVANCES AND AWARDS.

AUTOMOTIVE -- FEDERAL MEDIATOR JAMES F. DEWEY SAYS "NO ISSUES SETTLED YET" AS NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE IN 98-DAY STRIKE OF 175,000 CIO PRODUCTION WORKERS AT GENERAL MOTORS.

TELEPHONES -- SECRETARY OF LABOR SCHWELLENBACH ARRANGES WASHINGTON CONFERENCE WITH JOSEPH A. BEIRNE, PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS IN ATTEMPT TO HEAD OFF NATIONWIDE PHONE STRIKE CALLED FOR MARCH 7.

ER750PCS NM

U.S. Submits 3-Power Anti-Franco Proposal

APPROVAL BY ENGLAND, FRANCE SEEN

Plan Believed Aimed At Encouraging Ouster Of Spanish Leader

Washington, Feb. 27 (AP)—Reliable diplomatic officials said tonight the British and French Governments have "approved in principle"

a United States proposal for a joint declaration designed to encourage the Spanish people to overthrow Generalissimo Franco.

The officials, who may not be identified, said they expect the text of the United States proposal to be issued simultaneously in Washington, London and Paris later this week after some minor revisions have been made.

Hours after the news had "leaked" from London, the State Department today acknowledged that the United States had made new proposals on Spain to Britain and France.

3 Points Believed Included

The department refused to disclose the proposals. However, diplomats said they understood the proposed declaration would include:

1. A new denunciation of Franco, deploring the continued existence of his regime.

2. A statement that the three governments would recognize a broadly-representative interim regime in Spain if Franco were ousted.

3. A reiteration that the three countries would not meddle in Spain's domestic affairs, and that any change would have to come from the Spanish people.

These informants understood that the communication did not approve any breaking of economic ties with Spain or complete withdrawal of diplomatic recognition.

It was believed that any recognition of an interim government would be conditioned on pledges of complete amnesty for political prisoners and permission for the return of all Spaniards exiled during Franco's regime, followed by free elections.

Contradicts Byrnes's Statement

The disclosure that a new communication had been sent on the Spanish situation contradicted a statement made by Secretary of State Byrnes at his news conference yesterday.

In reply to a question, Byrnes indicated the United States had sent no new communication on Spain and also had received none from France.

Today, Byrnes sent word through the department press officer, Michael J. McDermott, that he wished to apologize to the reporter who had asked the question. Byrnes said he had misunderstood the query.

State Department reporters held a protest meeting in the department press room with Lincoln White, assistant to McDermott, on what they complained was the latest in a long series of "run-arounds" on United States foreign policy moves which came to light first in foreign capitals.

U. S. OFFERS PLAN IN SPANISH CRISIS

Proposal Is Reported to Include Joint Action Against Franco Regime

PARIS, Feb. 27 (AP)—Frontier dispatches tonight said Generalissimo Francisco Franco had closed the French-Spanish border and moved up troop reinforcements along the 300-mile frontier. At the same time the French government received a United States proposal on the Spanish situation.

The United States note was reported to contain a suggestion for a joint French-British-American declaration, and preliminary indications were that it would be agreeable to the French government, with some modifications.

Border reports, not officially confirmed, said an estimated 1,500 Moors had arrived at garrison points on the Spanish side of the frontier and that all leaves had been canceled for regular guards who had closed the border this morning.

The French Government had announced yesterday that it would close the frontier Friday, severing all economic relations between the two countries. A Barcelona dispatch said the Spanish had sealed the border at Portbou, near the Mediterranean, but quoted official sources at Irun, on the Atlantic Coast, as saying the border still was open there.

The French news agency said

the ports of entry between Le Perthus and Cerbere and at Hendaye were closed by Spanish troops this morning. Another frontier dispatch said members of the French Railway Workers Union halted all freight traffic between the two countries.

All Traffic Will End

A French communiqué said tonight that all rail, air, road and sea traffic between the two countries would be halted at midnight tomorrow. Spanish shipping in French ports will be allowed to leave, but the ports will not admit any more Spanish ships except in emergency cases.

The only persons who will be allowed to cross the border, the communiqué said, will be diplomatic personnel, representatives of the International Red Cross and

UNRRA, Portuguese nationals returning to Portugal and French nationals returning to France.

Decided On UNO Action

Informed quarters said the French had decided to hail Spain before the United Nations Security Council at its next meeting, probably March 21, on charges of endangering world peace and security.

In London, Security Council President Cyro de Freitas Valle, of Brazil, said he would call an immediate meeting of the Council "if and when" he received a request.

"If the matter is introduced," he said, "I believe it is important enough to warrant calling an immediate meeting of the Council."

France's decision to take the Spanish case before the UNO, members of the Constituent Assembly said, was disclosed by Foreign Minister Georges Bidault while reviewing the Spanish situation before the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Assembly.

Support Requested

The Foreign Minister also was reported to have said he had dispatched messages to Great Britain and the United States requesting their support in calling Spain before the Security Council.

Bidault was quoted as saying that France would take the initiative alone if she received negative replies from London and Washington on bringing Spain before the Security Council. He was reported to have told the deputies that France expected to encounter a number of difficulties, since Spain would have to be invited to the Council table during the hearing of charges against her. Spain is not a member of the United Nations organization.

Earlier, a British Foreign Office spokesman expressed regret at France's decision to close the French-Spanish border. The spokesman said such incidents were likely to prolong Franco's regime by making the Spanish chief of state "a national hero instead of a refugee."

British Attitude

He emphasized again the official British line toward Spain as stated in Parliament by Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin—that Britain "detests" Franco and wants to see a "popularly supported" government in Spain.

In Spain there was no official comment, but Madrid newspapers published full accounts of the French Government's action and carried front-page editorials denouncing French Communists and Soviet Russia.

Meanwhile, the popular outcry for an outright diplomatic rupture with Spain continued to increase in France. Fifteen thousand Communists, Socialists and labor union

members attended a rally last night at which speakers called on the United Nations to break off relations with Spain at once.

Spaniard Says French Are Halted At Border

Madrid, Feb. 27 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that French authorities this morning had stopped some Frenchmen trying to cross into Spain at Irun and that the military commander of Irun took "corresponding measures" for a short time.

Afterward, the spokesman said, the restrictions were lifted, and Spaniards, Swiss and Americans crossed into France. He said he did not know whether Frenchmen were now permitted to enter Spain.

The Foreign Office said it had no information on a reported closing of the border at Portbou by the Spanish.

Anti-Franco Feeling Rises In Many Nations

London, Feb. 27 (AP)—Anti-Franco feeling was manifest in Europe tonight as protest demonstrations and radio broadcasts from scattered Continental capitals supported France's stand for immediate action by the United Nations against Spain.

In Copenhagen, police said a hand grenade had been thrown into the garden of the Spanish legation, damaging the building but causing no injuries. Demonstrators carrying "Down with Franco" placards previously had paraded in front of the legation.

Demonstrations occurred in Brussels and Sofia calling upon the Belgian and Bulgarian governments to act against Franco.

In Moscow, the Russian radio commentator, Michael Mihailov urged the "unconditional severance of all relations with Franco Spain by all the democratic states."

Russians Accuse Pope

The Soviet commentator said the Vatican had "prevented the Spanish problem from being solved." The Pope, he said, had discussed with the cardinals at the recent consistory how the church could "bolster up the present regime in Spain."

The Prague radio interrupted its regular news broadcast to announce that the Czechoslovak Government "is solely protesting the execution of ten Spanish Republicans."

The Government, the broadcast said, "joins the stand of those nations who strongly demand the end of the cruel Spanish regime."

In Bern, Swiss authorities said they had received no official word of the French Cabinet's decision to close the border but were watching the situation closely.

France To Seek UNO Action On Spain

Paris, Feb. 27 (AP)—Foreign Minister Georges Bidault reportedly informed the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Constituent Assembly today that he had requested American and British support for a French effort to bring Spain before the United Nations Security Council on charges of endangering international peace and security.

Deputies emerging from a commission meeting said Bidault told them he had made the appeal in a joint note to Washington and London as directed by the Cabinet yesterday, following its decision to close the French-Spanish border to trade, effective at midnight Friday.

To Take Initiative

These deputies said that the Foreign Minister asserted that France would take the initiative for bringing the Spanish situation before the Security Council at its next meeting, scheduled for March 21, even if negative replies were received from the United States and Britain.

Meanwhile, popular outcry for an outright diplomatic rupture increased.

Fifteen thousand Communists, Socialists and labor-union militants attended a mass meeting of protest against Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime last night, at which speakers called on the United Nations to break off diplomatic relations with Spain at once.

Fight On Falangists

The speakers also demanded United Nations help for Spanish Republicans in their fight to oust Franco and the Falangist regime.

Closing of the border, which raised the question as to whether France would permit continuance of the transit of international commerce from Spain to other European countries across France, elicited no official comment in Madrid.

[Madrid morning papers printed complete accounts today for the first time of the French Cabinet's decision to close the French-Spanish border and to renew efforts to get Britain and the United States to sever relations with Madrid.

[The papers also carried long editorials denouncing French Communists and Soviet Russia.

[The Catholic newspaper *Ya* said Spain had divined the "unmeasured and rapacious appetite that encourages from afar the gang of traitors to their country who elevated themselves to the bosom of France's Government doing all possible to

facilitate Stalin's projected embrace of Europe."]

The Madrid radio attacked the French Government as a "mob of demagogues whose only political task consists in propagating nervousness and a disorder complex in Western Europe."

Dispatches from Hendaye, meanwhile, reported that Spanish authorities had closed their side of the border this morning—48 hours in advance of the closing time announced by the French.

No details of the reported Spanish move were immediately available.

[Reuter reported that the arrival of Spanish reinforcements, including Moroccan troops, at the Franco-Spanish frontier was reported today by the France-Presse agency, from Hendaye.

[Reuter's Gibraltar correspondent recently reported passage through the Spanish port of Algeciras of Spanish troops from Morocco.

Already Virtually Closed

[The Hendaye report added that the border was already virtually closed. Spain had anticipated the French action and guards were stopping people crossing the Hendaye and Behobie bridges. French railwaymen, in turn, were already stopping traffic with Spain, the France-Presse agency, added.

[Paris radio declared today that all leave of Spanish troops in the border area had been stopped.]

The French National Federation of Landlords also called upon the

Government to sever all remaining relations with Spain.

Before the French announcement yesterday, the British Foreign Office announced that it had instructed Sir Victor Mallet, British Ambassador in Madrid, to "make a full report" on the execution of Cristino Garcia, a Spanish anti-Fascist leader, and to investigate the execution of nine other Spanish Republicans.

BRITAIN IS URGED TO SPUR BUSINESS

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP) Prime Minister Attlee described Britain's economic position as difficult to Parliament today and called on every Briton "to join in a campaign for prosperity."

Serious manpower shortages, lagging coal production and a big deficit in foreign trade by which Britain lives were spread before the people in a cards-on-the-table talk.

Even if the pending \$3,750,000,000 American loan wins U. S. congressional approval, Attlee declared, Britain "cannot lie back and take things easy."

In this connection, Conservative Oliver Lyttelton said the nation's deficit in exports was running about \$2,400,000,000 a year which "could exhaust the American loan in about 18 months" unless Britain could boost production sharply.

Conservative Peter Thorneycroft interjected that he thought the manpower shortage would be permanent and advocated turning "every British consul in the world into a sort of talent scout" for workers. He added, "by paying their passages and even bribing them to come here."

Attlee said "the hard fact is that this country is paying economically as well as humanly very dearly for our victory." He urged employers to make the "most economic use" of manpower and added: "I also appeal to the older people to stay in industry during this difficult time."

Lord Catto To Remain Bank Of England Head

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Lord Catto, 66-year-old governor of the Bank of England, will retain his post as head of the institution when it comes under state ownership Friday.

Reappointment of Lord Catto was announced last night by Prime Minister Attlee, whose Labor Government recently pushed the state ownership bill through Parliament as the first step in its nationalization program. Cameron F. Cobbald was reappointed deputy governor.

Outer Mongolia Treaty Signed

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Moscow radio said a treaty of friendship and mutual aid was signed today between the Soviet Union and the Mongolian Peoples Republic (Outer Mongolia).

P.W.'s Land Carrying 4,000,000 Cigarettes

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—A shipload of 2,250 German prisoners of war arrived at Liverpool today from the United States with 4,000,000 cigarettes in their baggage.

An American sergeant guard said: "Each prisoner is allowed to travel with personal luggage up to 65 pounds. These lads crammed their kit bags half full of cigarettes they obtained in their camps."

LABOR UNIONS FIND ALLIED FAILURES IN RULING GERMANY

PARIS, Feb. 27 (AP) Spokesmen for rival American labor groups, simultaneously announcing reports on Germany today, both charged failures in denazification but differed regarding the military government's policy on unions.

Vice-President Sidney Hillman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations presented a provisional report on a tour by the World Federation of Trades Unions' executive bureau which stressed political and economic questions and only mildly chided the military government's union policy.

Irving J. Brown, the American Federation of Labor's European envoy who toured Germany at the same time, charged that military government regulations were restricting union growth.

Aside from denazification, the reports agreed in declaring that labor was the hope of German democracy and that it should expand beyond its city-wide organizations—to which Brown said it was confined by military government rules—and get back the union buildings confiscated by the Nazis.

The A.F.L. report specifically criticized military government in the western zones for alleged failure to recognize these points and for "red tape."

Brown declared that the Soviets were seeking to form "super-centralized" units by locality instead of by trade, while Hillman noted only some cases of "centralized treasuries" which he termed temporary. Brown found the Germans ill-fed and underfed, while the WFTU said they were as well off as any people in Europe.

The W.F.T.U. report alone spoke of the need for de-industrializing Germany and putting its agriculture on a small-farm basis, while the A.F.L. report alone charged instances of Communists being permitted to dominate the western German area.

G. I. BRIDES IN PARIS

PARIS, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Thirty-nine Belgian brides of American soldiers and a 3-months-old baby have arrived in Paris, vanguard of the first shipment of G. I.

wives from the Low Countries en route to the United States. Their arrival for a two-day stopover before continuing to Le Harve inaugurated the Army's specially reconverted hotel for G. I. dependents in Paris—the swanky Hotel de Paris on the Boulevard de la Madeleine, complete with lounges, nursery, consultation room and bustling Red Cross girls.

The group included Mrs. Simone Ryan of Liege, who wants to see Niagara Falls when she joins Lieut. John Ryan, 29, of Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Marcelle Dorfman, wife of Pfc. Charles Dorfman of 2082 Prospect avenue, the Bronx, and Mrs. Larisa McCue, wife of Sgt. William McCue of 59-58 57th Road, Maspeth, L. I.

Blum Delays Trip Again

PARIS, Feb. 27 (AP).—Leon Blum's scheduled departure on his economic mission to Washington was put off tonight until tomorrow in a second postponement because of plane delays. The revised schedule calls for the former French Premier to arrive in New York about noon Friday and go on to Washington on the same regular Transcontinental & Western Air flight.

Viennese Are Warned Of Bread-Ration Cut

VIENNA, Feb. 27 (AP)—Food Minister Hans Frenzl told Viennese today the bread ration might have to be cut by one third in April. He said critical weeks were ahead this spring unless help from UNRRA or other sources reached Austria promptly.

The reduction in the Viennese bread ration would lower the number of calories to about 1,000 daily. A more serious situation would arise in the Russian-occupied provinces of lower Austria and Burgenland, where the daily ration already is less than 1,000.

INFLUENCE OF U.S. DOMINATES BERLIN SAYS A.M.G. CHIEF

BERLIN, Feb. 27 (AP) Col. Frank L. Howley of Drexel Hill, Pa., director of the American Military government in the Berlin district, declared tonight that "we Americans are running Berlin."

Speaking at a reception marking six months of American participation in the four-power administration of the city, Howley said: "We are the strongest element here."

Later, in reply to questions by newsmen, Howley said he felt that American influence was the strongest in the four-power kommandantur which rules Berlin.

"We are the strongest in the legal division in the courts, we have the civilian municipal government people coming to us for advice and we are the people showing how to run the utilities," he said.

"The French are oriented towards us in the kommandantur," Howley continued. "We have influence with the British. Well, that's three quarters of the city."

Howley conceded that the Russians were ahead of the other occupying powers here in the labor union and political fields but he suggested the Americans might soon "take a stronger hand and offer leadership in these too." He declared: "It's been proved that we can work together with the Russians in Berlin despite what some early skeptics predicted."

Regarding the treatment of the Germans, Howley said: "Our records show they have not been starving and dying but on the other hand, they have not been getting fat either."

Praising the work of the military government staff, Howley said the

Americans went at this task with a team of experts "and we have been teaching the Germans lots of things and have found them in some respects not supermen but stupid."

Howley observed that the "first phase of our work here—denazification and getting recovered from chaos—now is finished. We have now reached a new phase. Hereafter our problems will be mainly political and soon two-thirds of our administrative apparatus will be civilian."

Allied Prosecutors Finish Case Against 22 Top Nazis

NUERNBERG, Feb. 27 (AP)—Allied prosecutors rested their case against 22 top Nazis late today, after the International Military Tribunal earlier had denied defense motions to bring Winston Churchill and Edouard Daladier into court as witnesses.

The defense for the Nazi hierarchy is expected to open its case Monday.

Leningrad Priest Testifies

Three months of Allied prosecution ended with a Leningrad priest charging the Germans with wanton destruction of Russian cathedrals and terroristic religious persecution.

The tribunal will hear arguments tomorrow on the legal aspects of a prosecution attempt to try six Nazi organizations as criminal groups. These are the German High command, the Gestapo, the Reich cabinet, the SS troops (SA), the SS and the leadership corps.

The prosecution, in demanding conviction of the High Command, will estimate its membership at about 115 officers.

Last minute information from the U. S. War department caused Chief U. S. Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson to work overtime on his statement of organizational criminality. Britain's prosecutor, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, will share in the presentation. The U. S. Army is known to be anxious for a ruling on the status of some 80,000 Nazis in various categories which it holds in custody.

Testimony Not Relevant

In rejecting Joachim von Ribbentrop's request for Churchill, former French Premier Daladier, and other British and French witnesses, the tribunal said that "it appears that their testimony would be irrelevant or cumulative."

Von Ribbentrop's attorney asserted that Churchill, before the war, said at the German embassy in London that England might destroy the Reich, and that the statement had prompted Adolf Hitler into aggressive acts.

The tribunal rejected 22 of the 38 witnesses requested by von Ribbentrop. His counsel was allowed to seek written interrogations from Lord Londonderry, Lord Kemsley, Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Vansittart.

Herman Goering was allowed eight witnesses and eight interrogatories, out of 16 names submitted. Witnesses will include German Field Marshals Albert Kesselring and Erhard Milch, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel was allowed five witnesses and three interrogatories, one by Churchill's nephew, Giles Romilly.

Nicholas Lomakin, 56, dean of Leningrad churches—wearing a black velvet robe, two crucifixes

and a Leningrad defense medal—provided the dramatic finale to the prosecution's case, which began 100 days ago.

Most of the defendants lowered their eyes as Lomakin said that "my heart bleeds that these people can talk about culture and have any respect for Christ."

Nazis Shelled Churches

He accused Goering's Luftwaffe of deliberate bombing of churches and the German High Command of indiscriminate shelling, asserting that in one section of Leningrad 10,000 praying persons seeking refuge in churches were killed.

The priest charged that the Germans planted mines at the gates of altars, fused to explode at the time the faithful entered churches. He said he missed only a few minutes.

Lomakin testified that German soldiers used cathedrals for fuel dumps, stables and prisons and destroyed and plundered all religious edifices when they retreated.

Assistant Russian Prosecutor L. N. Smirnov introduced captured German medical documents telling of experiments in sterilizing women and castrating men at the infamous Oswiecim concentration camp in Poland. A German, Dr. Schumann, recorded destruction of reproductive organs in girls 15 to 18 by electrical current and X-rays. Resulting destruction of hormones

gnt on advanced old age within a month, and girls were transformed into hobbling creatures appearing to be 70 years old, the documents stated.

Abraham Suzkexer, 33, Lithuanian writer, said German soldiers broke into the maternity ward of a Jewish hospital in Wilno, and murdered infants there, including his two-day-old son, whose lips were painted with poison by a laughing SS man. By such methods, he said, the Jewish population of Wilno was reduced from 80,000 to 600 in two years.

Ribbentrop Bid For Churchill Is Rejected

Nuernberg, Feb. 27 (AP)—The International Military Tribunal denied today Joachim von Ribbentrop's plea that Winston Churchill, Edouard Daladier and other pre-war Allied leaders be summoned as defense witnesses in the war-crime trial of 22 Nazi leaders.

The tribunal rejected 22 names of a list of 38 submitted by the former German Foreign Minister

and also trimmed sharply the lists submitted by defendants Hermann Goering and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel.

Shorter Trial Foreseen

The tribunal's action led prosecution sources to predict the entire defense case could be completed within seven weeks.

In rejecting Ribbentrop's request for Churchill and other witnesses from Britain and France, the tribunal said "it appears that their testimony would be irrelevant or cumulative."

Ribbentrop's lawyer had argued that Churchill uttered threats at the German Embassy in London that England might destroy the Reich and that these threats had frightened Adolf Hitler into committing the aggressive acts behind the charges on which the present trial is based.

Other Witnesses Banned

The witness ban applied also to Georges Bonnet, former French Foreign Minister; the Marquis de Polignac; Count Jean de Castellane; Otto Abetz, former German Ambassador to Paris, and Ernest Tennant and T. J. Jones, London business men.

The tribunal adopted a suggestion by British Acting Chief Prosecutor Sir David Maxwell Fyfe to allow Ribbentrop to seek written interrogations of British Lords Londonderry, Kemsley, Beaverbrook and Vansittart, and Carl Burckhardt, of Switzerland, president of the International Red Cross.

The jurists flatly refused to permit the former German Foreign Minister to obtain testimony from British diplomat Sir Robert L. Craigie and Lord Monsell, former First Lord of the Admiralty, regarding negotiations for a 1935 British-German naval treaty, and from Lieut. Gen. Ernst Koestring, former German military attaché to Moscow, relative to alleged Soviet military preparations prior to the Nazi invasion in 1941.

Goering's List

Goering won approval for eight witnesses and eight interrogatories. His request that Swedish Engineer Birger Dahlerus be summoned to testify concerning alleged peace negotiations was approved.

Other witnesses permitted Goering were Field Marshal Albert Kesselring and Gerhard Milch and Maj. Gen. Karl Bodenschatz.

Rudolf Hess, most lackadaisical of all the defendants, was permitted the right to call to the stand his former secretary, Ingeborg Sperr, and Ernest Bohje, former head of the Nazi party foreign office section.

Keitel was authorized to call five witnesses, including four German generals. He also was granted a written interrogatory of Churchill's nephew, Giles Romilly, whom he wants to have testify about treatment of British war prisoners and British plans to invade Norway.

Phantom Nazi Industrialist Ruled Vast Munitions Empire

O'REAGAN

FRANKFURT, Germany, Feb. 27.—(AP) U. S. authorities announced today the secrets of a phantom German armaments maker they termed "the greatest single power behind the Nazi war machine," with an industrial empire expanded by seized foreign plants.

They identified him as Friedrich Flick, 62, head of a \$400,000,000 combine, and declared he possessed "the greatest economic power of any single industrialist in Nazi Germany."

Flick, starting in 1933, built up greater controls than those held by the Krupp munitions family in three wars from 1870, but worked so anonymously that he was virtually unknown both abroad and in Germany, an American investigator said.

Seized Enemy Plants

Much of his holdings came from forced sales of Jewish plants and mines, and from stolen French, Czechoslovak and Soviet property, said Josef Marcu, Jr., of New York city, head of a Treasury and War department de-cartelization group.

The holdings are being broken up by the Allies.

"So intricate were Flick's penetrations in Nazi industry that Flick still could be a greater danger to the Allied control over armament production than any single German industrialist now alive," Marcu said.

Marcu said his team would recommend Flick's indictment at any second war crimes trial, for "we consider Flick a greater criminal than Krupp, for he grew with the Nazi regime and seized more personal economic power than Krupp ever held."

Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach was originally indicted as one of 24 leading Nazi war criminals, but has not been brought to trial because he has senile softening of the brain.

Son Also Arrested

Flick is held in Preungshausen prison near here for questioning, and directors of his combine also are in custody. Under house arrest is Flick's 28-year-old son, Ernst, who was taken out of German army service through Hermann Goering's personal intervention and steel plant in Lorraine.

Flick's arrest was announced last June 16 by 12th army group headquarters in Wiesbaden.

Marcu said top secret German production records showed that Flick was ahead of Krupp in value

of holdings, and in output of steel coal and finished armaments.

Employing tens of thousands of slave workers, including women, Flick grew under the Nazis to become Germany's second largest producer of armaments. His production was behind only that of the giant Vereinigte Stahlwerke combine, which was not owned by one individual.

Airplanes, tanks, armored trains, cannon, shells, army trucks, submarine, naval and V-1 robot bomb parts all were produced in finishing plants of Flick's empire. His control over vital steel and coal production throughout Germany was carefully concealed.

Owned 129 Companies

Flick produced war weapons from his secretly-owned plants as early as 1933. By 1942, he had created a combine of 129 concerns which he owned either outright, or almost totally. These firms alone had an actual value of more than 1,000,000,000 reichsmarks or \$400,000,000 at prewar exchange. Flick's investments in dozens of other companies have not yet been determined fully.

Marcu said that Flick from the outset hid his manipulations, ordering that his name never was to be used in the companies he seized or forced to sell. He sought to avoid public knowledge of his operations, and "leave the way clear for further wholesale grabs and sub rosa consolidations," Marcu added.

Even after his arrest, he attempted to hide his association with companies he owned, the investigator continued. Marcu gave this account of Flick's operations:

When the Nazis rose to power in 1933, Flick was a member of the board of Vereinigte Stahlwerke. He left the Vereinigte Stahlwerke, and with stock manipulations and the support of the Hitler government, began a program of industrial conquest.

He had already acquired control of Charlottenhuetten, the largest steel mill within Vereinigte Stahlwerke, and used that as a basis for rapid expansion of his steel-coal web over Europe with the progress of Nazi aggression.

In this expansion, Marcu added, Flick had the connivance and support of Goering, Hjalmar Schacht, Walther Funk, Heinrich Himmler, and a Cologne banker, Baron Kurt von Schroeder.

5 TROOPSHIPS SAIL WITH 11,765 MEN

FRANKFURT, Germany, Feb. 27.

—(AP) Five ships carrying 11,765 homebound American soldiers sailed from Le Havre in the last 24 hours as redeployment picked up speed from the recent slowdown. U. S. Army headquarters said tonight.

The units sailing today were announced as: 519th engineer maintenance company, 2836th petroleum distribution company, 718th engineer depot company, 1254th engineer construction company, 284th engineer heavy shop company, 343rd ordnance depot company, 26th and 3478th ordnance maintenance companies, 3403rd quartermaster truck company, 4091st quartermaster service company, 250th field artillery battalion.

163rd and 31st engineer construction battalions, 13th field artillery observation battalion, 998th quartermaster salvage collection company, 60th amphibious tractor company, 687th engineer base equipment company, 486th engineers shop company, 1672nd engineer collecting group, 418th engineer dump truck company, 987th ordnance base depot company, 165th signal photo company, 691st and 775th field artillery battalions, 413th field artillery group, 310th quartermaster railroad company, 3913th quartermaster gas supply company, 811th and 988th ordnance base depot companies.

Liberals Refuse To Support Belgian

Brussels, Feb. 27 (AP)—Possibility that Auguste de Schrijver, Social-Christian party leader, might be able to form a new Belgian Government faded today with the Liberal party's refusal to participate.

De Schrijver had sought to enlist the Liberals' support in order to obtain control of the Chamber of Deputies, in which his party won a plurality but not a majority in the recent national elections. Political observers believed that former Premier Achille Van Acker, Socialist, probably would head a new coalition government.

LEGATION DAMAGED

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 27.—(AP) Police said tonight that a hand grenade was thrown into the winter garden of the Spanish legation during the evening. No one was injured but the building was damaged.

30.24-1289

Talks Asked On German Assets Held In Sweden

Stockholm, Feb. 27 (AP)—A Swedish Foreign Office spokesman said today the United States, Britain and France had invited Sweden to discuss in Washington the disposition of German assets in this country, which were declared officially to total approximately \$87,500,000.

The Swedish Government is considering the matter, he said, and an answer can be expected soon. Swedish officials, commenting in the past on the announced aim of the United Nations to seize all German assets in neutral countries, have emphasized that the Swedes themselves have claims against the properties sequestered here.

Agree on Referendum On Italian Monarchy

Rome, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Differences on the monarchical question, which have split Italy's political parties since the fall of Fascism, appeared nearly resolved today as party leaders agreed to hold a referendum on whether to have a monarchy or a republic simultaneously with the forthcoming elections for a constituent assembly.

The agreement, reached at a meeting last night, will be reviewed today by the Cabinet, which, however, generally goes along with the decisions of the party leaders. Elections have been tentatively set for May 25.

Russia Plans Increase in Food

Moscow, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Plans for an increase in food production during the current year were published today by the newspaper Izvestia. The Soviet food industry plans call for a 41

per cent increase in sugar output over that of 1945, a 30 per cent increase in preserves and a 20 per cent increase in vegetable oils.

Confectionery factories are scheduled to step up their production by an additional 76,000 tons of goods annually. Products of new oil and fats refineries are planned to reach 390,000 tons.

All Soviet News Under One Body

Moscow, Feb. 27 (AP)—News dispatches and radio commentaries from Russia will be censored effective March 1 by the Administration for Affairs of Literature and Publication, the authority which supervises the Soviet press and radio and is known as "Glavit."

Dispatches written in Russia for publication abroad thus will undergo the same censorship authority as material written for internal consumption in Russia. Before and during the war all foreign correspondence was censored by the press department of the Foreign Office.

The Associated Press was informed that telegrams should be submitted as now in two copies, one for transmission and one for censorship.

The Foreign Office will continue to be the authority to which foreign correspondents are accredited. Interviews, trips and other facilities to foreign newspaper men will continue under the jurisdiction of the press department of the Foreign Office.

Russian Trade Group Leaves For Americas

Moscow, Feb. 27 (AP)—A Soviet Union trade delegation left today for the United States, en route to South America.

The Soviets are interested in the prospects for obtaining meat, wheat and other products of South America needed in rebuilding Russia, still feeling the strain of the war.

Egypt Premier Refuses To Back General Strike

Cairo, Feb. 27 (AP)—Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha refused today a request for a student-labor committee for permission to call a general strike and organize a silent procession in a day of mourning for approximately fifteen Egyptians killed during anti-British riots last Thursday.

Sidky Pasha told a committee any trouble resulting from such actions would harm Egypt's case.

The Egyptian Government is preparing to negotiate with Britain for revision of their 1936 treaty. Principal Egyptian demands are evacuation of British troops from Egypt and a union of Egypt with the Sudan.

Stay Away From School

While the Egyptian Premier was conferring with the committee, however, students of Cairo schools and universities remained away from classes. Student leaders said the strike was directed against a speech in which Dominions Secre-

tary Lord Addison told the British House of Lords yesterday that the British Government could not acquit the Egyptian Government of responsibility for anti-British "outrages."

Sidky Pasha in an interview yesterday expressed a desire to fortify Egypt's existing alliance with Britain, but declared, "There can be no compromise about the question of foreign troops remaining on any part of the oil of Egypt."

Friendship Of Equals

The 71-year-old Premier said: "We are not going to share our Government with anyone, but we will work for the friendship of equals."

British sources said earlier today that two British soldiers and one railway employé were wounded by shots fired at the Palestine-Cairo train last night just outside Quassassin station, about 60 or 70 miles from Cairo. An investigation was reported under way.

EGYPT DENIES REQUEST FOR GENERAL STRIKE

CAIRO, Feb. 27 (AP)—Some Cairo students left classrooms today in anti-British protests, but Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha denied a student-labor request for permission to call a general strike in mourning for 15 Egyptians killed in riots Feb. 21.

The premier told a student-labor committee that any trouble resulting from a general strike would weaken Egypt's case in forthcoming negotiations with Britain on revising the 1936 treaty. The Egyptians are demanding evacuation of British troops, and union of Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Russians Reported Saying They Will Evacuate Iran

Tehran, Iran, Feb. 26 (AP—Delayed)—A Soviet embassy official gave assurance today that Russian troops would be withdrawn from northern Iran, but the Iranian Foreign Ministry and military observers said there was no apparent sign of a Russian evacuation.

An American officer said he believed it was "impossible" for the Russians to withdraw by March 2, the date agreed upon for the evacuation of all foreign troops from Iran.

Iranian officials complained a few weeks ago to the United Na-

tions about the presence of foreign troops in northern Iran in connection with an autonomy movement in the northwestern-most province of Azerbaijan, charging there had been "a number of interventions in Iranian affairs by Soviet authorities."

UNO's Disposition Of Issue

The United Nations Security Council disposed of the complaint by referring it to the Soviet and Iranian governments for direct negotiations, retaining the right to call for progress reports.

Iranian negotiators, headed by Premier Ahmed Qavam es Saltaneh now are in Moscow.

Prince Firouz, Under Secretary of State, expressed the opinion that Russian troops "certainly will be out of Iran" and added that the Soviet army communication lines already were being taken down north of Karvin.

"Will Be Out," Official Says

An official in the Soviet consulate, to whom the Associated Press was directed to renew an application for permission to enter Azerbaijan, said:

"Surely, we will be out."

Asked why it was necessary to seek Russian permission to enter the province after Russian troops were scheduled to leave, he replied:

"We here are only the little people. How can we say what our Government will do?"

More Disorders Reported

Reports of disorders in northern Iran continued to trickle into the capital.

The British also have some forces in Iran, and whether they would be willing to withdraw unless the Russians do is a question.

Concern In Washington

The situation is causing concern among officials because of what they regard as the unsatisfactory state of Anglo-American and Russian relations at the moment. A prompt removal of Russian troops,

for which many here still hope, might ease the situation.

The broad problem of Russian relations probably will be taken up by Secretary of State Byrnes at a speech before the Overseas Writers Club in New York tomorrow night. Questioned about the state of Big Four unity yesterday, Byrnes told his news conference he would have something to say about that in his address.

The Iranian question did not come up at the news conference,

but subsequent inquiry among informed officials brought to light this situation:

The United States has received indirect and unconfirmed reports that some Russian cavalry has been withdrawn from the Soviet zone of northern Iran. A few days ago information was received that the Russian hospital at Tabriz was not accepting any new patients, but there was no word whether this foreshadowed a general evacuation.

Prince Firouz termed outbreaks reported yesterday from Gilan as "only minor incidents between rival political parties."

Newspaper reports said a column of 600 heavily armed "trespassers" had been stopped twelve miles north of the Caspian seaport of Pahlevi after they had captured the town of Karganrud and attacked the village of Shafarud.

Source Not Disclosed

The source of the information was not given and none of the newspapers speculated as to how the advance was stopped. The editor of the leading afternoon newspaper Ettelaat said the "trespassers were assumed to be democratic partisans."

A cabinet member, who may not be quoted by name, said the Government was "much concerned with the Gilan situation." He said he feared the attacking column was composed of "Azerbaijani democrats."

American and other diplomatic observers expressed the opinion that the number of attackers was exaggerated.

Speculation In Washington

Washington, Feb. 27 (AP)—The possibility that Russian troops will remain in Iran beyond the generally accepted March 2 deadline for withdrawal of all foreign forces is foreseen by some American diplomatic officials.

Their speculation is based on the fact that with only four days remaining, the State Department has received only slight and indirect evidence of any Soviet preparations to leave.

Saturday, the date agreed upon for the evacuation of all foreign troops from Iran. All American troops already are out of Iran and the British some time ago started withdrawing.

Although a Soviet official said the Russians planned to leave, an American correspondent seeking to enter Soviet-occupied Azerbaijan province was directed to the Russians to apply for permission. When the Russian official was asked why it was necessary to have Russian permission to enter the province after the Red army was scheduled to leave, he replied:

"We here are only the little people. How can we say what our government will do?"

The Iranian government had filed a complaint with the Security council against the presence of Soviet troops on Iranian soil, charging there had been "a number of interventions in Iranian affairs by Soviet authorities."

REVOLT REPORTED AT ARMY STATION IN CENTRAL INDIA

M. KELLY
BOMBAY, Feb. 27 (AP)—A telephoned report to Nagpur in central India said 2,500 Indian troops had revolted today at Jubbulpore, 550 miles northeast of Bombay, marching out of their barracks, and that revolvers and bayonets had been used in attempts to stop them.

The message to Nagpur, provincial capital 150 miles south of Jubbulpore, said the troops paraded through the streets carrying Congress and Moslem league flags.

The situation was reported tense, with increasing numbers of men leaving their barracks.

The troops, Sepoys of the Indian signal corps and of Indian electrical and mechanical engineering corps, demonstrated in Jubbulpore's streets in sympathy with last week's strike of Indian seamen, and to protest a court-martial sentence on a captain who had served in the Japanese-sponsored Indian National army, the dispatch added.

Jubbulpore is a military center in the central provinces.

Civilian riots in Bombay last week, starting in sympathy with the seamen's strike, led to from 200 to 300 deaths.

A dispatch from Lahore, in northern India, said student demonstrators held up the car of the Punjab governor, removing the

Union Jack and stoning the machine. The car was stopped when Gov. Sir Bertrand Glancey was returning from the secretariat to Government house. An armored escort following in another car prevented further trouble.

The students were demonstrating against sentences imposed on former Indian National army officers. The Governor and his aide escaped injury.

Earlier on the Mall, fashionable business avenue in Lahore, brickbats were thrown at parked cars and an English soldier was man-handled, but escaped.

A British communique said 306 men from Royal Indian navy ships and shore establishments who were involved in last week's mutiny had been removed to a camp pending an investigation.

Bombay city was termed normal, and the curfew was relaxed.

Earlier today, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress party leader, said at a press conference that "India would prefer a peaceful solution of her problems to one entailing loss and suffering which might delay her progress in the economic field later on."

Nehru, who last night condemned the Bombay disorders, said "it may be in the interests of the British to recognize India's independence now rather than be forced to recognize it some years later, after having lost everything."

Three British cabinet ministers are coming to India next month to try to settle Indian-British political differences.

2,500 Reported In Troop Revolt In Central India

Native Soldiers March in Sympathy With Seamen, Guns Fail to Halt Them

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The message to Nagpur, provincial capital 150 miles south of Jubbulpore, said the troops had paraded through the streets carrying All-India Congress (Nationalist party) and Moslem League flags. The situation was reported tense, with increasing numbers of men leaving their barracks. Jubbulpore is a military center in the central provinces.

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Earlier, on the Mall, fashionable business avenue in Lahore, brickbats were thrown at parked cars, and an English soldier was man-handled, but escaped.

Punjab Premier Malik Sir Khizr Hyat Khan Tiwana met Abul Kalam Azad, Congress party president who arrived in Lahore today, to "request him to use his good influence for controlling student demonstrations." Tiwana told reporters, "I don't want Lahore to become another Bombay or Calcutta."

Celebes Talks Hit Snag

Batavia, Feb. 27 (AP)—An official announcement said today that negotiations with leaders of a native troop mutiny at Manado, in northern Celebes, had "broken down temporarily" because the leaders refused to obey Dutch orders.

A British mission which recently left Manado reported, however, that it felt the negotiations would be "concluded satisfactorily, since many of the troops visited appear little interested" in the mutiny. Civilians appeared "absolutely unaffected by the mutiny," the mission said.

British Envoy, Ill, Leaves Batavia

Batavia, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, special British envoy endeavoring to work out a solution of Indonesian Nationalist independence demands, left Batavia today by automobile for an unannounced destination. Sir Archibald, who yesterday had been reported suffering a malaria attack, was said to be the victim today of a severe attack of gastric influenza. He was assisted to his automobile when he left today.

Malaya Seeks U.S. Machines

Singapore, Feb. 27 (P).—Malayan mining interests today sought from the military administration permission either for the purchase of machinery from the United States or the expedition of British export licenses. The tin industry will not be rehabilitated for at least five years because of the lack of machinery and the present price of \$1,200 a ton, mining representatives asserted.

TROOPS IN INDOCHINA DESTROY NEWS PLANT

SAIGON, French IndoChina, Feb. 27.—(AP) Rioting French servicemen tonight sacked the plant of the Socialist party newspaper "Justice," the home of the newspaper's political director, and the downtown apartment and place of business of a prominent Socialist.

For more than three hours, at least 500 uniformed soldiers and sailors, several carrying rifles, completely emptied the newspaper building. All movable furnishings were married into the street and burned.

The troops said they were retaliating for what they called the newspaper's "pro-Annamite" attitude and for the publication of articles criticizing the personal conduct of the French troops in Saigon.

CHINESE FACTIONS STAND UNITED IN MANCHURIA CRISIS

SHANGHAI, Feb. 27.—(AP) Government and Communists united in

their views on Manchuria today on the eve of the departure of a negotiating party to snuff out the last embers of civil discord in China.

The New China Daily News in Chungking, official organ of the Communist Central Executive committee, expressed "complete agreement" with Chiang Kai-Shek's government policy for negotiating with the Russians over Manchuria.

The government's Gen. Chang Chih-chung and the Communists' Gen. Chou En-lai, who signed the agreement unifying their armies, will start with General Marshall tomorrow a flying tour of all trouble zones except Manchuria itself.

The Communist New China Daily News agency in Yenan said, meanwhile, that government and Communist forces together had suffered 2,400 casualties in continued fighting in western Manchuria alone.

The inspection party will carry with it the order for the merger of government and Communist military forces.

Dispatches from Chungking indicated that the government was attempting to calm the widespread agitation against the Russian occupation of Manchuria. There still were scattered demonstrations, however.

In Peiping, the student union representing an estimated 100,000 students in the city sent telegrams to Generalissimo Stalin, President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee protesting what it called "growing Russian aggression in the northeast (Manchuria)."

The telegrams to Truman and Attlee also declared that "Great Britain must relinquish special rights in China" and "both countries must refrain from establishing any agreement violating the integrity of any country."

More Reds Land In Manchuria, Chinese Say

Shanghai, Feb. 27 (P).—High Chinese military circles in Chih-shien reported today that Russia is landing additional thousands of troops in Dairen and Port Arthur, indicating an intention to remain in Manchuria indefinitely. This was not confirmed officially.

From the Manchurian capital, Changchun, a Russian Tass news agency dispatch quoted the Soviet high command as saying that all Russian troops would be gone from Manchuria at least no later than American troops withdrawn from China, probably before.

Demonstrations Continue

Public demonstrations in China against continued Russian occupation of Manchuria mounted despite Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's admonition to the nation not to be too concerned.

In Nanking, more than 10,000 demonstrators jammed the city's middle (high) school compound yesterday. Here in Shanghai almost 20,000 students staged their third demonstration in three days, parading past the Russian consulate building. Thousands also marched in Chungking, Chengtu and other cities.

Chinese military men in Chih-shien who reported the Russian troop movements said they found nothing to indicate a Russian evacuation of Manchuria. To the contrary, they said, Russians are buying Japanese homes and other property and are sending for their families.

Concessions Held Factor

These observers asserted that the Russians were awaiting a chance to obtain economic concessions from the Chinese.

One informed Chinese said the Russians, in addition to privileges granted in Manchurian rail lines by the Yalta and Moscow agreements, also wanted part interest in factories along the lines.

Associated Press Correspondent Spencer Davis toured Mukden and said the city had been stripped of machinery and "any hope China's Central Government may have had of taking over a ready-made industrial empire in Manchuria" had been shattered.

Byrnes On Equipment

Secretary of State Byrnes in Washington, said that as far as he knew there was never a Big Three agreement permitting Russian withdrawal of Japanese industrial equipment.

Chinese pinned their hopes for an end of the localized fighting in Manchuria on a scheduled meeting between Government Gen. Chang Chih-chung and Communist Gen. Chou En-lai. They will tour North China with Gen. George Marshall, special United States envoy.

The repatriation of Japanese in the Nanking area continued, with 2,000 scheduled to leave today for Japan. Most of the few hundred remaining in the area will be gone by March 2.

China Denies Part In Demonstrations

Chungking, Feb. 27 (P).—The Chinese Government not only did not organize student "quit Manchuria" demonstrations, as charged in a Soviet broadcast, but it tried to discourage them, Minister of Information K. C. Wu said today.

He told correspondents that any impartial observer could see that the past week's demonstrations protesting continued Russian occupation of Manchuria were spontaneous.

Wu stated the students "never demonstrated against the Sino-Soviet treaty, but only for its faithful observance." The treaty gives Russia some concessions in Manchuria, but not continued occupation of that vast territory.

Estimate Of Troops

The Minister estimated that there are slightly more than 60,000 Government troops in Manchuria, distributed in Changwu, Sinmin, Kowpangze, Mukden, the capital; Changchun and other places.

He denied recent Chinese press reports that Chiang Ching-kuo, the Generalissimo's elder son who is a special commissioner for foreign affairs in Manchuria, had gone to Moscow.

Ho Feng-shan, director of the information section of the Foreign Office, said Russia still has not replied to a Chinese inquiry about her plans for withdrawing troops from Manchuria.

He said the inquiry was sent to Russia January 29.

Where To Seek Korean Jobs

Seoul, Korea, Feb. 27 (P).—Americans seeking civilian jobs with the Korean Military Government should write to Washington, United States occupation headquarters announced today after receiving many applications. Headquarters said inquiries should be addressed to R. C. O'Brien, chief of the overseas branch of civilian personnel, War Department. The Army expects to employ 1,700 civilians to replace military personnel.

Jap Industrial Chiefs Barred From Posts

Tokyo, Feb. 27 (P).—Japan's Cabinet, applying General MacArthur's final political purge list, today barred from public office the top officials of 32 industrial and banking corporations along with "tens of thousands" of other wartime leaders, large and small.

In this far-reaching blow against the wartime industrial hierarchy of Japan, the new Cabinet ordinance also disqualified officials of at least fourteen industrial control associations and other government-controlled organizations.

"Tens Of Thousands" Hit

The ordinance, detailing regulations for the application of MacArthur's ultra-nationalist purge, closely paralleled the Allied Direc-

tive. Cabinet officials estimated it would hit "tens of thousands" of wartime figures in public life.

Japanese sources asserted that many present leaders of unaffected Government corporations will be eliminated from office for "ultra-nationalist records in the past."

Career Officers Listed

The order also provided for removal from office or disqualification of men in these categories:

War criminals, career military and naval officers, members of army and navy secret police, industrial members of 118 specifically named patriotic societies, leaders of wartime totalitarian political organizations, officers of financial and development organizations which had a role in Japanese aggression, and governors, political advisers and other officials of formerly occupied areas.

Included also were any who helped denounce or eliminate the opponents of militarists in public life, and any who favored in speech, writing or action "militant nationalism and aggression."

Output Regulation Units

The "control association" listed, in contrast with industrial corporations, regulated the wartime output in principal manufacturing fields. They thus dictated, at the order of militarists, the production of all plants, including those of the rich Zaibatsu.

In another reform decree today, Allied headquarters summarily ordered that current restrictions on circulation of public and educational library books be abolished. Headquarters said the Government had failed to comply with an earlier directive designed to remove restrictions on freedom of thought and dissemination of information.

Religious Books Withheld

A survey, one officer reported, showed that books attacking the status quo in Japan, or the theory of divine origin of the Emperor, were still withheld. Christian religious volumes, including the Bible, were also withheld.

Some 300 other militaristic volumes that Japan had ordered banned—after Allied prompting—were still circulating, the officer said.

On the industrial front, a Government forecast of increased coal production stirred general optimism today. Sufficient fuel for maximum railway operations and increased power for a wide range of peacetime industries were promised.

wrote words of encouragement to their families only twenty-four hours before they were executed by the Japanese in China.

Folster said that he obtained from Japanese files marked "extreme secrecy, military affairs," copies of the letters and wills written in October, 1942, by Lieut. William G. Farrow of Darlington, S. C.; Lieut. Dean E. Hallmark of Dallas, and Sgt. Robert Spatz of Lebo, Kan.

Members of the Doolittle party that raided Tokyo April 18, 1942, from the carrier Hornet, the three crash landed in China, and were captured and executed. Other captured flyers were saved by personal intervention of the Emperor.

Folster's Letter.

Folster said Farrow wrote: "You told me once to complete the good life you started as a missionary. Well, unfortunately, I'm unable to do so. Good-by to all of you. I'm sorry it had to happen this way. Chin up, and help mom, will you?"

Spatz wrote: "I will say my last good-by to you. My personal property consists of my clothes. If I have inherited anything since I became of age, I will give it to you. I want you to know that I love you—and God bless you."

Letter by Hallmark.

Hallmark wrote: "It still seems that I am in a dream and can't believe what is happening. Mother, you try to stand up under this—and pray. Well, I will close now and not write any more. I do not know how to end this letter, but will end it by sending you all my love."

There was no indication whether the letters ever were delivered to the persons to whom they were addressed. Folster gave no indication of the addresses except "members of their families."

Letters of Doolittle Flyers Before Execution Revealed

Tokyo, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—George Thomas Folster, NBC correspondent, said today that three of Gen. Doolittle's flyers

The three were executed October 15, 1942, at Kiangwan, China, by a firing squad after a farcical court-martial. Japanese accused of that crime are scheduled to be tried in Shanghai soon.

Trial For Doolittle Men's Death Scheduled

Shanghai, Feb. 27 (P).—Four former Japanese officers pleaded innocent today to charges of complicity in the execution of three Doolittle flyers and their trial was set for March 11.

The four were arraigned before a United States military commission, a striking contrast between American justice and the Japanese court-martial that decreed death for Lieut. William G. Farrow, Lieut. Dean E. Hallmark and Sergt. Robert Spatz.

Commissioner Withdrawn

Lieut. Col. Edmund J. Bodine, of Douglaston, N.Y., defense counsel, challenged an alternate member of the commission, Col. Gabriel P. Dissoway, of Shreveport, La., on grounds that he publicly had expressed a prejudiced opinion. The commission ruled that Dissoway was "prejudiced in his views toward the accused" and had him retire from the case, leaving the commission with five members.

The defendants are charged with trying the flyers on trumped-up charges, without allowing them defense counsel or even an interpreter.

They also are charged with brutal treatment of the Americans and detaining them in solitary confinement without proper care.

General On Trial

The defendants include Lieut. Gen. Shigeru Sawada, former commander of the Japanese 13th Army in Shanghai, accused of ordering the court-martial.

Capt. Chase J. Nielson, of Hiram, Utah, one of five other flyers sentenced to the firing squad, but saved by the Emperor's intervention, has returned to Shanghai to testify.

The defendants were permitted four attorneys, Bodine, Capt. Charles R. Fellows, of Tulsa; Lieut. Tadashi Hayama, of the Japanese army legal division, and Moritada Kumashiro, Shanghai Japanese lawyer.

30.24-1291

Chinese Grant Entry To Snow

Tokyo, Feb. 27 (AP)—Edgar Snow, associated editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, has been notified here that the Chinese Government has withdrawn its objection to his entry to China as a correspondent. Last December, American army authorities in China told Snow that the Chungking Government had found him "unacceptable" and declined to grant him a visa. At that time, it was reported that a number of American correspondents would be excluded from China indefinitely. [There was no indication whether the other correspondents would also be admitted to China.]

"I think we have won a point here," Snow said today. "It shows that the American press can, when properly backed by the State Department, command respect for its principles of freedom of inquiry into countries which profess to seek our friendship and need our help. It also shows that the Chinese Government is sensitive to foreign opinion and is adopting a more intelligent attitude toward promoting a more democratic press."

DDT Being Made In Japan

Tokyo, Feb. 27 (AP)—Manufacture of D.D.T., the potent insecticide, has been started by the Japanese, who also are making notable strides in their production of supplies for disease control, it was announced today by Col. Crawford F. Sams, chief of Allied headquarters' public health and welfare section.

Army Officers In Japan To Begin Trek For Home

Yokohama, Feb. 27 (AP)—Officers in United States occupation forces with 66 discharge points will be sailing for home in limited numbers beginning March 9, the 8th Army announced today.

Col. L. B. Shaw, personnel executive officer, said the first group would sail aboard the troopship *Marine Falcon*. He said those with 66 and 65 points by June 30, or who have completed 42 months of service by that date, would be in the United States or en route by the end of May.

Officers with 67 points, or 45 months service as of April 30, will have cleared the 4th Replacement Depot by Friday, when the General Pope sails. Shipping space for 12,000 officers and men have been allocated to men in Japan for March.

Jap Tanks Clear Debris

Yokohama, Feb. 27 (AP)—Seventy Japanese tanks have been converted into tractors for clearing war debris from the Tokyo-Yokohama area. Col. R. J. Ballard, economics officer of the 8th Army military government, said others may be used if the project is successful.

Japan G. Is 'Best Fed in World'

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 27 (AP)—Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, United States 8th Army commander, said today after his first inspection trip since his return from America that his troops in Japan are the best fed and best entertained in the world.

Opponent Ahead In 'Peron Area'

Buenos Aires, Feb. 27 (AP)—José Tamborini, the Democratic Union candidate for President of Argentina in last Sunday's election, was leading in the earliest returns today from three provinces.

The first results from the province of Santiago del Estero gave Tamborini 331 votes and Juan Perón, former Vice President, 279. Santiago del Estero, in northern Argentina, is one of the nation's poorest provinces and one in which Perón had expected to do well. The province has sixteen electoral votes.

Earlier, Tamborini had taken the lead in two western provinces, San Luis and San Juan. But the only significance observers read into these first scant returns was that there had been no Perón landslide.

Accuses Italian In Jap Black Market

Yokohama, Feb. 27 (A. P.)—Pvt. Harry F. Bobst of Philadelphia, one of three American soldiers convicted on Black Market charges, testified today against Marino Bocca, former Italian embassy official now being tried on similar charges. Bocca is charged with buying Army clothing and rations from Bobst, Pvt. Robert E. Tucker of Louisville and Staff Sgt. Alexander R. Mintz of Norwich, Conn.

Envoy To New Zealand Presents Credentials

Wellington, New Zealand, Feb. 27 (AP)—Avra M. Warren, United States Minister to New Zealand, presented his credentials today to Sir Cyril Newall, governor general of the island, with the statement: "The mutual understanding that has been so eminently successful in meeting the tragedy of war must continue on a foundation of good faith and co-operation for future years."

PERON GAINS LEAD IN ARGENTINE VOTE

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 27 (AP)—Col. Juan Peron, Labor party, tonight went ahead of his opponent, José P. Tamborini, Democratic Union, in both total and electoral votes in Argentina's presidential race.

On the basis of ballots counted up to 11 p.m., Peron led in three small provinces having a total electoral vote of 32. Tamborini was ahead in two provinces which together have 20 electoral votes. The total popular vote in the five gave: Peron 18,758; Tamborini 18,100.

Political writers said the vote counting was going about as expected. Democratic Union leaders had virtually conceded to Peron the three provinces in which he was leading because of the sugar mills and large agricultural estates there to whose rural workers he made a strong appeal.

The electoral college has a total of 376 votes, and 189 are necessary to win the presidency. The big provinces are not expected to start counting their ballots, cast in last Sunday's elections, until this Friday or Saturday.

Either candidate could lose all five provinces where counting now is going on, and still win. The election will be decided largely by the voters of the populous districts such as the federal district of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires province, Santa Fe and Cordoba.

Three Japs to Hang For Killing Filipinos

Manila, Feb. 27 (A. P.)—Three Japanese soldiers were today convicted by an American military commission of killing five Filipino civilians and a Chinese at Iloilo City, Panay Island, on July 11, 1944, and were sentenced to die on the gallows.

Spy-Case Delay At Ottawa Is Annoying Lawyers

Ottawa, Feb. 27 (AP)—Canadian lawyers, impatient at Government secrecy concerning the leakage of official information, prepared today to demand that criminal charges be filed against thirteen suspects now being held incommunicado in the twelve-day-old investigation, or that they be released.

Raymond Quain, of Ottawa, said he would press for adoption by the Carleton County (Ottawa) Bar Association of a resolution protesting the restriction of personal liberty

which, he said, deprives the suspects "of the constitutional right either to have a charge laid against them or to be set free."

Say Rights Violated

Two other attorneys complained that the suspects in the espionage case, identified by the Ministry of Justice last night as "public officials and other persons in positions of trust," had been denied the right to confer either with counsel or members of their families.

The Government previously had announced that the earliest report on the Royal Commission's investigation of the case—Russia has admitted frankly that she obtained secret data from Canada—would not be made public for two or three weeks.

Paper Complains Strongly

The *Ottawa Evening Citizen* editorially condemned the Government policy of refusing the suspects legal advice.

"Even the wretched criminals at Nuernberg were allowed counsel both to prepare their case and to defend it," the paper said.

The order-in-council by which the Royal Commission—Supreme Court Justices Robert Taschereau and R. L. Kellock—were empowered to investigate was made public yesterday. The order authorized the commissioners to "adopt such procedure and method as they may deem expedient."

The order also disclosed for the first time that the information leak concerned data "to the prejudice of the public safety or interests of Canada and of friendly powers."

The United States and Britain co-operated with Canada in development of the atomic bomb.

Vandenberg Asks U. S. Policy As Firm and Blunt as Russia's

Tells Senate the World Is Asking, 'What Is Russia Up to Now?'—Says We Should Draw Line and Stick to It.

Washington, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) called today for a vigorously plain-spoken American foreign policy that will match Russia's in firmness. Reporting to the Senate on his work as a delegate to the United Nations meeting in London, the chairman of the Republican Senatorial Conference told his colleagues that the world today is asking: "What is Russia up to now?"

Without attempting to answer that question specifically, he said in a prepared address that upon the answer may depend the future fate of world efforts to keep the peace. It would be entirely futile, he said, "to blink the fact that two great, rival ideologies—democracy in the west and communism in the east—here find themselves face to face with the desperate need for mutual understanding in finding common ground upon which to strive for peace for both."

Patience but Not Vacillation.

But, he said, the United States and Russia "can live together in reasonable harmony if the United States speaks as plainly upon all occasions as Russia does; if the United States just as vigorously sustains its own purposes and its ideals upon all occasions as Russia does; if we abandon the miserable fiction, often encouraged by our fellow travelers, that we somehow jeopardize the peace if our candor is as firm as Russia's always is, and if we assume a moral leadership which we have too frequently allowed to lapse."

The Senator added, "The situation calls for patience and good will, but not for vacillation." The United States, he said, can speak

with extraordinary power because it has "no ulterior designs against any of its neighbors anywhere on earth." "We need but one rule," he declared. "What is right? Where is justice? There let America take her stand."

Along with that, Vandenberg said, the United States must

make it plain "there is a line beyond which compromise cannot go." "But how can we expect our alien friends to know where that line is unless we re-establish the habit of saying only what we mean and meaning every word we say?" he asked, adding: "I have the feeling it is the best way to win Soviet respect and Soviet trust. Respect must precede trust and both are indispensable to peace."

The Senator declared that in the London controversy over proposed Security Council action on withdrawal of British and French troops from Lebanon and Syria, Vice-Commissar Vishinsky "seemed less interested in helping Lebanon and Syria than he was in baiting France and Britain—less interested in peace at this point than he was in friction."

Praises Bevin's Courage.

Vandenberg said he was not complaining that Russia speaks, as Vishinsky did in the Security Council.

"I am glad she speaks," he said. "That is what the forum is for. But it is for others, too—just as Mr. Bevin used it upon more than one eloquent and courageous occasion. All should feel an equal freedom, an equal duty and an equivalent responsibility."

He said it would be "impossible to over-emphasize the importance of our own roles and our own performance in such epochal events, and the need for positive foreign policies as our consistent guide."

He said he had sensed in London "what seemed to be too great a tendency to relapse into power politics." He said he missed "the uplifting and sustaining zeal for a great, crusading, moral cause."

that seemed to imbue the earlier Charter sessions at San Francisco."

Nevertheless, he expressed confidence that the United Nations had shown it can cope with world problems, adding: "I return in the belief that it can succeed unless Russia, Britain and the United States, individually or collectively, make it impossible."

'The Supreme Conundrum.'

On the matter of "What is Russia up to now?" Vandenberg said:

"It is, of course, the supreme conundrum of our time. We ask it in Manchuria. We ask it in Eastern Europe and the Dardanelles. We ask it in Italy where Russia, speaking for Yugoslavia, has already initiated attention to the Polish legions. We ask it in Iran. We ask it in Tripolitania. We ask it in the Baltic and Balkans. We ask it in Poland. We ask it in the capital of Canada. We ask it in Japan. We ask it sometimes even in connection with events in our own United States. 'What is Russia up to now?' It is little wonder that we asked it at London. It is less wonder that the answer—at London and everywhere else—has a vital bearing on the destiny of the United Nations."

"It would be entirely futile to blink the fact that two great, rival ideologies—democracy in the West and Communism in the East—here find themselves face to face with the desperate need for mutual understanding in finding common ground upon which to strive for peace for both. In the final analysis, this means that the two great spokesmen for these rival ideologies—Soviet Russia and the United States—find themselves face to face with this same need for mutual understanding, both in and out of the United Nations. Indeed, if this does not over-simplify the problem, it might even be said that the future of the United Nations is wrapped up in this equation."

"If this be so, I assert my own belief that we can live together in reasonable harmony if the United States speaks as plainly upon all occasions as Russia does; if the United States just as vigorously sustains its own purposes and its ideals upon all occasions as Russia does; if we abandon the miserable fiction, often encouraged by our own fellow travelers, that we somehow jeopardize the peace if our candor is as firm as Russia's always is; and if we assume a moral leadership which we have too frequently allowed to lapse. The situation calls for patience and good will; but not for vacillation."

Urges Others to Speak Too.

"Let me make it wholly clear that I do not complain because Russia speaks—indeed, Mr. Vishinsky probably spoke in this Security Council more than the spokesmen of all the other Powers combined. I am glad she speaks. She ought to speak. That is what this forum is for. But it is for others, too—just as Mr. Bevin used it upon more than one eloquent and courageous occasion. It is, I repeat, for others,

too. All should feel an equal freedom, an equal duty and an equivalent responsibility. The governments of the world suddenly find themselves in the presence of a new technic in international relations. It is in this forum of the United Nations where the most dominant of all debates and decisions are now calculated to occur. It would be impossible to overemphasize the importance of our own role and our own performance in such epochal events, and the need for positive foreign policies as our consistent guide.

"Speaking in New York last week at a celebration in honor of the great Red Army which Marshal Stalin certifies will be kept at a progressive peak, our new American ambassador designate to Moscow, Lieut.-Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, said, 'It is imperative that our national temperaments remain at normal.' I agree. He said that 'both nations want nothing so much as peace and security.' I not only agree, but, in addition, if what still bothers Russia is really a security fear against resurgent aggression, I would renew my offer of one year ago for a direct treaty of mutual defense, under the United Nations, in the event an aggressor Axis ever rises again.

"Gen. Smith said that the United States is willing to go a long way in meeting its international associates, but that it must be watchful of its own vital interests and 'hold to the line beyond which compromise cannot go.' Again I heartily concur. There is a line beyond which compromise cannot go—even if we once crossed that line under the pressures of the exigencies of war. But how can we expect our alien friends to know where that line is unless we re-establish the habit of saying only what we mean and meaning every word we say? I have the deep conviction that this way is the dependable way to permanent peace and concord between us, with its inevitable effect

upon the United Nations. Indeed, I have the feeling it is the only way. I have the feeling it is the best way to win Soviet respect and Soviet trust. Respect must precede trust, and both are indispensable to peace.

'Honesty Must Be Mutual.'

"Gen. Smith said that 'America and the U. S. S. R., given honesty and frankness on both sides, can get along together in the future just as well as they have for almost 150 years, in spite of the fact that our governments and our economic systems have been quite different.' Again I associate myself with that sentiment. But the honesty and frankness must be mutual."

The Senator concluded:

"I sensed at London what seemed to be too great a tendency to relapse into power politics, in greater or less degree, and, as some one has said, to use the United Nations as a self-serving tribunal rather than as a tribunal. It will require constant, consistent, courageous guidance to keep the United Nations within the main channel of its obligations—and here again is a clear call to America always to act in its traditional character for liberty and justice."

"Mr. President, I have en-

deavored faithfully to report both the credits and the debits on the United Nations' ledgers. I fear it has been illy and inadequately done. But I want to leave the positive and emphatic conclusion that the credits utterly preponderate with a heavy, a significant, a wholesome and an encouraging balance.

"Those, Sir, were thirty-seven vital days in London. They are freighted with hope—solidly justified hope—in respect to collective security in this atomic age. In such an age there can be no security which is not collective. With unwavering fidelity we must carry on the great adventure. If there be any failure, let not the blood be upon our hands nor the tragedy upon our souls."

"The United States," the Senator declared, "has no ulterior designs against any of its neighbors anywhere on earth. We can speak with the extraordinary power inherent in this unselfishness. We need but one rule. What is right? Where is justice? There let America take her stand."

Vandenberg U. N. O. Report

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP).—Following is the complete text of the address delivered in the Senate today by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan:

Mr. President:

I am presenting a brief report to my Senate colleagues regarding the recent meeting of the United Nations in London where, thanks to your generous confirmation of the President's appointment, I sat as an American delegate in the first General Assembly.

I had expected to postpone this statement until the return of the Senate's other representative at London, the distinguished chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Senator from Texas (Mr. Connally). But events seem to recommend these observations now. The Senator from Texas will be back in the near future. I compliment him in the highest possible terms for his sterling services in London. He filled important and often difficult assignments with wisdom, vigor, tenacity and success. He was distinctly a credit to the Senate, to his country and to the great cause which he embraced with typical earnestness and zeal.

Mr. President, I say frankly, at the outset, that I return from London with mixed emotions. I return with no illusions that automatic peace awaits the world just because the machinery of the United Nations is now in gear. But I return also with an overriding conviction, even more emphatic than before, that the world's only hope of organized peace and security is inseparably linked with the evolution and the destiny of this United Nations enterprise. I return in the convinced belief that the more complex or ominous the world's international relations may become, in that same degree the greater becomes the critical need that the peace-loving peoples of the earth shall strive to make this enterprise succeed. I return in the belief that it can succeed unless Russia, Britain and the United States, individually or collectively, make it impossible.

I can share your disappointments over some phases of the London record. I can share your anxieties over some of its disturbing trends. I can share your desires that the San Francisco charter should be im-

proved in certain aspects. I intend to speak frankly about some of these things. But I cannot—and I do not—share the melancholy pessimism, heard in some quarters, that the United Nations, as a result of this experience, will be unable to cope with world realities as disclosed in current history. It would be silly to ignore the hazards. It would be sillier to ignore vindicated hopes. The amazing thing at London is not that there were areas of disagreement but that the areas of agreement were so vast and so significant.

Must Be Made to Succeed

In my opinion, Mr. President, I repeat—because it is so dreadfully important—that the United Nations must be made to succeed if we are to avoid unspeakable catastrophe in this atomic age when decisive war may be waged in minutes instead of years and when the first casualty list may be the last. To those who are already earnestly suggesting substitutes, I prayerfully suggest that if the U. N. O. compact, as a starter, cannot command the agreement and co-operation essential to success, then any more ambitious program would obviously multiply these obstacles. Any less ambitious program would die of pernicious, international anemia. This charter clearly has its imperfections. We must be constantly alert to opportunities for its improvement. It is helpful that the earnest friends of peace should press these discussions. But it seems clear to me that we must first learn to live with what we have. It seems clear to me that our challenge is to make the United Nations work. It is particularly a challenge to the so-called five great powers. More particularly it is a challenge to three of them. Still more particularly, it is an individual challenge to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to our own United States, as I shall presently undertake to demonstrate.

Now, sir, Mr. President, let's look at London. In thirty-seven days the United Nations turned a blueprint into a going concern. It turned an ideal into a reality. On Jan. 10, 1946, we had only a pious dream. On Feb. 16, 1946, we had organized, in working detail, the complete machinery for the General Assembly, for the Security Council, for the Court of International Justice,

for the Social and Economic Council, and for the functioning of every instrument of peace which this Senate envisioned when it underwrote this dream last July with but two dissenting votes. On Jan. 10 we had a "scrap of paper." In thirty-seven days we gave it life. The supreme need, in the name of flesh and blood and human hearts and hopes, is that it shall not return to the status of a "scrap of paper."

There was sharp controversy and competition in some of these organizational decisions. But all of them were accepted in good spirit by all concerned. There was not a suspicion of insincerity or sabotage. In other words, the original purpose—and what was intended to be the exclusive purpose—of this first General Assembly was carried out with complete comity and with significant success. There was healthy rivalry. But there was equally healthy agreement. In

athletic parlance, the "team" was learning to "play team ball." The temporary quarters of the United Nations is already rising in the United States. The machinery is all in gear. Indeed they were thirty-seven momentous days.

All this involved great labor and the composition of many differing points of view. For example, I was chairman of the subcommittee which dealt with administration and with budgets. Starting from zero, we had to create the framework for a tremendous institution. Fifty-one nations, spanning the gamut of race, color, language and tradition, had to concur. They did—with ultimate unanimity. I venture to ask, with great respect, how long, and with what travail, it would have taken Congress to complete a comparable task. Obviously it was possible only with the highest degree of co-operation; with the best of mutual good-will; and with a common dedication to a common purpose. And it is highly significant that there were no exceptions to this rule.

I should say, at this point, that U. N. O. will be financed from a so-called "working capital fund" of \$25,000,000; and that its provisional budget for 1946, including the court at The Hague, is \$21,500,000. Our provisional share is 25 per cent. In other words, the United States will spend for peace, on this account far less per annum than it spent per hour on war.

Organization Omen of Hope

So, Mr. President, let's put this big entry in the credit ledger. When we look at Lon-

don and at the first General Assembly of the United Nations, let's remember that its organizational phase was a phenomenal success and a vigorous omen of hope for the tolerant co-operations which are the life-blood of this adventure in behalf of the collective security for which men and women pray, in a hundred different tongues, at the war-scarred hearthstones of the world. Again in athletic parlance, let's anticipate that when the "team" has played together a little longer it will be invincible.

Let's remember some other things about this first General Assembly.

Let's remember that it initiated the joint studies which should lead to the international control of atomic energy on a basis requiring adequate and dependable security and inspection arrangements as a mandate prerequisite to any disclosures. This is the way to save civilization from the use of atomic energy as a lethal curse to mankind.

Let's remember that this General Assembly—this vocal conscience of the earth—unanimously offered new hope to dependent peoples everywhere through the expression of our mutual purpose to encourage their self-government.

Let's remember that it pledged itself to encourage a world-wide free press through instrumentalities to be created at its next session in September. Blackouts and iron curtains are not the insignia of liberty nor the trademarks of peace.

Let's remember that this General Assembly encouraged the hopes of war refugees—the pathetic derelicts of recent conflict—by refusing, on a decisive roll call, to sanction their involuntary repatriation.

Let's remember, Mr. President, that this General Assembly has now put itself in full position to proceed hereafter to implement dynamic Article IV of the charter. This means that it can recommend the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or to infringe upon equal right and self-determination of peoples.

All Done in 37 Days

All this, and more, the General Assembly did in thirty-seven days! Let's put this entry in the credit ledger.

No, it is not the whole story. I shall come to that in a moment. But it is enough of the story to hearten men of good

will to refuse any defeatism in their attitudes and to carry on. We have the greatest encouragements to believe that the United Nations can gather strength and moral power to meet the major issues which may threaten international peace and security; or, as an alternative, to organize the conscience of the world against any aggressor who defies these precepts.

Ah, yes, you say, but how about the Security Council? Well, Mr. President, let's look at the Security Council. By all means, let's look at the Security Council.

First, let's remember that the Security Council was put to unexpected test just six days after it came into being—before it had any of the charter instruments intended for its use—before it even had any rules for its own procedure. That was like expecting a motorcar to run on one wheel. Or, changing the metaphor, it was like asking General Eisenhower to invade the Continent twenty minutes after we declared war on Germany. It took four years to integrate the machine that won the war. I respectfully submit to those who are impatient with the London story that we are entitled to at least a few months of grace in the winning of a lasting peace. Even if it took as long as the winning of the war still it would be a miracle—in the light of man's dismal failures for 1900 years to follow in the footsteps of the prince of peace. Or, again changing the metaphor, I would suggest a study of our swaddling days and of the time and travail involved in accommodating ourselves to

our own Constitution. The truth is, Mr. President, that the brief, preliminary record made by the Security Council is, under the circumstances, much more notable for what it did than for what it did not do.

Four Controversies Submitted

Four controversies—each involving the presence of foreign troops in lands other than their own—were submitted to the Security Council upon which sit Britain, China, France, Russia, the United States, Egypt, Mexico, the Netherlands, Australia, Brazil and Poland. In each instance, after full hearing, the four controversies were left, on conciliatory American initiative, to further negotiations between the nations in direct concern. But that qualifying phrase—"after full hearing"—is of paramount importance.

Mind you, these were the raw materials out of which wars have sprung in other days. But here the contestants were not meeting on a battlefield. They were meeting at the Council table—in the white light of full publicity—in the presence of their peers—under the searching eyes of a watching world—and under the impulse of a solemn pledge to keep the peace. Here, words which would have been fighting words in other days—were the substitutes for guns and swords. Here the frankest imaginable discussions were taking place—eye to eye—cheek to cheek. Here the contestants shook hands at the termination of the jousts. Here there was a clear verdict rendered on the facts by the member nations sitting in their judgment seats, as each representative spoke into the record. It was the "open diplomacy openly arrived at" of which men heretofore have dreamed in vain. It was an epoch in the hopes of human kind. Let's put that in the hopes of humankind. Let's put that in the credit ledger!

To be sure, the ultimate disposition of each case, after full hearing, was a reversion to direct negotiation between the parties involved, instead of some affirmative act of penalty or of enforced restraint. This may have been a disappointment to some of our more impatient direct actionists who would like a God of peace as militant and as relentless as the gods of war. But I remind you that the United Nations charter does not contemplate the techniques of the meat ax. It is not built to hasten sanctions and the use of force. It is built to prevent, if possible, the use of sanctions and the use of force. It is built to stop war, not to make it. It requires the exhaustion of all possibilities of direct negotiation, and of inquiry, and of mediation, and of conciliation, and of arbitration, and of judicial settlement before we turn to grimmer disciplines.

Record Defies Distortions

And this, Mr. President, is desperately important. I venture to assert that the renewal of direct negotiations in the instant cases, after these full hearings, is calculated to be quite a different thing than it was before. Now these negotiations will proceed in the presence of the necessity of an ultimate account not only to the Security Council but also to the critical opinions of mankind. Now the record, be it good or ill, defies distortion in the future conduct

of these events. In most instances, I dare to believe there will be adequate results. By way of example, I point only to the fact that the Soviet Union immediately opened negotiations with Iran—after months of previous refusal to confer; and that, in the midst of the Indonesian discussion, the Netherlands announced new plans for an autonomous Indonesian commonwealth. This, too, goes on the credit ledger.

I say again that this is the wholesome pattern of a great hope—even as it also has its danger spots. I do not intend to deny the latter, as will presently appear. But neither do I intend to ignore the former, lest we be treacherously misled against our own best destiny. The price of failure is too great.

By way of concrete illustration, Mr. President, let me submit a blow-by-blow account of the final contest before the Security Council. Within it are found all of our hopes and fears—all of the credits and the liabilities—all of the encouragements and all of the warnings for the future.

Lebanon and Syria were asking the simultaneous withdrawal of French and British troops. Just linger for a moment, Senators, upon this unprecedented scene. Two of the newest and the smallest and the humblest of governments were complaining against two of the five great powers—against two of the permanent members of the Security Council. The difference in relative power and authority could scarcely approach greater extremes. Yet little Lebanon and little Syria were invited to temporary seats at the council table, pursuant to the mandate of the Charter. There they sat, with the mightiest of the earth, to have their untrammelled day in this court of world opinion. It was the triumph of an ideal.

They spoke without limitation and without curb. French and British troops had been necessary in Lebanon and Syria once upon a time, particularly the British who had entered upon invitation and who were staying by request until such time as both the British and the French could retire together. Lebanon and Syria testified that the need for these foreign troops was done, but that negotiations for their withdrawal had been unsuccessful. Frankly, without rancor, they laid their facts upon the table and petitioned for relief. At long last here, indeed, was an approach to the

Parliament of man. Another large entry on the credit ledger!

When Lebanon and Syria had finished, sturdy Ernest Bevin, Foreign Minister of the United Kingdom, promptly announced that he would be willing and glad to withdraw the British troops at once. Monsieur Bidault, the able Foreign Minister for France, immediately followed with a statement in kind. He said that there were technical arrangements to be concluded, but that he would gladly press their speediest possible negotiation. The controversy gave promise of amicable composition at one sitting of the Council. Our own distinguished Ambassador Stettinius, speaking for the United States, offered a resolution which took note of the record; asserted the Council's general belief that there should be no unwanted troops on foreign soil in time of peace; expressed the Council's confidence that the case could be safely remanded to the parties in interest for final negotiation, and asked that the Council be kept advised of these developments. It appeared to be a prompt and happy and effective composition of the incident. The dove of peace flew in the window. But quickly it flew out again.

Vishinsky Not Satisfied

At this point the brilliant Soviet Commissar, Vishinsky, intervened. He wanted no such easy peace. He was not satisfied, he said, thus to let the matter rest. Long and bitterly he indicted the action particularly of France in Lebanon and Syria. Instead of being closed, the incident then blazed into two more days of intense and futile debate. He offered amendments to the American resolution which both France and Britain—and most members of the Council—interpreted as stinging and unwarranted rebukes. This was not oil on troubled waters. It was salt in reopened wounds. The chairman of the Security Council finally called for a vote. Vishinsky said he too was ready provided the vote was taken under the provisions of the charter prohibiting the participation of members of the Council who were parties to a dispute which threatens international peace and security. Both Bevin and Bidault hotly protested that this was not a "dispute threatening international peace and security"; that, therefore, they were entitled to vote and that they could not accept the Vishinsky

implication. But they then announced that, upon their own responsibility, they would voluntarily abstain.

Vishinsky's amendment was voted down with only its author on its side. The American resolution was then given the seven affirmative votes required by the charter. The chairman announced that it was carried. But he was wrong. The charter also required that these seven votes had to include the concurring votes of the permanent members of the Council. This is the famous "veto" of which so much has been heard. Vishinsky promptly challenged the chairman's announcement. He was wholly within his rights—as, indeed, he was from start to finish. The resolution was lost by "veto." That left little Lebanon and little Syria just where they started. But then came the thrilling climax. Bevin for Britain and Bidault for France magnificently asserted that they would voluntarily accept the terms of the resolution and abide its terms precisely as though it were the law of the Council. Put that high up on the credit ledger!

Mr. President, I confess that I was proud of western democracy that night! And the life of the United Nations took on new assurance and new expectancy, in the pattern of their attitudes. On the other hand, I trust I am not unfair in also confessing that it seemed to me the distinguished Soviet delegate—one of the ablest statesmen I have ever seen in action—seemed to be less interested in helping Lebanon and Syria than he was in baiting France and Britain—less interested in peace at this point than he was in friction. I am certain it posed the same question in all our minds which I am now finding almost every day, in one form or another, in every newspaper I read—"What is Russia up to now?" It is, of course, the supreme conundrum of our time. We ask it in Manchuria. We ask it in Eastern Europe and the Dardanelles. We ask it in Italy where Russia, speaking for Yugoslavia, has already initiated attention to the Polish legions. We ask it in Iran. We ask it in Tripolitania. We ask it in the Baltic and the Balkans. We ask it in Poland. We ask it in the capital of Canada. We ask it in Japan. We ask it sometimes even in connection with events in our own United States. "What is Russia up to now?" It is little wonder that we asked it at London. It is less wonder that the answer—at London and everywhere else—

has a vital bearing on the destiny of the United Nations.

It would be entirely futile to blink the fact that two great, rival ideologies—democracy in the West and Communism in the East—here find themselves face to face with the desperate need for mutual understanding in finding common ground upon which to strive for peace for both. In the final analysis this means that the two greatest spokesmen for these rival ideologies—Soviet Russia and the United States—find themselves face to face with this same need for mutual understanding, both in and out of the United Nations. Indeed, if this does not oversimplify the problem, it might even be said that the future of the United Nations is wrapped up in this equation.

If this be so, I assert my own belief that we can live together in reasonable harmony if the United States speaks as plainly

upon all occasions as Russia does; if the United States just as vigorously sustains its own purposes and its ideals upon all occasions as Russia does; if we abandon the miserable fiction, often encouraged by our own fellow travelers, that we somehow jeopardize the peace if our candor is as firm as Russia's always is, and if we assume a moral leadership which we have too frequently allowed to lapse. The situation calls for patience and good will; but not for vacillation.

Let me make it wholly clear that I do not complain because Russia speaks—indeed, Mr. Vishinsky probably spoke in this Security Council more than the spokesmen of all the other powers combined. I am glad she speaks. She ought to speak. That is what this forum is for. But it is for others, too—just as Mr. Bevin used it upon more than one eloquent and courageous occasion. It is, I repeat, for others, too. All should feel an equal freedom, an equal duty and an equivalent responsibility. The governments of the world suddenly find themselves in the presence of a new technique in international relations. It is in this forum of the United Nations where the most dominant of all debates and decisions are now calculated to occur. It would be impossible to overemphasize the importance of our own role and our own performance in such epochal events, and the need for positive foreign policies as our consistent guide.

Speaking in New York last

week at a celebration in honor of the great Red Army which Marshal Stalin certifies will be kept at a progressive peak, our new American Ambassador-designate to Moscow, Lieutenant General Walter Bedell Smith, said, "It is imperative that our national temperatures remain at normal." I agree. He said that "both nations want nothing so much as peace and security." I not only agree, but, in addition, if what still bothers Russia is really a security fear against resurgent aggression, I would renew my offer of one year ago for a direct treaty of mutual defense, under the United Nations, in the event an aggressor Axis ever rises again.

General Smith said that the United States is willing to go a long way in meeting its international associates, but that it must be watchful of its own vital interests and "hold to the line beyond which compromise cannot go." Again I heartily concur. There is a line beyond which compromise cannot go—even if we once crossed that line under the pressures of the exigencies of war. But how can we expect our alien friends to know where that line is unless we re-establish the habit of saying only what we mean and meaning every word we say? I have the deep conviction that this way is the dependable way to permanent peace and concord

between us, with its inevitable effect upon the United Nations. Indeed, I have the feeling it is the only way. I have the feeling it is the best way to win Soviet respect and Soviet trust. Respect must precede trust; and both are indispensable to peace.

General Smith said that "America and the U. S. S. R., given honesty and frankness on both sides, can get along together in the future just as well as they have for almost 150 years, in spite of the fact that our governments and our economic systems have been quite different." Again I associate myself with that sentiment. But the honesty and frankness must be mutual.

Sometimes it is a useful, albeit painful, thing to search our own souls in critical hours like these. Was Sumner Welles, the late President Roosevelt's long-time Under Secretary of State, right in a recent statement from which I quote:

"If the United States is to exercise any potent influence in promoting world peace and in establishing a better international order, other nations must

be confident that this government will abide by our professions. American foreign policy must possess the all-important quality of dependability. . . . The United States continues to possess the influence in world affairs which is derived from its potential military might and from its material resources. But the moral influence which it possessed during the war years because of the belief that this government was determined to support those principles which are indispensable to be established is rapidly vanishing. . . . It would be better far to refrain from giving assurances, however noble they may be, than to fail to carry them out. For the United States cannot exercise any effective leadership until all nations know that it means what it says."

Mr. President, this sort of an analysis does not detract from an instant from the notable loyal and richly helpful record which the United States has made to the foundations of the United Nations. I have been privileged to be so placed that I could see these great works of ours at first hand. We have a right to be eternally proud of America's part in launching this new argosy of peace upon the seas of time. The startling fact at London—I cannot repeat too often—is not that it sometimes trembled in the gale but rather that it so staunchly weathered all the storms. But, sir, we would be dubious mariners if we did not look back upon this pioneering journey to assess the dangers that developed and to put up warning signals for journeys yet to come.

Therefore, in addition to what I have already said, I must add two further admonitions.

I confess that in this first meeting of the United Nations I missed the uplifting and sustaining seals for a great, cru-

sading, moral cause which seemed to imbue the earlier charter sessions at San Francisco. Perhaps it was because the agenda was so largely confined to the humdrum routine of organizational details. Perhaps it was the burden of anxiety over the misgivings that are inevitable in launching a peace project which never yet has succeeded in the history of civilization; or, on the other hand, perhaps it was the accumulated tiredness which damps ardor and easily surrenders to the expedient notion that "all's well." Perhaps it was because, in the aftermath of war, we confront too many grim realities that are

utterly at odds with the precepts of justice which we presume to defend. In any event, and whatever the cause, we are on notice that the peoples of the earth must never cease to evangelize this struggle for peace if it shall reach full flower.

Sensed Power Politics

Again, Mr. President, I sensed at London what seemed to be too great a tendency to relapse into power politics, in greater or less degree, and, as some one has said, to use the United Nations as a self-serving tribunal rather than as a tribunal. It will require constant, consistent, courageous guidance to keep the United Nations within the main channel of its obligations—and here again is a clear call to America always to act in its traditional character for liberty and justice.

Mr. President, I have endeavored faithfully to report both the credits and the debits on the United Nations' ledgers. I fear it has been illy and inadequately done. But I want to leave the positive and emphatic conclusion that the credits utterly preponderate with a heavy, a significant, a wholesome and an encouraging balance.

Those, sir, were thirty-seven vital days in London. They are freighted with hope—solidly justified hope—in respect to collective security in this atomic age. In such an age there can be no security which is not collective. With unwavering fidelity we must carry on the great adventure. If there be any failure, let not the blood be upon our hands nor the tragedy upon our souls.

The United States has no ulterior designs against any of its neighbors anywhere on earth. We can speak with the extraordinary power inherent in this unselfishness. We need but one rule. What is right? Where is justice? There let America take her stand.

HOOVER IS DRAFTED AS HEAD OF DRIVE TO CONSERVE FOOD

Truman Selects Committee of 12 to Persuade America to Eat Less.

FEARS FAMINE ABROAD

President Proposes Voluntary Program as Move to Aid Other Nations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—(AP) President Truman enlisted the aid of Herbert Hoover and other leaders today in a drive to persuade Americans to eat less so that more food can go to the hungry populations of Europe and Asia.

He invited the former President, the outstanding food expert after World War I, to help map the campaign at a White House conference Friday. Mr. Truman announced Mr. Hoover's acceptance in telegrams inviting twelve other "public spirited citizens" to the meeting.

Hoover Supports Appeal

Mr. Hoover earlier gave support to the President's appeal for food saving to cope with famine abroad and expressed belief it was possible to meet the need by voluntary action.

"Our national self respect and our duties as human beings demand that we do all possible to stop the spread of famine," Mr. Truman's telegrams said.

"I have directed the agencies of government to do everything possible to this end. But government alone is not enough.

"We can not meet this situation without an aggressive voluntary program on the part of private citizens to reduce food consumption in this country."

The meeting will be under the auspices of Secretary of Commerce Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson and Assistant Secretary of State Clayton, representing Secretary Byrnes, Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, said that a cabinet subcommittee which has been studying the situation, recommended the voluntary campaign.

"In the first World war," Mr. Hoover said in a statement February 8, "we placed food consumption on a moral and Christian appeal and voluntary organization of the housewives, eating places and the food trade.

"We have now, in this war, had experience with compulsory rationing and an examination will show that consumption per capita was no greater and probably less under the voluntary system."

Will Have Adequate Food

In the meantime a well-fed world in the future was forecast by Secretary Anderson.

"Agricultural and nutritional sci-

ence have been developed to the point where it is now possible to banish hunger from the earth," the agriculture secretary said in testimony before the House Appropriations committee, released today.

"It will take time to make this a reality and no single country can accomplish the objective alone. But the fact stands, and it culminates an old, old struggle."

Agriculture's wartime progress, Anderson said in advocating a billion-dollar Agriculture department appropriation bill, "practically amounts to an industrial revolution on the land. From this revolution there is no turning back."

The telegrams of invitation to the White House conference went to Sheldon Clark, vice president of Sinclair Oil corporation; Justin Miller president of the National Association of Broadcasters; Clarence Francis, board chairman of the General Foods corporation; Dr. George H. Gallup, conductor of public opinion polls; Henry R. Luce, magazine publisher; James W. Young of the J. Walter Thompson company; Dr. William I. Myers, Cornell university; Chester C. Davis, former War Food administrator; Eugene Meyer, publisher of The Washington Post; Mrs. Anna Lord Strauss, president of the League of Women Voters; Eric Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. Emily G. Dickinson, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

German Policy Men Selected

Washington, Feb. 27 (AP)—President Truman picked two experienced officials today to help formulate American civilian policy inside Germany and to negotiate settlement of Nazi assets cached in Europe's neutral countries.

He sent to the Senate the nominations of:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN H. HILLDRING, director of the War Department's civil affairs division, for Assistant Secretary of State.

RANDOLPH PAUL, former general counsel for the Treasury, to be a \$10,000-a-year presidential assistant to negotiate settlements with Switzerland, Spain, Sweden and Portugal of German external assets in those four countries.

Choice of Hilldring, 51-year-old veteran of two wars, for a State Department top-level diplomatic post underscored the Government's plan to place direction of Germany's administration in the American zone in civilian hands.

Draft Of Policies

State Department spokesmen would say only that Hilldring's duties would be assigned later by Secretary Byrnes. But, from the

new appointee's experience and background, it appeared probable that the department is planning to exercise closer control over American civil affairs policy in former enemy territory.

Byrnes has said that the War Department would retain responsibility for administering these policies in the field. Hilldring would draft over-all policies for the War Department to carry out.

Commanded Division

Hilldring, a native of New Rochelle, N.Y., and a graduate of Columbia University and the University of Connecticut, holds two Distinguished Service Medals and the Distinguished Service Cross—won in World War I for "extraordinary heroism" as a lieutenant in the battle of Frere Forest.

In World War II, he was commanding general of the 84th Division. Later he directed the civil affairs division and in that capacity made two trips to Germany.

Paul, nationally known tax authority, returned to private practice in April, 1944, after serving as

general counsel for the Treasury and tax adviser to former Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau.

Under State Department

He will work under the direction of the State Department in his new assignment. Government officials estimate that Germany's external assets in neutral countries amount to hundreds of millions of dollars, some of it in the form of credit, other in patents and invest-

ments in industries.

Although Paul declined to discuss details, presumably he will work with representatives of other Allied powers in negotiations with neutrals. What they succeed in uncovering and recovering probably will be subject to distribution later by the Reparations Commission.

CALLS FOR BILL BASED ON ATOM'S USE AS WEAPON

Gen. Groves Voices Doubt World Will Attain a Stable Peace.

SEES NO 'A' BOMB DEFENSE

Urges Nine-man Control Board in Preference to Smaller Group at Senate Hearing.

Washington, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Leslie Groves told Senators today that legislation to control atomic energy should be shaped with the idea that the new power will be used primarily as a military weapon.

The chief of the Army's Manhattan District Project, which developed the atom bomb, expressed the belief that atomic energy would be devoted chiefly to military uses "at least until we know there isn't going to be any more war." Emphasizing that he was voicing personal views and not those of the War Department, he expressed doubt that the world might attain a condition of "stable peace." In response to questions of Senator Milliken (D-Col.), he commented:

"I do not believe that we shall ever shift to a state where we shall ever make sure there will be no war."

He noted, however, the efforts of the United Nations to reach that goal.

Knows of No Defense.

Appearing before a special Senate committee studying legislation to set up an atomic energy commission, he reiterated previous statements that he knew of no defense against the A-bomb.

He said he favored a nine-man control commission, with the members serving on a part time basis, as provided in a bill now pending in the House. The Senate bill, sponsored by Chairman McMahon (D.Conn.) of the Senate's Atomic Committee, calls for a three-man, full-time commission.

Groves expressed the view that with nine men—"or seven or eleven"—serving part time and with other interests, there would be more satisfactory service. A three-man commission, he said, would either result "in turmoil or in one man influencing the other two."

SENATE CUTS FUNDS FOR

OPA AND CPA

Coalition Of Critics Overruns Plea Of Administration Leaders

Truman enlists Herbert Hoover's aid in drive to conserve food, cope with famine abroad. . . . Page 15

Snyder and Bowles challenge Eccles estimate of ten per cent rise in living costs. . . . Page 15

Washington, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Senate used its fiscal pruning knife today on two key Administration control agencies—the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Production Administration.

First it slashed funds for operation of the Civilian Production Administration during the next four months to \$750,000 from \$1,500,000 voted by the House. This vote was 44 to 36 and overran an Administration plea it could "cripple" the national housing program.

Then the lawmakers did the same thing to the Office of Price Administration by a 45-to-25 roll-call, cutting the House total of \$1,854,000 to \$927,000, rejecting a contention that this would "sabotage" the price-control battle against inflation.

Critics Win Both Tests

Critics of the alphabetical agencies won both tests over the opposition of Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) as Democrats split forces and gave Republicans the balance of power.

Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) left his chair as presiding officer to lead the fight against CPA. He said Congress is tired of wartime controls and agencies that want to extend into peacetime.

Senator Hayden (D., Ariz.), trying to stave off the cut, declared that "if you want to sabotage OPA, if you want to ruin it, the simplest way is to cut off the money. That is not my way."

Hayden said that it would be unfair to complain about OPA failure if the agency isn't given the money it says it needs to do a good job.

OPA Called Stupid Organization Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) declared:

"There is no more inefficient, no more sprawling, no more stupid organization in the Government than OPA. It is high time to reduce the amount of surplus money with which they have been inflicting themselves on the public. If you do

not stop the stupid practices of OPA, you are not going to have re-conversion and you are going to have inflation."

Senator Overton (D., La.) said that OPA has more than \$28,000,000 to spend and that the \$927,000 proposed by the Senate Appropriations Committee "is just \$927,000 too much."

Has 'Gestapo Agents'

Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) urged that the Senate not allow \$927,000 more "to send out gestapo agents to carry out unethical methods of procedures, especially against sugar merchants and grocers."

Final action on the appropriations measure was delayed until Friday because of an expected dispute over funds for the Rural Electrification Administration.

OPA ATTACKED AT HEARING

Accused of Favoring Imports Against U.S. Textiles

Washington, Feb. 27 (AP)—Senators investigating a shortage of cotton clothing heard contentions today that OPA is driving low-priced United States textiles off the market and inviting inferior, high-priced imports.

Robert A. Seidel, vice president of W. T. Grant & Co., which operates 490 stores in 39 states, spread out before a Senate Agriculture subcommittee a woman's dress and two men's knitted cotton undershirts.

One undershirt was Mexican-made, OPA ceiling price \$2. The other was United States made and Seidel said it was superior. He added that it can be made profitably for \$4.50 a dozen, permitting retail sale at 50 cents, but that OPA insists on a price of \$3.75 a dozen, and hence it is not being made.

Stupidity And Incompetence

"What's the reason for that?" Inquired Chairman Bankhead (D., Alabama).

"Oh, a good deal of it is stupidity and incompetence," Seidel replied. "They haven't the slightest conception of how to fix prices."

The story he told of the house dress was this:

Under OPA ceilings, manufacturers can charge no more for a large or "outsized" woman's dress than for a smaller one. Since the larger dress takes more yardage, costs more, they just do not make it.

The Grant Company decided that as a service to its customers it would have some made even at a loss. It bought 1,200,000 yards of

30.24-1295

material in Mexico and Brazil of a type with OPA ceilings in this country of 14 to 15 cents a yard. The price paid was 31.75 cents a yard. "Finishing," with accompanying shrinkage and other factors, brought the cost up to 41.6 cents. OPA approved a ceiling price of 25 1/4 cents. Grant's loss was \$197,063.

OPA Orders Reduction

The dresses were made up and put on sale at \$2.98. OPA ordered a reduction to \$2.80.

"We didn't make any money, but we did get our customers some dresses," Seidel commented.

He said he would not recommend abolition of OPA, but believed price controls should be restricted to lines where there is little prospect that competitive production would keep prices in hand.

Proposing that controls be taken off textiles, he said that "our productive capacity would soon whip this thing."

He also asked that "every producer be granted a price sufficient to enable him to manufacture prewar quality goods at current costs with an opportunity for profit."

New Firms Favored

As things are, Seidel declared, retailers such as his firm are being forced to turn for merchandise from old, established firms to "inferior, fly-by-nighters."

In that connection, he said a manufacturer he used to buy lawn mowers from is no longer making them because the OPA says the price should be \$6.88 and the manufacturer figures he needs \$7.83. Yet, Seidel said, OPA has allowed a new manufacturer a price of \$10 "for one not so good."

signed to work exclusively on suspected tax violations in the textile black market, Vinson said.

Some of the agents, he revealed, are working closely with OPA investigators and with a special Federal grand jury summoned in December in New York City, by far the largest textile center in the nation.

They are giving special attention, he added, to above-ceiling jobbers "who have intended to conceal their profiteering by falsification of books and records."

Buyers as well as sellers of illegally over-priced goods will be hit, Vinson said, by disallowance of the tax deductions for "business expenses" permitted for legitimate purchases.

No deduction at all will be allowed—not even for the amount under the ceiling price—if an invoice offered to substantiate a purchase does not truthfully identify the seller, he stressed.

Under Treasury rules in general, it was explained, if a taxpayer buys goods for business use at more than ceiling prices, the ceiling price ordinarily may be claimed as a business cost, but the above-ceiling amount is disallowed.

However, Vinson said, fictitious invoices, often involving imaginary names and addresses, have become a popular device used by black market jobbers to cover their traces and by their customers to substantiate income tax returns and their own ceiling prices.

If investigation of invoices shows them to be fictitious, Vinson said, the whole amount of the purchase they reflect will be disallowed.

AUTOMOBILES—Despite work stoppages, 58,575 passenger cars were produced in January, nearly double the December rate. Shortages of upholstery and parts may curtail future production.

NYLON HOSIERY—Production "should be in full swing in 60 to 90 days, but it will be many months before supply will begin to catch up with demand."

RADIOS—January shipments totaled about 500,000, as compared with 250,000 during the final three months of 1945. The January rate was 45 per cent of prewar monthly output.

REFRIGERATORS—Strikes affecting three major producers kept January production and shipments down by twenty per cent to 100,000 units, as compared with 125,000 in December.

ELECTRIC STOVES—The electrical workers' strike hit production in January, after a sharp upward trend during the fourth quarter of last year when shipments totaled 70,640 units, half the average prewar rate.

SEWING MACHINES—January production was 27 per cent over December, but output still was only about 25 per cent of the prewar rate of 48,000 monthly.

Strikers Hold Up Refrigerators—Washing machines—Also affected by the electrical workers' strike. Output was "probably less" than the 99,000 units shipped in December.

ELECTRIC IRONS—Similarly affected by the strike, after an upward monthly trend of about 867,000 units for the fourth quarter of 1945. This was 76 per cent of the prewar average rate.

VACUUM CLEANERS—Shortages of parts retarded shipments in January. They had risen to 210,000 units in the fourth quarter of 1945, or 45 per cent of prewar average.

PASSENGER TIRES—January production exceeded 4,800,000 tires, as compared with 3,900,000 in December and 2,600,000 in September.

political contributions by corporations.

The Senate Naval committee considering Pauley's nomination for Undersecretary of the Navy heard that the original solicitation was made to Russell F. Ahrens, vice president of the airline, by George Killion, who succeeded Pauley as Democratic treasurer.

Democrats Object

Republicans were blocked in efforts to examine Ahrens, however, when Democrats objected that his testimony did not directly concern Pauley and made their objections stick. Two votes taken by Chairman Walsh (D-Mass) were settled on party lines, 6-4 and 3-2.

Meanwhile Pauley sought to read into the record a statement which he indicated would reject the proposal made yesterday by Senator Saltonstall (R-Mass) that he withdraw if the committee would clear his name. Senator Tobey (R-NH), objected to reading of the statement, declaring witnesses who had traveled long distances had been waiting more than 24 hours.

Tobey's attempted questioning of Ahrens grew out of Patterson's statement that he rejected a request from Pauley to contribute \$35,000 to the Democratic campaign because it involved violation of a law.

He said the proposal originally was made to him by Killion, who told him the party could "send someone from our New York headquarters to show you how to handle this."

Wanted No Favors

Patterson said he told Killion his company did not want anything that resulted from influence.

"I went on further to state," he continued, "that at this late date I didn't want to ruin my personal reputation or that of the company by doing something that is illegal—"

that no one from New York or any other place was necessary to show me the difference between right and wrong."

Patterson related that Pauley then came to the telephone and told him to "think this over twice before making your decision."

a substantial part of that."

Two days before, on Oct. 28, 1944, President Roosevelt had delivered a campaign speech in Chicago.

Patterson said the original suggestion for the \$35,000 contribution was broached to Ahrens by Killion. That was the legal point upon which Senator Tydings (D-Md) managed to block the Ahrens testimony. After an acrimonious dispute among the senators, Ahrens was permitted to tell the committee that Pauley's name had not been mentioned in his phone conversation with Killion.

Tydings, Brewster in Tilt

"It is unfair for Mr. Pauley to be infamously smeared by collateral evidence," Tydings shouted.

Senator Brewster (R-Me) declared Tyding's evidently feared Ahrens' testimony.

"That is a gratuitous insult," Tydings retorted.

"It wasn't gratuitous," Brewster responded with a grin.

A few minutes later Tydings and Brewster were in another verbal tangle, with the former declaring he would "not be suppressed as long as injustice rears its ugly head."

When the committee upheld Tydings' objections to further questioning of Ahrens the senator declared that an effort had been made to practice "an outrageous, torture chamber, gestapo, Hitler-like method" of examination.

Brewster responded that he wanted the public to be assured that the "apparently illegal methods" he said had been used by Killion in soliciting donations would be brought to the attention of the Senate Campaign Expenditures committee.

"I want to reassure the public that the decision here does not indicate that the Senate of the United States and its committees are not vitally concerned in matters of this kind," Brewster declared.

Patterson left no doubt that Pauley and Killion failed to sell him on a contribution to the Democrats. He said he gave \$500 on his own volition to the Republican campaign fund in 1944, and that he was the only officer of United who contributed to either party that year.

Under questioning, he told the committee that about a week after the Pauley conversation, the Civil Aeronautics board rejected United's application for a Denver-Los Angeles franchise, although it previously had been approved by a CAB examiner.

"But I want to emphasize," Patterson said, "that I don't think it was a political decision. It was a unanimous decision by a five-member board, part of whom are Democrats and part Republicans."

He said he had "absolutely no personal knowledge" that Pauley, Killion or anybody else influenced the decision.

5 PCT. CLIMB SEEN IN COST OF LIVING

Bowles Disputes Report That Increase Will Be Ten Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—(AP) President Truman's economic high command challenged today a statement by Marriner S. Eccles, Federal Reserve chairman, that living costs might jump 10 per cent under the President's new-wage policy.

Chester Bowles, economic stabilizer, and John W. Snyder, reconversion director, testified before House committees that they expect no such an increase in the costs of food, clothing and shelter.

Believes Estimate is High

Bowles told the Civil Service committee:

"I think the estimate of Mr. Eccles is rather high. Certainly I hope it will be no more than half that—about five percent."

Snyder declared before the Banking committee:

"I don't know what figures Mr. Eccles used. There is no reason for any runaway increase in the cost of living if we get real cooperation of industry and labor with the government agencies that administer the new wage-price policy I see no reason for any material increase in costs."

At the same time Bowles issued a statement saying that "under no circumstances" will the government make a price adjustment commitment in advance of a wage agreement. He added that "we cannot handle wage and price adjustments on a bargain counter basis" and that "the government cannot be a party to economic horse-trading."

Urging continuation of price controls for another year beyond the June 30 expiration date, Eccles told the Banking committee Monday there is "some possibility" that living costs under the new economic policy would go to 40 per cent over prewar levels, or 10 per cent higher than they are now.

Supports OPA

Snyder gave his views on Eccles' remarks when Chairman Spence (D-Ky) asked him to comment. He appealed for continuation of both OPA and government authority to use subsidies to keep down living costs until supplies come into balance with demand.

Rep. Crawford (R-Mich) observed that the increase in the price of meat, announced yesterday, seemed to be what Eccles was talking about.

Snyder agreed with Eccles that the nation's budget should be balanced to remove the inflationary

pressure of the increased money supply.

Bowles appeared before the civil service group to urge a bill raising wages of approximately 1,000,000 government employees 20 per cent. He said he did not believe it would contribute to inflation.

He told the committee the new wage-price policy "is our last chance to stop this thing (inflationary trend) where it stands." He added:

"If we go beyond the present pattern we will get into trouble. We are now fixing a pattern we can stick with x x x and I think we can do the job. If I didn't think so I wouldn't have taken this thoroughly unpleasant job."

The new Presidential policy allows price increases where approved wage boosts, negotiated through collective bargaining, cannot be paid out of the present profit levels.

REPUBLICANS SEEK CONSCRIPTION BAN

Martin Suggests U. S. Lead in Program for World Disarmament.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—(AP) Over President Truman's opposition, House Republicans opened a drive today to sidetrack universal military training in favor of an effort to bring about an international ban on conscription.

Their floor leader, Rep. Martin of Massachusetts, proposed to the House Military committee that "while we are now obliged to keep a six-shooter in one hand, we extend the olive branch of peace with the other."

Martin Is First Witness

Martin was the first witness as the committee started hearings on his proposal that the United States take the lead in seeking to outlaw peacetime conscription everywhere and in obtaining agreement among the nations for "the eventual reduction of armaments."

Witnesses scheduled later include Secretary of State Byrnes.

The committee recently finished hearings on universal training legislation requested by Mr. Truman, who told a news conference last week he thought Martin's plan was not practical.

While Martin claimed almost solid Republican backing for his proposal, he asked the committee not to regard it as "a Republican suggestion" but as "the one first step in a series of steps which must be taken by the American

Treasury, FBI Join with OPA In Drive to End Black Market

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—(AP) Secretary Vinson announced tonight the Treasury had joined with the Justice department and the OPA in a three-cornered drive to smash a black market in textiles.

Thus, he said, the government will crack down on racketeering in scarce fabrics with the full force of its powers to prosecute for tax evasion as well as violation of price ceilings.

Declaring such illegal profiteering "affects the cost of clothing for every family in the country" Vinson added:

"It is clear that men whose greed leads them to cheat the public by inflating prices would not hesitate to try to cheat the public also by evading their tax obligations. The government is intent upon seeing to it that their cheating is not successful."

A special staff of Internal Revenue bureau agents has been as-

U.S. Industrial Output Slides To Lowest Level Since 1941

Washington, Feb. 27 (AP)—America's industrial output has slid to the lowest levels since the Spring of 1941, the Civilian Production Administration reported today, because of large-scale work stoppages.

John D. Small, CPA Administrator, predicted in his monthly public report that February will bring a further decline. He said prompt solution of wage-price problems could result in "steady and rather rapid gain" thereafter.

"The business situation is sound financially," he said.

Production Trend Listed

Here's the Civilian Production Administration's latest report on consumer goods:

Airlines Executive Charges Pauley Invited Illegal Action

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—(AP) William A. Patterson, United Airlines president, testified today that Edwin W. Pauley pressed him to take an action which Patterson deemed an "absolute violation of a law."

It was to contribute \$35,000 to the 1944 Democratic campaign, and in calling it illegal Patterson obviously had in mind the law prohibiting

(Tobey referred to this later as "an implied threat.")

Patterson said he replied that "I could not think twice when it concerned absolute violation of a law," and repeated that United sought no favors.

He quoted Pauley as replying: "I know you do not expect favors—you are doing a good job—but that show we put on in Chicago the other night cost us \$50,000 and we were counting on you to contribute

people if we are to achieve the peace."

Promises G.O.P. Support

On behalf of the Republican party he promised support for "a definite foreign policy, provided only that the Administration adheres to high principle and is loyal to the interests of the American people."

Not until armies and military establishments have been reduced to "a reasonable level," he said, will the world "be sure of peace."

He suggested that the United States take the lead, through the United Nations organization, in seeking the objectives proposed in his legislation. The support of Britain, Russia, China and France, he noted, would be needed to make the proposal effective.

Obviously referring to the President's reaction, Martin declared:

"To those who say this proposal is impractical, I say you will not know how practical it is until you try it, and the least it can do is to test the good faith of the world powers."

"Either the governments of the world want peace and do not need the regiments and hardware of war, or we must conclude that they want huge armaments because they expect to use them. In either event, now is the time to find out."

While finding out, he added, the United States should keep "a strong army, and a strong navy, and a strong air force in being, x x x fully armed and equipped with modern weapons, ready and able to fend off the kind of sudden blow with which the next war would undoubtedly start."

A second witness, Dr. Harrop A. Freeman of Cornell Law school, said the United Nations "should propose and actively advocate an international treaty abolishing conscription."

"It is significant and disturbing," he added, "that although conscription has fastened itself more widely upon nations than in 1917 and although plans for a world organization are farther progressed, not one United Nations statesman has proposed the abolition of conscription."

Speedy Approval Of Krug Nomination Is Expected

Washington, Feb. 27 (AP)—President Truman showed Congress a fast political change of pace today by his choice of J. A. Krug as Secretary of the Interior—a nomination conceded speedy approval.

He also provided the lawmakers with something of a surprise, for Krug, the 38-year-old former chief of the War Production Board, was the darkest of dark horses for the

post. His name didn't enter into Capitol Hill calculations until the last minute.

Truman On Political Spot

The choice of a successor to Harold L. Ickes had Mr. Truman on a political spot, especially in view of the explosive nature of Ickes' departure from the Cabinet. However, initial Capitol Hill reactions indicated a feeling that the Krug selection might do much to retrieve the situation.

Among White House intimates the nomination of Krug for the hot Cabinet post which Ickes filled for thirteen years was interpreted as Mr. Truman's way of serving notice upon some advisers that henceforth he is taking personal command in filling top Administration jobs.

Goes Beyond Inner Circle

Mr. Truman went outside the ranks of his old and personal friends in picking Krug to join the Cabinet. This prompted one longtime friend of the President to say Mr. Truman's action gave evidence of a new determination to ignore his inner circle whenever its members are slow to agree on recommending an appointee.

It was with considerable regret that the President allowed Krug to resign when WPB folded up last November.

Men in daily contact with the Chief Executive said that ever since that time he has had a desire to bring Krug back into Government service at the first opportunity.

Krug is a public power man—with reservations. On the records

the Far West can feel that the job of making the desert bloom is in sympathetic hands, for "Cap" Krug became a big name in the Government by helping build the Tennessee Valley Authority, prototype of the big Western dam and power projects.

He emphatically does not believe in complete public ownership, however. His views on that subject are quoted thus:

"It is best for the nation not to give either public ownership or private ownership too much rope."

Gets Along With Both Sides

That attitude also showed up in his chairmanship of the War Production Board in its final hectic year of war. He got along with the bureaucrats as well as with business men.

Associates class him this way: A New Dealer but not as New Dealish as Ickes; an organizer but not a politician.

Became Prominent in 1944

Krug catapulted into prominence in 1944, when the top command of WPB blew up. Executive vice chairman Charles E. Wilson had resigned in anger growing out of a long-smoldering feud with Donald M. Nelson. Nelson was sent to China by President Roosevelt.

Krug, a Nelson protege who had dropped out of WPB to become a naval lieutenant commander, was suddenly tapped to come back and take charge. He did so, pledging full-steam production but making the promise:

"When the war is over, the Government should get out of the way of private business."

House Vote Slated On Homes Measure

Washington, Feb. 27 (AP)—Administration leaders conceded today that danger lay ahead for President Truman's home-for-veterans program as the House met to vote on an emergency housing bill.

In a last-minute move to bolster the legislation, Housing Administrator Wilson W. Wyatt sent a letter to Capitol Hill terming the bill "inextricably interwoven" with the program designed to provide 2,700,000 new homes for veterans in the next two years. Wyatt pleaded for enactment of these two additions: Authorization of \$600,000,000 in subsidies to encourage larger production of scarce building materials.

Price ceilings on all housing—old and new—and ceilings on home building lots in cities as well.

Stresses Subsidy

Chairman Spence (D., Ky.) of the House Banking Committee, said that "if the subsidy provision fails, then the whole housing program is killed." He said he could not predict what the outcome of the voting would be. Other leading Democrats, however, said privately that they fear for the subsidy and price-ceiling phases.

The measure would place price ceilings on new houses, continue Government authority to channel scarce materials into home construction and give veterans purchase and rental priority.

Opponents have termed the legislation "Communist" and contended it would give Wyatt "dictatorial powers."

Telegram Barrage

Wyatt, meanwhile, told a news conference that an "integrated" lobby had launched a telegram barrage to members of Congress, opposing vital phases of the program and seeking to have "price ceilings raised all over the lot."

Representative Patman (D., Texas), author of the housing bill, took to the radio last night to carry this point further. "The most vicious lobby of the Seventy-ninth Congress has been organized to oppose the measure and all its parts," Patman said.

Representative Wolcott, of Michigan, senior Republican on the banking committee, offered a substitute for the Patman bill, deleting any mention of subsidies or price ceilings.

MARINE KILLED ON IWO GETS HIGHEST AWARD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal today awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously to Gunnery Sergeant William G. Walsh of the Marines for "conspicuous gallantry" on Iwo Jima.

Present at the ceremony was the sergeant's widow, formerly a Marine corps sergeant and now a civilian employee of the Marine corps here; Mrs. Mary Anne Walsh, his mother, of Dorchester, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Penrod of Milwaukee, Wis., parents of the widow.

Walsh led an attack on a strongly defended Jap-held hill at Iwo Jima a year ago today and succeeded with his platoon in taking the ridge. When a Jap grenade was hurled into the midst of his surviving men, Walsh "in a final valiant act of complete self sacrifice instantly threw himself upon the deadly bomb, absorbing with his own body the full and terrific force of the explosion," the citation accompanying the award declared.

Walsh was 22 when he was killed.

Truman Receives Mrs. Roosevelt

Washington, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, a delegate to the recent United Nations Assembly meeting in London, conferred briefly today with President Truman.

After her White House conference, she called at the State Department.

Six U.S. Consulates In Germany To Open

Washington, Feb. 27 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes announced today that United States consulates will be opened almost immediately in six German cities.

In addition to providing normal consular facilities, the offices will be authorized to issue American visas to qualified refugees and displaced persons in Germany who want to make their future homes in the United States, the announcement said.

BLUM DUE TOMORROW

Washington, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The French embassy announced today that Leon Blum is expected to arrive at the National Airport at 5:10 P. M. tomorrow aboard an

ATC plane from Paris.

Blum, the French Socialist leader, is on a mission to pave the way for an American loan to France.

Hicswa's Kin and Friends to Be Heard

New Jersey Soldier's Death Sentence Will Be Reviewed in Private Session.

Washington, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The War Department has agreed to hear relatives and friends of Pfc. Joseph E. Hicswa in its review of the young New Jersey soldier's death sentence in Japan, Representative Towe (R.-N. J.) said today.

Towe said the board of review is headed by Col. Herman Moyse. The hearing tentatively is set for 2 P. M. on March 2 in the Pentagon Building.

"The proceedings will be private, and it is expected that two or three persons will join the youth's parents in testifying before the board," Towe said.

Hicswa, 20-year-old soldier from Wallington, N. J., is under death sentence for the slaying of two Japanese civilians in the Japanese city of Nara last November 24, the night before he was to have started preparations for returning home on re-enlistment furlough.

His sentence is now being reviewed for the last time.

Representative Norton (D.-N. J.) has said that she will make a personal appeal to the President if the board of review upholds the death sentence on the soldier, the oldest of seven children.

Hawkes Intercedes.

United States Senator Albert W. Hawkes (R.-N. J.) said today he had sent a letter to President Truman asking that clemency be granted.

In his letter Hawkes said: "Within the next few days I expect to send you a full summation of the facts regarding the complaints received from all over the United States in protest

against the death sentence of Pfc. Joseph Hicswa.

"In my opinion it would be one of the most fatal mistakes we have made in our court-martial proceedings during this war if the sentence of the court-martial as originally rendered is carried out."

"I am not attempting in any way to interfere with justice but I am deeply interested in seeing justice is done."

Ford And UAW Formally Sign Contract

Detroit, Feb. 27 (AP)—A new contract, believed by the Ford Motor Company to herald "improved labor relationships" will go into force between the company and the CIO United Auto Workers as soon as the union's locals give their approval.

Some 103,000 Ford workers throughout the country gain an 18-cent hourly wage increase under the agreement, signed last night by management and union officials. Also included in the contract, to continue in effect until May 30, 1947, are clauses providing union and company security.

Announcement of the Ford signing came as UAW negotiators met again with the General Motors Corporation in an effort to settle a strike of 175,000 production workers now in its ninety-ninth day.

All Points Finally Settled

The Ford wage boost, a compromise of the union's original demand for a 30 per cent increase, was agreed to by both parties on January 26, but other contract problems forced continuation of negotiations until last night.

Richard T. Leonard, head of the union's negotiators, said the agreement would be submitted to the locals soon.

Under the maintenance-of-membership agreement, according to John S. Bugas, Ford director of industrial relations, the union "has undertaken to control its membership and prevent illegal work stoppages."

"The contract provides that any employee found guilty of instigating, fomenting or actively supporting or giving leadership to illegal work stoppages is to be subject to discharge," Bugas said.

The Cost To Ford

Ford officials previously had estimated the pay raise would cost the company \$38,000,000 annually. The increase boosts average earnings of Ford production workers to \$1.39 per hour, and the company's other hourly rated workers will receive \$1.27.

Leonard said the increase would be retroactive to January 5 of this year, adding that the effective date for the raise was the last point settled before the contract was signed. He also pointed out provisions covering overtime pay for six holidays, "streamlining" of grievance procedure, and union shop and checkoff clauses.

"I think we have made real progress toward improved relations and continuous production with high employment at better wages," he asserted.

"No Progress" At G.M.

R. J. Thomas, president of the UAW, stated after yesterday's G.M. negotiating session that "no progress has been made in the last two days." Special Federal Mediator James F. Dewey agreed that "no issues have been settled yet."

The National Labor Relations Board announced the third postponement of its hearing against General Motors on a charge of failing to bargain in good faith. The hearing was to have resumed today, but was adjourned again because of the G.M.-UAW contract negotiations.

FORD TO REOPEN 2 PLANTS MONDAY

DETROIT, Feb. 27. — (AP) The Ford Motor company announced tonight that manufacturing operations at its Rouge and Highland Park plants, suspended since Jan. 23 because of the steel shortage, will be resumed Monday.

The Ford announcement said the Ford Iron Mountain plant—where bodies for station wagons are built—and all its Michigan hydro plants will also resume Monday, affecting a total of 38,000 workers.

T. W. Skinner, general manager of the Lincoln division, said that unit is still short of parts from

suppliers and will remain closed for the present.

M. L. Bricker, Ford vice president in charge of manufacturing, said that assembly lines at the Rouge plant will not be resumed until March 11 and that branch assembly plants will not resume until after that date.

"Steel and other items from strike bound plants which have forced us to suspend operations are coming in sufficient quantities to permit us to resume manufacturing and we hope to continue without further interruption," Bricker said.

General Motors Tieup In 99th Day

Detroit, Feb. 27 (AP)—The General Motors strike passed its 99th day today without any encouragement from negotiators for either the corporation or the CIO's United Auto Workers that a settlement was in sight.

Spokesmen for both groups left another in the long series of sessions with James F. Dewey, Federal mediator, in a non-committal mood, and Dewey had little to say as to the discussions.

Tomorrow the strike will become the longest in the history of the automobile history and the costliest.

Negotiations To Resume

Still frustrating a settlement to return 175,000 workers to their jobs were reported to be the issues of wages, seniority and promotion clauses, and establishment of a vacation schedule. The negotiators will resume discussions tomorrow.

Since General Motors offered an 18½-cents-an-hour wage increase and the union rejected it with a repetition of its demand for 19½ cents, the corporation and the UAW-CIO apparently have come no closer on that issue.

Dewey announced tonight after two comparatively brief sessions today, that General Motors had offered a "new vacation plan" which he said the union would study overnight. Dewey added that the negotiators discussed "a number of other issues," but he declined to elaborate.

Reuther Returns

Walter P. Reuther, vice president of the UAW-CIO and leader of the union's G.M. workers, attended today's meetings after an absence of two days. He disclosed that on his return to Detroit from New York he stopped in Washington, where he met with "people on the Hill." He declined, however, to go into detail.

Reuther also said he had discussed "procedure matters" with the OPA in Washington, but here he also refused to elaborate.

To a proposal that the union set forth publicly an "objective statement" of the issues to date, Reuther replied, "that's probably what's going to be done at the conference" of G.M. locals here this week end.

17 Vessels Due With 15,033 Veterans

(By the Associated Press)

Nearly 12,500 returning service personnel are scheduled to arrive today at three West Coast ports aboard eleven transports and 1,939 at two East Coast ports on five ships. One ship with 594 troops is expected at New Orleans.

Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Miscellaneous troops on following vessels: Frank H. Evers, from Tunis, two (due yesterday); Exchange, from Japan, 1,911; Rosemont, from Antwerp, eight.

Norfolk Arrivals

At Norfolk—Miscellaneous on following: Cape Pillar, six (due yesterday); E. A. Peden, from Naples, one (due yesterday); William Stewart, from Italy, eleven.

At New Orleans—USAT Florida, from Panama, 594 miscellaneous personnel.

At San Diego—Miscellaneous on following: Assault transport Preddio, 1,143 navy, Marines and army (due Monday); transport Pocomoke, 450 navy, Marines, Coast Guard and army.

Others Slated To Land

At Seattle—Miscellaneous on following: S.S. Columbia, from Alaska, 17 army; Marine Panther, from Calcutta, 2,628 army.

At San Francisco—Clay, from Saipan, 1,677 army, including following units of 20th Air Force: 313th, 314th and 315th Bomb Wings (very heavy) and 76th Fighter Command; 59 miscellaneous navy personnel.

Miscellaneous personnel on following: Burleigh, from Samar, 1,632 navy; Rockwell, from Pearl Harbor, 803 navy, 815 army; Acadia, from Manila, 767 army (due Monday); Sierra, from Pearl Harbor, 513 navy; Round Splice, from Honolulu, 13 troops of 54th Floating Spare Parts Depot; Oneida, from Guam, 1,716 navy, 231 army.

LONDON, FEB. 27-(AP)—U.S. AMBASSADOR JOHN G. WINANT LEFT ENGLAND BY PLANE YESTERDAY FOR A FIVE TO SIX WEEKS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, THE EMBASSY ANNOUNCED TODAY.
DN64 1AES

LONDON, FEB. 27-(AP)—FIELD MARSHAL LORD MONTGOMERY HAS REPORTED, IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT, THAT LARGE NUMBERS OF GERMANS SOON WILL BE LIVING UNDER STARVATION CONDITIONS AND MANY PROBABLY WILL DIE.

HIS LATEST REPORT TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SAID FOOD RIOTS AND OTHER INTERNAL DISTURBANCES ARE TO BE EXPECTED UNLESS EXTRA FOOD CAN BE SUPPLIED.

MONTGOMERY SAID THE NUMBER OF CALORIES AVAILABLE TO INDIVIDUAL GERMANS SOON MUST FALL BELOW 1,000, LESS THAN THE AMOUNT USUALLY REGARDED AS THE MINIMUM.

THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID CABINET MEMBERS FELL "THAT GERMANY MUST BE LOOKED UPON AS COMING AT THE END OF THE WORLD'S FOOD QUEUE" WITH THE LIBERATED COUNTRIES, INDIA, AND OTHER LANDS IN WHICH BRITAIN HAS A SPECIAL INTEREST, COMING AHEAD OF HER.

FD545PES

LONDON, FEB. 27-(AP)—A.L. GOODHART, PROFESSOR OF CIVIL LAW AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY, PROPOSED TODAY IN AN ADDRESS AT THE 15-NATION CONFERENCE OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS THAT ASSURANCES OF EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL PEOPLES SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE PEACE TREATIES AND WRITTEN INTO THE CONSTITUTIONS OF FORMER ENEMY COUNTRIES.

GOODHART SUGGESTED THAT THESE THREE CLAUSES BE INCLUDED:

1. FREEDOM OF RELIGION, SPEECH AND EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW, DEFINED IN SUCH TERMS AS TO BE LEGALLY ENFORCEABLE AS THEY ARE IN THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

2. ANY ATTACK ON A COMMUNITY AS SUCH SHOULD BE CONSTITUTED A CRIME.

3. NO COUNTRY SHOULD BE ENTITLED TO TAKE AWAY THE CITIZENSHIP OF ANY OF ITS OWN NATIONALS.

GOODHART SAID ANY INFRACTION OF THE CLAUSES SHOULD BE REFERRED TO THE UNITED NATIONS AS A DANGER TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

RP916PES

London, Feb. 27--(ap)--the London attorney of ernst (putzi)

Hanfstaengl, once chief of the german foreign press bureau and Hitler's

favorite pianist, said today he had received information that Hanfstaengl

was on a hunger strike in a British internment camp and had been threatened

with forcible feeding.

apr/wacs11540/tho/1052a

London, Feb. 27-(ap)--Minister of State Philip Noel-Baker told

commons today that Russia takes the position that it is "unnecessary" for

a British-American committee studying the resettlement of European Jews to

visit three former enemy countries.

"The soviet authorities have not granted permission for the

committee to visit Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria," he told a questioner,

"and the committee are due to leave Vienna for Cairo today."

"I am informed by the Soviet government that it is unnecessary for the committee to visit these countries because, in each case, the armistice terms forbid any racial discrimination and the observance of this rule is, the said, closely watched by the allied commissions of control."

MADRID, FEB 27-(AP)-MADRID MORNING PAPERS PRINTED COMPLETE ACCOUNTS TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME OF THE FRENCH CABINET'S DECISION TO CLOSE THE FRENCH-SPANISH BORDER AND TO RENEW EFFORTS TO GET BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES TO SEVER RELATIONS WITH MADRID.

THE PAPERS ALSO CARRIED LONG EDITORIALS DENOUNCING FRENCH COMMUNISTS AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

THE CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER YA SAID SPAIN HAD DIVINED THE "UNMEASURED AND RAPACIOUS APPETITE THAT ENCOURAGES FROM AFAR THE GANG OF TRAITORS TO THEIR COUNTRY WHO ELEVATED THEMSELVES TO THE BOSOM OF FRANCE'S GOVERNMENT DOING ALL POSSIBLE TO FACILITATE STALIN'S PROJECTED EMBRACE OF EUROPE."

MT940AES

PARIS, FEB 27-(AP)-THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS RECOMMENDED TODAY THE BREAKING UP OF ESTATES THROUGHOUT GERMANY FOR DISTRIBUTION "AMONG THE GERMAN PEOPLE." THE COMMITTEE, WHICH RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A TOUR OF ALL FOUR OF THE ALLIED OCCUPATION ZONES IN GERMANY, DECLARED IN A PROVISIONAL REPORT THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO DESTROY "THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF THE JUNKER CLASS, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL SUPPORTERS OF NAZISM AND MILITARISM."

"THIS REQUIRES THE PROMPT BREAKING UP OF THE GREAT LANDED ESTATES AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE GERMAN PEOPLE," THE REPORT SAID. "THIS HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE, AND WE URGE THAT SIMILAR MEASURES BE PROMPTLY APPLIED ELSEWHERE."

THE REPORT, READ BY SIDNEY HILLMAN, A LEADER OF THE CIO IN THE UNITED STATES AND WFTU VICE PRESIDENT, ALSO ASSERTED THAT THE DENAZIFICATION PROCESS IN GERMANY HAD BEEN "FAR FROM SATISFACTORY."

MT1250PES

BY LOUIS NEVIN

PARIS, FEB. 27-(AP)-POPULAR OUTCRY FOR AN OUTRIGHT DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE WITH SPAIN INCREASED IN FRANCE TODAY FOLLOWING THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S ACTION IN CLOSING THE FRENCH-SPANISH BORDER TO TRADE, EFFECTIVE FRIDAY.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND COMMUNISTS, SOCIALISTS AND LABOR UNION MILITANTS ATTENDED A MASS MEETING OF PROTEST AGAINST GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO'S REGIME LAST NIGHT, AT WHICH SPEAKERS CALLED ON THE UNITED NATIONS TO BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SPAIN AT ONCE. REPUBLICANS ALSO DEMANDED UNITED NATIONS HELP FOR SPANISH REGIME. THE SPEAKERS IN THEIR FIGHT TO OUST FRANCO AND THE FALANGIST REGIME. FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES SAID FRANCE "PROBABLY" WOULD RAISE THE SPANISH QUESTION AT THE NEXT SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, SCHEDULED FOR MARCH 21. DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS IN PARIS SAID THIS MIGHT RAISE THE PROBLEM OF WHETHER SPAIN, A NON-MEMBER OF THE UNO, COULD BE INVITED TO THE COUNCIL TABLE WHEN A DISPUTE CONCERNING HER IS HEARD.

FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT BEGAN DRAFTING A NOTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN IN WHICH IT WAS REPORTED HE WOULD STATE THAT HE REGARDED THE SITUATION IN SPAIN AS A MENACE TO INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.

FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES SAID BIDAULT WOULD ASK WASHINGTON AND LONDON TO SUPPORT FRANCE IN THE DIPLOMATIC FIGHT AGAINST FRANCO AND TO JOIN FRANCE IN BREAKING OFF ALL RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

CLOSING OF THE BOARDER, WHICH RAISED THE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER FRANCE WOULD PERMIT CONTINUANCE OF THE TRANSIT OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE FROM SPAIN TO OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ACROSS FRANCE, ELICITED NO OFFICIAL COMMENT IN MADRID.

EVENING NEWSPAPERS IN THE SPANISH CAPITAL DID NOT PUBLISH NEWS OF THE ACTION, BUT THE MADRID RADIO ATTACKED THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AS A "MOB OF DEMAGOGUES WHOSE ONLY POLITICAL TASK CONSISTS IN PREPARATING NERVOUSNESS AND A DISORDER COMPLEX IN WESTERN EUROPE."

AT ROTTERDAM IN THE NETHERLANDS, 1,500 DOCKWORKERS SENT TO THE HAGUE LAST NIGHT A RESOLUTION DEMANDING THAT THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH SPAIN. THEY REFUSED TO LOAD ANY SHIP DESTINED FOR SPAIN.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL FEDERATION OF LANDLORDS ALSO CALLED UPON THE GOVERNMENT TO SEVER ALL REMAINING RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

BEFORE THE FRENCH ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY, THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED THAT IT HAD INSTRUCTED SIR VICTOR MALLEY, BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN MADRID, TO "MAKE A FULL REPORT" ON THE EXECUTION OF CRISTINO GARCIA, A SPANISH ANTI-FASCIST LEADER, AND TO INVESTIGATE THE EXECUTION OF NINE OTHER SPANISH REPUBLICANS.

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BY MEL MOST

PARIS, FEB. 27-(AP)-IRVING J. BROWN, AFL REPRESENTATIVE WHO HAS JUST COMPLETED A SURVEY OF LABOR CONDITIONS IN GERMANY, ASSERTED TODAY THE REBIRTH OF TRADE UNIONISM IN THE AMERICAN ZONE WAS BEING RETARDED BY "MILITARY GOVERNMENT RED TAPE AND LOCAL AMERICAN HOSTILITY."

"GERMAN WORKERS ARE STRUGGLING TO ORGANIZE AGAINST GREAT ODDS AND ARE BEING FORCED BY REGULATIONS TO BUILD A BONA FIDE UNION FEDERATION ILLEGALLY," BROWN DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW SUMMARIZING THE IMPRESSIONS HE SAID WOULD BE INCORPORATED INTO A REPORT TO HIS ORGANIZATION.

"THEY HAVE HAD TO OVERCOME A MILITARY GOVERNMENT COMBINATION OF REACTIONARIES AND OF COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS AFRAID OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC ASCENDANCY IN THE UNIONS."

BROWN ADDED THAT HE BELIEVED THE "WORKING CLASS AND ORGANIZED LABOR" REPRESENTED "THE ONLY FORCE IN GERMANY ABLE TO REBUILD DEMOCRACY."

HE SAID THERE HAD BEEN "SOME IMPROVEMENT IN THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE UNIONS" SINCE NOVEMBER AND EXPRESSED HOPE THAT OTHER IMPROVEMENTS WOULD FOLLOW.

BROWN SAID THAT IN BERLIN ENERGETIC SOVIET ENCOURAGEMENT AND WESTERN ALLIED INDIFFERENCE HAD PLACED THE UNION MOVEMENT UNDER COMMUNIST DOMINATION, "ALTHOUGH THEY WOULD NOT STAND A CHANCE IN A FREE ELECTION."

IN THE SOVIET ZONE OF OCCUPATION, BROWN SAID, WORKERS WERE BEING ORGANIZED SPEEDILY INTO "SUPER-CENTRALIZED", PURELY GEOGRAPHIC UNITS, EASILY DICTATED TO POLITICALLY BUT NOT GENUINE TRADE UNIONS ALONG AUTONOMOUS TRADE OR INDUSTRIAL LINES.

(EDS: READ NAME IN FIRST LINE X X X "IRVING J. BROWN, XXX")
RW445AES

BERLIN, FEB 27-(AP)-LEADERS OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC AND COMMUNIST PARTIES HAVE APPROVED 14 DEMANDS TO BE CONSIDERED HERE APRIL 21 WHEN MEMBERS OF BOTH PARTIES WILL VOTE UPON MERGING THEIR POLITICAL GROUPS.

THE LIST INCLUDES RESTORATION OF GERMAN UNITY AS AN ANTI-FASCIST, PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC; FORMATION OF A CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BY ANTI-FASCIST DEMOCRATIC PARTIES; PUNISHMENT OF ALL WAR CRIMINALS; DISPOSSESSION OF ALL LARGE LANDHOLDERS; NATIONALIZATION OF COMMUNICATIONS, ALL PUBLIC UTILITIES, NATURAL RESOURCES, MINES, BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES; AND A PLANNED ECONOMY FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF GERMAN INDUSTRY.

MT950AES

nurnberg, feb. 27--(ap)--seventeen and 18-year-old girls

in oswiecim concentration camp in poland were transformed through

nazi medical experiments into hobbling creatures appearing 70

years old, the international military tribunal was told today.

assistant russian prosecutor l.n. smirnov introduced captured

german medical documents telling of experiments in the sterilization of women and castration of men at oswiecim.

recorded tests made by a
the documents ~~indicated~~ dr. schumann on

15 girls, 17 and 18 years old, their reproductive organs were

destroyed by electrical current and x-ray, and within a month the

process brought advanced old age, the documents said.

pale, bespectacled abraham suzkever, 33-year-old lithuanian

writer, testified that german methods reduced the jewish

population of the city of wilno, poland, from 80,000 to 600 in two

years.

said
in a trembling voice, he ~~indicated~~ german soldiers broke into

the maternity ward of a jewish hospital and murdered infants, in-

cluding his own two-day-old son, whose lips, he said, were painted

with poison by a laughing ss man.

FRANKFURT--FIRST ADD FLICK X
MARCUS (CORRECT) DESCRIBED THE MYST
OF ANONYMITY AS POSSESSOR OF "THE GRE
SINGLE INDUSTRIALIST IN NAZI GERMANY.

HE SAID THAT FLICK, IN 12 YEARS OF NAZISM, BUILT UP CONTROLS
VASTER THAN THOSE IT TOOK THE KRUPPS GENERATIONS TO SEIZE IN THREE
WARS STARTING WITH THE 1870 FRENCH-GERMAN CONFLICT.

FLICK'S OCTOPUS-LIKE HOLDINGS, WHICH WERE BUILT UP FROM CONFIS-
CATED FRENCH, CZECHOSLOVAK AND RUSSIAN PROPERTIES AND FORCED SALES OF
JEWISH PLANTS AND MINES ARE NOW BEING SMASHED BY THE ALLIES.

FLICK HIMSELF IS BEING HELD IN THE BLEAK PREUNGSHEIM PRISON NEAR
FRANKFURT FOR QUESTIONING. HIS 28-YEAR-OLD SON, ERNST, WHO WAS PULLED
OUT OF GERMAN ARMY SERVICE BY THE PERSONAL INTERVENTION OF HERMANN

CRIMES TRIAL.
MAN WHO WORKED UNDER A CLOAK
AT ECONOMIC POWER OF ANY

GOERING AND MADE HEAD OF A STOLEN FRENCH STEEL PLANT IN LORRAINE, IS UNDER HOUSE ARREST.

KEY DIRECTORS OF FLICK'S GIANT COMBINE ALSO ARE IN JAIL.

MARCU SAID TOP SECRET GERMAN PRODUCTION RECORDS SHOWED THAT FLICK WAS AHEAD OF KRUPP IN VALUE OF HOLDINGS AND IN OUTPUT OF STEEL, COAL AND FINISHED ARMAMENTS. THE ELDER KRUPP, GUSTAV KRUPP VON BOHLEN UND HALBACH, WAS INDICTED AS A WAR CRIMINAL FOR THE CURRENT NUERNBERG TRIAL, BUT HIS TRIAL WAS WAIVED BECAUSE HE HAD SENILE SOFTENING OF THE BRAIN.

MARCU SAID FLICK EMPLOYED TENS OF THOUSANDS OF SLAVE LABORERS, INCLUDING WOMEN, AND GREW UNDER THE NAZI REGIME TO BECOME THE SECOND LARGEST GERMAN PRODUCER OF ARMAMENTS. HIS PRODUCTION WAS SECOND ONLY TO THE GREAT VEREINGTE STAHLWERKE COMBINE.

RECORDS SCRUPULOUSLY CONCEALED THE FLICK EMPIRE'S CONTROL OVER VITAL STEEL AND COAL PRODUCTION ALL OVER GERMANY.

WAR WEAPONS CAME FROM FLICK'S SECRETLY OWNED PLANTS AS EARLY AS 1933. BY 1942, HE HAD BUILT UP A COMBINE OF 129 CONCERNS WHICH HE OWNED EITHER OUTRIGHT OR ALMOST TOALLY. THESE COMPANIES ALONE HAD A TOTAL ACTUAL VALUE OF MORE THAN 1,000,000,000 REICHSMARKS.

FLICK'S INVESTMENTS IN DOZENS OF OTHER COMPANIES HAVE NOT YET BEEN INVESTIGATED BY MARCU AND HIS TEAM.

INVESTIGATORS DECLARED THAT EVEN AFTER HE WAS IN JAIL, FLICK ATTEMPTED TO HIDE HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE COMPANIES HE OWNED.

"SO INTRICATE WERE FLICK'S PENETRATIONS IN NAZI INDUSTRY THAT FLICK COULD BE A GREATER DANGER TO THE ALLIED CONTROL OVER ARMAMENT PRODUCTION THAN ANY SINGLE GERMAN INDUSTRIALIST NOW ALIVE," MARCU SAID.

MT1135AES

HERFORD, GERMANY, FEB 27-(AP)-BRITISH AUTHORITIES TODAY ORDERED GERMAN RATIONS CUT TO 1,014 CALORIES DAILY STARTING MARCH 4, EXPLAINING THAT EXISTING FOOD SUPPLIES WERE INSUFFICIENT TO MAINTAIN THE PRESENT SCALE OF 1,500 CALORIES UNTIL THE NEXT HARVEST.

MT1103AES

LUXEMBOURG, FEB. 27--(AP)--GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

OF U. S. OCCUPATION FORCES IN GERMANY, TODAY DECORATED TWO PROMINENT

LUXEMBOURGERS WITH THE MEDAL OF FREEDOM, IN RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICES OF THE

GRAND DUCHY TO THE ALLIED CAUSE. THE RECIPIENTS WERE ^{PREMIER}PIERRE DUPONG AND

EDGUARD REUTER, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

AMSTERDAM, FEB. 27--(AP)--THE NETHERLANDS ~~GOVERNMENT~~ OBSERVED THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE JAVA SEA TODAY WITH COMMEMORATIVE CEREMONIES

AND FLAGS AT HALF STAFF UNTIL NOON.

AT THE HAGUE AND IN AMSTERDAM, PEOPLE STOOD WITH BARED HEADS AS THE FLAGS

MOVED TO THE TOP OF THE POLES ON THE STROKE OF NOON.

QUEEN WILHELMINA ATTENDED SERVICES AT THE DEN HELDER NAVAL BASE.

BRUSSELS, FEB. 27-(AP)-- REGENT PRINCE CHARLES TODAY

~~UNRECORDED INFORMATION NOTED IN NEW~~

1348
CALLED UPON AUGUST DE SCHRYVER, SOCIAL CHRISTIAN (CATHOLIC) PARTY

LEADER, TO "NEGOTIATE A NEW CABINET," BUT DE SCHRYVER ~~WANTED~~

SAID THE MISSION WAS NOT TO FORM A CABINET, BUT SIMPLY TO NEGOTIATE.

DE SCHRYVER PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO "INVESTIGATE

THE POSSIBILITY" OF FORMING A CABINET IN THE WAKE OF THE FEB. 17

ELECTIONS.

30.24-1301

HE SAID HE HAD HAD FURTHER TALKS WITH ACHILLE VAN ACKER,
SOCIALIST AND FORMER PREMIER, AND OTHER LEADERS, BUT MADE NO MENTION
OF HAVING CONSULTED ANY COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS.

ATHENS, FEB. 27--(AP)--THEOLOGOS NICOLAUDIS, LEADER OF THE RECENTLY
ORGANIZED "NEW FRONT" PARTY, ABSOLVED KING GEORGE II OF ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR
THE METAXAS REGIME AND URGED GREEKS TO RETURN THE KING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, IN
OPENING HIS PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

NICOLAUDIS, WHO WAS UNDER-SECRETARY OF PRESS DURING THE METAXAS REGIME,
SPOKE IN THE ATHENS THEATER AND WAS INTERRUPTED SEVERAL TIMES DURING HIS
ADDRESS.

Stockholm, Feb. 27--(ap)--Two Americans -- Mrs. Elsa
Braendstroem-Ulich, of Cambridge, Mass., and Dr. John R. Mott,
of New York City--were announced tonight as recipients
of the newly-created "Prince Carl Medal" to be awarded annually to
persons who distinguished themselves in national or international
humanitarian work.

The medal was created by King Gustaf V to honor the 85th
birthday of his brother, the former head of the Red Cross. The

medal also was awarded to the British Brigadier, Sir John Kennedy,

British red cross leader.

Mrs. Braendstroem-Ulich as a Swedish nurse during the first
world war was known as the "Angel of Siberia" for her work among the

Russians

Dr. Mott is chief of the Y.M.C. A. world organization.

Feb 1103p Shanks 02130 ap1

Prague, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 27--(ap)--The Czechoslovak cabinet

in a statement addressed to the "democratic states of the world"
suggested that the cabinet called the
dictatorial leaders of Franco Spain be tried by
an international court for "war crimes."

The statement said that the present Spanish leaders

cooperated with Hitler and Mussolini and that the recent
execution
of 10 Spanish Republicans was a fresh indictment of the Franco regime.

ADD COPENHAGEN XXX DAMAGED
The police said Minister Francisco Agramanta Y Cortijo

and his wife were dining when the grenade exploded.

Recently persons carrying placards ~~for~~ stating "Down

with Franco" paraded in front of the legation in Copenhagen.

MOSCOW, FEB. 27-(AP)-AN IRANIAN SOURCE CONNECTED WITH CURRENT
IRANIAN-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS IN MOSCOW SAID TODAY THAT PROGRESS HAD
BEEN MADE IN THE TALKS BUT THERE WERE MATTERS WHICH HAVE NOT
YET BEEN SETTLED. HE SAID THE CONVERSATIONS ARE CONTINUING.
MJ1203PES

TEHRAN, FEB. 27--(AP)--CAT O'NINE TAILS LASHINGS FOR VIOLATORS
OF NEW IRANIAN PRICE CONTROL REGULATIONS WERE ORDERED TODAY BY
PRINCE FIROUZ, POLITICAL UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE AND DIRECTOR OF
PROPAGANDA.

"I HAVE INSTRUCTED THE TEHRAN MUNICIPALITY," HE SAID, "TO
ENFORCE VIGOROUSLY AN OLD LAW WHICH PERMITS PHYSICAL BEATING OF
PROFITEERS FOUND OVERCHARGING OUR POOR CONSUMING PUBLIC."

MC 556PES FEB. 27 GOODWINS 01730 APRA

CAIRO, FEB 27-(AP)-BRITISH SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT TWO BRITISH
SOLDIERS AND ONE RAILWAY EMPLOYEE WERE WOUNDED BY SHOTS FIRED AT THE
PALESTINE-CAIRO TRAIN LAST NIGHT JUST OUTSIDE QUASSASSIN STATION,
ABOUT 60 OR 70 MILES FROM CAIRO. AN INVESTIGATION WAS REPORTED UNDER
WAY.

THE INCIDENT WAS REPORTED AS THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT, DEMANDING
EVACUATION OF ALL BRITISH TROOPS FROM EGYPT, ENGAGED IN A CONTROVERSY
WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OVER RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANTI-BRITISH RIOT-
ING ON FEB. 21 IN WHICH APPROXIMATELY 15 EGYPTIANS WERE KILLED.
-DASH-

30.24-1303

MANCHURIA
CHUNGKING, FEB. 27-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST NEW CHINA DAILY NEWS
EXPRESSED "COMPLETE AGREEMENT" TODAY WITH GENERALISSIMO CHIANG
KAI-SHEK'S POLICY ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA OVER MANCHURIA.
THE GENERALISSIMO SAID MONDAY NEGOTIATIONS MUST BE IN ACCORD
WITH CHINESE LAW AND MUST NOT GO BEYOND THE AUG. 14 TREATY WITH
RUSSIA GRANTING THE SOVIET CERTAIN CONCESSIONS IN MANCHURIA.
NN1254PCS

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, FEB. 28-(AP)-FIVE FORMER JAPANESE SOLDIERS WERE
SENTENCED TODAY TO BE HANGED FOR THE STRANGULATION AND CREMATION OF
THREE AMERICAN B-29 AIRMEN AT HANKOW IN DECEMBER, 1944. THE FLIERS
HAD BEEN PARADED THROUGH THE STREETS AND CLUBBED BEFORE THEIR DEATHS.
THE U.S. MILITARY TRIAL COMMISSION READ DEATH SENTENCES FOR:
MAJ. GEN. MASATAKE KABURAGI, CHIEF OF STAFF AND DEPUTY COMMANDER
OF THE JAPANESE 34TH ARMY IN HANKOW AT THE TIME OF THE KILLINGS.
WARRANT OFFICER TSTUOMU FUJII, WHO SUPERVISED THE KILLINGS.
THREE OTHER JAPANESE SOLDIERS WHO ADMITTED PULLING THE CORDS WITH
WHICH THE FLIERS WERE STRANGLED.

IN ALL, 13 JAPANESE HAD BEEN CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF SECOND
LT. LESTER R. WHITE, SLICKVILLE, PA.; SGT. HENRY W. WHEATON,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.; AND SGT. JAMES E. FORBES JR., EAST HARTFORD,
CONN.

THE PROSECUTION HAD DEMANDED THE DEATH PENALTY FOR THOSE RESPON-
SIBLE FOR THE KILLINGS, WITHOUT NAMING SPECIFIC DEFENDANTS.
PY933PPS

TOKYO, FEB. 27-(AP)-JAPANESE AUDIENCES WILL SEE
AMERICAN MOVIES TOMORROW FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MORE THAN FOUR
YEARS. THE CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION OF ALLIED
HEADQUARTERS SAID IT WAS ENCOURAGING FILMS TO PROVIDE THE JAPANESE
WITH ANOTHER MEANS OF "RE-FAMILIARIZING THEMSELVES WITH LIFE AND
THINKING OF THEIR PEOPLES."

TOKYO, THURSDAY, FEB. 28-(AP)-ENRAGED PASSENGERS STONED
STREETCARS, MAULED STATION EMPLOYEES AND SMASHED FURNITURE IN
DISPATCHERS' OFFICES LAST NIGHT IN VIOLENT PROTEST OF A "SLOWDOWN"
STRIKE ON ELECTRIC LINES.

ONE 15-YEAR-OLD BOY SUFFOCATED IN ONE TRAIN JAMMED WITH BELATED
COMMUTERS.

THE VIOLENCE CLIMAXED THE THIRD DAY OF THE STRIKE BY SOME
EMPLOYEES OF THE SHOSEN LINE, WHICH ENCIRCLES TOKYO AND OPERATES
INTERURBAN TRAINS TO YOKOSUKA AND YOKOHAMA. THE STRIKERS SEEK A
WAGE BOOST.

HG145PCS

BY TOM LAMBERT

TOKYO, FEB 27 (AP)-ONE JAPANESE-AMERICAN HERE IS DESPERATE TO REGAIN
THE U.S. CITIZENSHIP HE RENOUNCED DURING THE WAR; HE FEARS IT WILL
COST HIM HIS LIFE IF HE REMAINS IN JAPAN.

THIS IS THE STORY AS TOLD TO AN AMERICAN OFFICER AT ALLIED HEAD-
QUARTERS BY THE AMERICAN-BORN JAPANESE:

HE FOUGHT IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR AS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, AND WAS
IN BUSINESS ON THE WEST COAST WHEN WORLD WAR II BEGAN.

AFTER PEARL HARBOR, HE WAS TAKEN TO A U.S. RELOCATION CENTER.
INDIGNANT OVER WHAT HE BELIEVED WAS AN INVASION OF HIS RIGHTS AS A

CITIZEN, HE PETITIONED FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. HE WAS TAKEN TO JAIL (THE AMERICAN OFFICER DID NOT KNOW ON WHAT CHARGES). THERE HE INSISTED THIS WAS TRUE--HE WAS ADVISED TO RENOUNCE HIS AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP. HE DID SO, AND WAS PLACED IN A DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE RELOCATION CAMP.

HE HAD TWO CHILDREN IN AMERICA AND TWO IN HIROSHIMA. WHEN HE HEARD ABOUT THE ATOMIC BOMBING OF HIROSHIMA, HE ASKED FOR REPATRIATION, HOPING TO FIND HIS CHILDREN.

JAPANESE IN THE CAMP, HEARING OF HIS IMPENDING REPATRIATION, ACCUSED HIM OF GOING TO JAPAN AS A U.S. SPY AND THREATENED TO KILL HIM.

SHIPPED TO JAPAN, HE HURRIED OFF TO HIROSHIMA, COULD FIND NO TRACE OF HIS CHILDREN AND WAS TOLD THEY HAD BEEN KILLED.

HE RETURNED TO THE BARRACKS OF THE JAPANESE REPATRIATION CAMP AND WAS SLEEPING THERE WHEN SEVERAL JAPANESE WALKED IN. THEY WERE THE ONES WHO HAD THREATENED HIM WITH DEATH BACK IN THE UNITED STATES. THEY REPEATED THEIR THREATS. THEY SAID HE HAD BEEN SENT OVER BY THE U.S. TO SPY ON THE JAPANESE.

THE UNHAPPY REPATRIATE HURRIED OFF TO U.S. ARMY AUTHORITIES, WHO TOLD THEM THEY COULD DO NOTHING. A FEW DAYS LATER HE WAS BACK HOLDING A NOTE IN HIS TREMBLING HAND. IT WAS A NOTE REPEATING THE ACCUSATIONS AND WARNING HE HAD BEEN MARKED FOR DEATH.

"THERE WAS NOTHING WE COULD DO," THE OFFICER SAID. "HIS CASE WAS TURNED OVER TO JAPANESE AUTHORITIES--THE PEOPLE TO WHOM HE RETURNED."
GG1016ACS NM

TOKYO, FEB. 27-(AP)--LT. GEN. SHIYOKU KOU WAS CHARGED BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATHS OF APPROXIMATELY 1,000 AMERICAN PRISONERS WHO WERE BEING TRANSFERRED FROM THE PHILIPPINES TO JAPAN, AND FOR THE MASSACRE OF 143 OTHERS IN 1944.

THE CHARGES WERE FORWARDED TO LT. GEN. WILHELM D. STYER, COMMANDING GENERAL OF WESTERN PACIFIC ARMY FORCES, IN MANILA FOR EARLY TRIAL. IT TOOK 14 TYPEWRITTEN, LEGAL-SIZE PAPERS TO RECITE THE ALLIED ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE FORMER COMMANDANT OF PRISONER OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNMENT CAMPS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

KOU, ALSO KNOWN AS KO AND WHO MAY BE A KOREAN, IS HELD AT NEW BILIBID PRISON ON LUZON. HE SURRENDERED SEPT. 16.

THE CHARGES SAID AMERICAN PRISONERS TRANSFERRED FROM THE PHILIPPINES TO JAPAN UNDER HIS DIRECTION WERE TRANSPORTED UNDER CONDITIONS "MORE HORRIBLE THAN THE BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA."

KOU WAS ACCUSED ALSO OF SYSTEMATIC STARVING OF PRISONERS UNDER HIS CONTROL, RESULTING IN THE DEATHS OF SEVERAL HUNDREDS, AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR BEATINGS AND OTHER ABUSES OF PRISONERS BY HIS SUBORDINATES, THE USE OF HOSPITALS AND PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS AS A SHIELD FOR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND OTHER VIOLATIONS OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

DS603APS NM

NIGHT LEAD OCCUPATION

TOKYO, THURSDAY, FEB. 28-(AP)--JAPAN'S GOVERNMENT AND ALLIED HEADQUARTERS DISCUSSED TODAY HOW TO BROADEN THE CURRENT POLITICAL PURGE--WHILE EMPEROR HIROHITO WENT TOURING. HE BECAME SO FASCINATED BY A DEPARTMENT STORE DISPLAY THAT IMPERIAL LUNCH BECAME A BELATED, WARMED-OVER AFFAIR.

THE PURGE OF ULTRA-NATIONALISTS, INTERPRETED BY CABINET ORDINANCE YESTERDAY AS BARRING MANY OF THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL GIANTS FROM PUBLIC OFFICE ALONG WITH "TENS OF THOUSANDS" OF LESSER LIGHTS, STILL IS INCOMPLETE, GOVERNMENT LEADERS ACKNOWLEDGED.

HIROHITO'S INTEREST IN DEPARTMENT-STORE GADGETS WRECKED

COMPLETELY THE SCHEDULE FOR TODAY'S TOUR OF HIS WAR-DAMAGED CAPITAL. TIME WAS FORGOTTEN WHILE HE ASKED QUESTION AFTER QUESTION ABOUT MANUFACTURE AND USE OF EACH ITEM IN A "RECONVERSION" DISPLAY. COOKS AT SHINJUKU IMPERIAL GARDENS, WHERE A LUNCHEON STOP WAS PLANNED, PERFORMED SHAVED DISHES TO THE BKKS OF THEIR STOVES.

TODAY'S IMPERIAL ITINERARY INCLUDED THE ONCE-FAMED DOWNTOWN GINZA, AND THE OFFICE BUILDING IN WHICH GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS HIS HEADQUARTERS--ALTHOUGH NO MEETING OF THE TWO MEN WAS PLANNED. REPATRIATED JAPANESE ENCAMPED AT URAGA, WHO WERE STIMULATED BY HIROHITO'S VISIT LAST WEEK, ALREADY HAVE RELAPSED UNDER A "TIDE OF DESPONDENT SLOTHFULNESS," MORNING NEWSPAPERS ASSERTED. YOUNGER MEN AT THE URAGA RECEPTION CENTES HAD EXPECTED IMPERIAL GIFTS SUCH AS SHIRTS AND CIGARETS TO FOLLOW HIROHITO'S VISIT, AND VOICED RESENTMENT WHEN SUCH GIFTS FAILED TO ARRIVE, THE PAPER MINPO SAID.

KYODO NEWS AGENCY MEANWHILE REPORTED THAT 40 PEERS AND BUDDHIST AND SHINTO PRIESTS HAVE LAUNCHED A CAMPAIGN TO PETITION THE EMPEROR FOR REMOVAL OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE TO KYOTO, JAPAN'S ANCIENT CAPITAL, SYMBOLIZING A RETURN OF THE COURT TO NON-POLITICAL STATUS.

HG1055PCS NM

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, FEB. 27-(AP)--THE MUCH DEBATED QUESTION OF A PRE-PEARL HARBOR "WINDS" CODE MESSAGE HAS THE JAPANESE CONFUSED, TOO.

THERE ARE ALMOST AS MANY VARIATIONS OF THE FAMOUS WEATHER REPORT HERE AS THERE ARE IN WASHINGTON. MOST CREDIBLE ACCOUNTS SAY THAT SUCH A MESSAGE WAS PLANNED BUT, IF IT WAS SENT, IT WAS NOT UNTIL SOME TIME AFTER THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK.

KATSUZO OKUMURA, HEAD OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE INFORMATION BUREAU AND IN 1941 FIRST SECRETARY IN THE WASHINGTON EMBASSY, SAID THE EMBASSY STAFF WAS ALERTED FOR SUCH A MESSAGE BUT NEVER RECEIVED IT.

OTHER JAPANESE OFFICIALS TOLD AMERICAN INVESTIGATORS THAT THE MILITARISTS PROHIBITED DISPATCH OF THE MESSAGE BEFORE PEARL HARBOR. THEY SAID ONE BROADCAST WAS MADE TO THE HAWAII CONSULATE ABOUT 11 HOURS AFTER THE ATTACK.

STILL OTHER AMERICAN INVESTIGATORS REPORTED THAT THEY FAILED TO DISCOVER ANY PROOF THAT THE MESSAGE EVER WAS SENT.

JAPANESE WHO WERE IN RESPONSIBLE FOREIGN OFFICE POSITIONS AT THE TIME DENY ANY KNOWLEDGE OF THE MESSAGE, ADDING THAT ONLY A FEW ANONYMOUS MEN WOULD KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT "SO SECRET" A DISPATCH.

THE ELDEST SON OF SHIGENORI TOGO, FOREIGN MINISTER AT THE TIME, SAID HE DOUBTED THAT HIS FATHER KNEW BUT THAT HE WAS PREVENTED BY AMERICAN ARMY AUTHORITIES FROM DISCUSSING SUCH SUBJECTS.

TOGO, CONFINED TO HIS HOME WITH A HEART AILMENT, IS UNDER HOUSE ARREST AS A WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECT.

NONE OF THE JAPANESE SEEM TO UNDERSTAND WHY THE SUBJECT IS OF SUCH INTEREST IN THE UNITED STATES.

OKUMURA OPINED THAT THE JAPANESE MILITARISTS WOULD NOT HAVE PERMITTED THE FOREIGN OFFICE TO BROADCAST SUCH A MESSAGE IN ADVANCE OF THE JEALOUSLY GUARDED ATTACK.

HE CONFIRMED PREVIOUS STATEMENTS BY AMBASSADOR NOMURA THAT JAPAN'S FINAL MESSAGE ARRIVED IN THE WASHINGTON EMBASSY TOO LATE TO BE DECODED BEFORE THE ATTACK. THIS MESSAGE SEVERED RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES AND SAID JAPAN "RESERVED THE RIGHT TO TAKE INDEPENDENT ACTION."

NN908PCS

TOKYO, FEB. 27-(AP)--"THEY HAVE TOLD ME I AM LIABLE TO EXECUTION. I CAN HARDLY BELIEVE IT."

THUS WROTE LT. DEAN E. HALLMARK, ONE OF THE DOOLITTLE TOKYO RAIDERS. A FEW HOURS BEFORE HE AND TWO OTHER AMERICAN FLIERS WERE SHOT OCT. 15, 1942, AT KIANGWAN NEAR SHANGHAI.

HALLMARK OF DALLAS, LT. WILLIAM G. FARROW OF DARLINGTON, S.C., AND SGT. ROBERT SPATZ OF LEBO, KAS., PARTICIPATED FROM THE OLD AIRCRAFT CARRIER HORNET IN THE FIRST RAID ON JAPAN APR. 18, 1942. THEN THEY WINGED ON TO CHINA WHERE THEIR B-25S CRASHED. CAPTURED, THEY WERE GIVEN A FARICAL COURT MARTIAL AND EXECUTED.

JAPANESE ACCUSED OF THE CRIME WILL BE TRIED SOON IN SHANGHAI AND THE LETTERS OF THE TRIO WILL BE PRESENTED AS EVIDENCE.

COPIES OF LETTERS WRITTEN BY THE THREE MEN WERE UNCOVERED AT THE WAR MINISTRY BUILDING.

HALLMARK'S LETTER, "DEAR MOTHER, DAD AND SIS," CONTINUED:

"I AM A PRISONER OF WAR AND I THOUGHT I WOULD BE TAKEN CARE OF UNTIL THE END OF THE WAR. I DIDN'T WANT THE WAR IN THE FIRST PLACE. I CAME ON A BOMBING MISSION BECAUSE I WAS TOLD TO AND BECAUSE I WAS AN ARMY PILOT.

"I HAVE A HEART AND I DIDN'T EVER WANT ANYONE TO DIE BECAUSE OF ME. SO THAT IS WHY I ALWAYS HAVE BEEN AGAINST WAR. I WISH THERE WAS SOME WAY THAT WAR COULD BE AVOIDED AND PEACE BE EVERLASTING IN THE WORLD."

FARROW WROTE HIS MOTHER, MRS. JESSIE FARROW:

"HERE'S WISHING YOU, MARGE AND ALL THE FAMILY AND LIB A MOST HAPPY FUTURE. PLEASE CARRY ON FOR ME. DON'T LET THIS GET YOU DOWN. JUST REMEMBER GOD WILL MAKE EVERYTHING RIGHT AND I WILL SEE YOU ALL AGAIN HEREAFTER.

"I KNOW THIS IS GOING TO HIT YOU HARD BECAUSE I WAS THE BIGGEST THING IN YOUR LIFE. X X YOU HAVE GIVEN MUCH, SO MUCH MORE TO ME THAN I HAVE RETURNED, BUT SUCH IS THE CHRISTIAN WAY. LET ME SAY THIS--THAT YOU ARE, I REALIZE NOW, THE BEST MOTHER IN THE WORLD, THAT YOUR EVERY ACTION WAS BENT TOWARD MAKING ME HAPPY, THAT YOU ARE AND ALWAYS WILL BE A REAL ANGEL.

"SO LET ME IMPOSE YOU TO KEEP YOUR CHIN UP, LIKE YOU WROTE IN YOUR LAST LETTER THAT I ALWAYS DID. BE BRAVE AND STRONG FOR MY SAKE."

IN A POSTSCRIPT, FARROW ASKED HER TO "READ THANATOPSIS BY BRYANT IF YOU WANT TO KNOW HOW I AM TAKING THIS. MY FAITH IN GOD IS COMPLETE SO I AM UNAFRAID."

SPATZ, IN A LETTER ADDRESSED TO "DEAR DAD:" WROTE THAT "ANY PERSONAL PROPERTY THAT I HAVE AT HOME I GIVE TO YOU.

"I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT I DIED FIGHTING FOR MY COUNTRY LIKE A SOLDIER."

THE FILES ALSO HELD EARLIER LETTERS, WRITTEN BEFORE THE FLIERS REALIZED THEY WERE TO BE EXECUTED.

ONE FROM SPATZ, TOLD HIS FATHER OF BEING IN CHINA AND "GETTING ALONG ALL RIGHT SO DON'T WORRY ABOUT ME." HE WROTE, "WE GO OUT EVERY MORNING TO WASH AND BRUSH OUR TEETH AND WE GET OUT TO EXERCISE ABOUT EVERY DAY. WE ARE GETTING GOOD FOOD HERE TO EAT AND IT REALLY TASTES GOOD. IT IS COOKED VERY WELL AND SEASONED UP GOOD TOO."

HALLMARK, IN A SIMILAR LETTER WROTE:

"I CERTAINLY WILL BE GLAD WHEN THE WAR IS OVER SO I CAN COME HOME AND STAY TWO OR THREE MONTHS AND GET SOME GOOD HOME COOKING. I CAN JUST TASTE MOTHER'S BISCUITS AND CREAM GRAVY, BACON AND EGGS AND SOME STEWED APRICOTS FOR BREAKFAST X X X."

IN ANOTHER LETTER, HALLMARK TOLD OF MOVING TO A NEW CAMP FROM "BRIDGE HOUSE," NOTORIOUS JAPANESE GENDARMERIE TORTURE HOUSE IN SHANGHAI.

HE DID NOT COMPLAIN OR SAY HOW HE WAS TREATED BUT WROTE HE WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED TWO MONTHS BEFORE BUT GOT DYSENTERY AND "THEY TELL ME I WAS VERY SICK FOR A WHILE. CALIF.," FARROW, IN A LETTER TO LT. IVAN FERGUSON OF SNELLING, CALIF., GAVE NO INDICATION THAT HE EXPECTED TO DIE, BUT TOLD HIM HIS (FARROW'S) MOTHER "WILL NEED YOUR SYMPATHY." "AND DO YOU REMEMBER THE LETTER WAS REPLETE WITH REMEMBRANCES--" AND DO YOU REMEMBER SPOKANE AND GLACIER PARK AND WHAT WE SAID ABOUT A PLACE FULL OF SO MUCH THAT IS GOOD AND BEAUTIFUL... WHAT 'TIS WORTH TO US? AND CRATER LAKE, OREGON CAVES, GIANT SEQUOIAS AND GOLDEN GATE--HOW SPLENDID THEY WERE?"

THE LITTLE PILE OF LETTERS WAS PIERCED AT ONE CORNER, TIED WITH COTTON STRING AND BORE BUSINESS-LIKE STAMPS OR SEALS OF RECOGNITION WHICH ARE THE JAPANESE EQUIVALENT OF AMERICAN CUSTOM INITIALLING OF SCANNED DOCUMENTS.

THEY WERE "EXTREME SECRECY."

EW308PCS

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR PUBLISHED IN THE ARMY NEWSPAPER, STARS AND STRIPES, SUPPORTED HIS VIEW. WROTE CORPORAL VEASY OF STURGIS, MICH. (FIRST NAME UNAVAILABLE):

"INSTEAD OF SETTING NEW SPEED RECORDS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO, I PROPOSE THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT ATTEMPT TO SET A RECORD BETWEEN THE POSTOFFICE IN STURGIS, MICH., AND EIGHTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS, OKINAWA."

DURING THE WAR, AIRMAIL LETTERS REACHED OVERSEAS BASES IN FIVE TO 10 DAYS AND WERE DELIVERED TO FRONT LINES WITHIN TWO WEEKS OF POSTING. AIRMAIL LETTERS NOW REQUIRE THREE TO SIX WEEKS TO REACH JAPAN.

AT ARMY HEADQUARTERS, TOKYO OFFICERS SAID VIRTUALLY NO MAIL IS MOVING NOW BY AIR BECAUSE OF A SHORTAGE OF PLANES. HEY SAID EFFORTS WERE BEING MADE TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION. ONE TOKYO SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT THE BIG, FAST LINER GENERAL POPE ARRIVED FROM SEATTLE WITH 1,400 TROOPS BUT NOT A SINGLE BAG OF MAIL--WHILE A SLOW VICTORY SHIP SAILING FROM SAN FRANCISCO FEB. 23 AND SCHEDULED TO REACH YOKOHAMA MARCH 14 HAD 47,000 POUNDS OF MAIL ABOARD.

"THERE IS NOT A SINGLE GRIPE ABOUT FOOD," EICHELBERGER NOTED. "IN ADDITION, FACILITIES FOR ENTERTAINMENT ARE EXCEPTIONAL. BUT AS FOR MAIL--THEY JUST ARE NOT GETTING IT."

WV525APS

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEB. 27--(AP)--ADOLF A. BERLE, JR.,

WHO RECENTLY RESIGNED AS U. S. AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL, LEFT FOR

NEW YORK CITY BY ARMY PLANE THIS MORNING. HE WILL RESUME HIS

LAW PROFESSORSHIP AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

30.24-1305

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEB. 27-(AP)--SEVEN GERMANS INCLUDING A WOMAN WERE ACCUSED TODAY OF ESPIONAGE IN BRAZIL AS PART OF A SPY PLOT IN ARGENTINA, URUGUAY, CHILE, PERU, COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA.

THE CHARGES WERE PRESENTED TO A SUPREME MILITARY TRIBUNAL. THE GROUP, WHICH ALSO INCLUDED FOUR BRAZILIANS ACCUSED AS ACCOMPLICES, WAS HEADED BY A GERMAN ENGINEER, GEORGE KONRAD FREDERICH BLASS, A FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COLOGNE. ALL FACE DEATH PENALTIES.

FORGING AHEAD FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ANY PROVINCE SINCE THE COUNT BEGAN, PERON GOT 1,665 VOTES FROM 16 BOXES IN SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO PROVINCE, WHILE TAMBORINI RECEIVED 1,379.

SIXTY-ONE PRECINCTS IN SAN LUIS PROVINCE GAVE TAMBORINI 5,874 AND PERON 3,447.

THE FIRST BALLOT BOX OPENED IN LARIOJA PROVINCE, WHERE PERON WAS CONSIDERED STRONG, GAVE TAMBORINI 96 AND PERON 56.

IN SAN JUAN PROVINCE TAMBORINI RECEIVED 1,388 AND PERON 801 FROM FOUR BOXES.

ALL RETURNS WERE CONSIDERED TOO FRAGMENTARY, HOWEVER, TO ESTABLISH A DEFINITE TREND.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO X X X 3RD GRAF FIRST LEAD.
MT1232PES

HONOLULU, FEB. 27-(AP)--COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD MUST BUILD ON THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER TOWARD DEVELOPMENT OF A STRONGER CENTRAL AGENCY, DEAN VIRGINIA GILDERSLEEVE OF BARNARD COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, SAID TODAY.

DEAN GILDERSLEEVE ARRIVED BY PLANE WITH A GROUP OF AMERICAN EDUCATORS ENROUTE TO TOKYO TO SERVE AS ADVISERS IN DEMILITARIZATION AND REORIENTATION OF THE JAPANESE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM. THE PARTY, CALLED ACROSS THE PACIFIC AT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S REQUEST, WILL DEPART BY PLANE TONIGHT. THE EDUCATORS EXPECT TO REMAIN IN JAPAN FOR A MONTH.

ALSO IN THE PARTY WERE MRS. MILDRED MCAFEE HORTON, PRESIDENT OF WELLESLEY COLLEGE AND FORMER COMMANDANT OF THE WAVES; C.H. MCCLOY, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA PHYSICAL EDUCATION RESEARCHER; W. CLARK TROW, PROFESSOR OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN; AND LEON CARNOVSKY, ASSOCIATE DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN; AND LEON CARNOVSKY, ASSOCIATE DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO GRADUATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

OTHER EDUCATORS BELONGING TO THE GROUP WERE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE HERE THIS AFTERNOON.

HG1012PCS

BY JOHN WALLACE

BUENOS AIRES,

FEB. 27-(AP)--JOSE P. TAMBORINI, PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE OF THE DEMOCRATIC UNION, TONIGHT HELD A SLIGHT LEAD OVER COL. JUAN PERON, LABOR PARTY CANDIDATE, IN SCATTERED RETURNS FROM THE FIRST PROVINCES TO START TABULATING SUNDAY'S ELECTION BALLOTS. PERON, ACCUSED BY THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT'S BLUE BOOK OF HAVING NAZI SYMPATHIES, LED IN ONLY ONE OF THE FOUR SMALL PROVINCES WHICH BEGAN THE VOTE COUNT, BUT THE NUMBER OF BALLOTS TALLIED SO FAR WAS STILL TOO SMALL FOR OBSERVERS TO DRAW ANY CONCLUSIONS. LATEST RETURNS WERE:

SAN JUAN--TAMBORINI 2,194, PERON 1,314

SAN LUIS--TAMBORINI 6,151, PERON 3,316

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO--TAMBORINI 1,413, PERON 1,721

LARIOJA--TAMBORINI 96, PERON 56

THESE FOUR PROVINCES HAVE ONLY 44 VOTES IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE, WHERE 189 VOTES ARE NEEDED TO WIN. THE BIG PROVINCES WERE NOT EXPECTED TO START COUNTING THEIR BALLOTS UNTIL FRIDAY OR SATURDAY.

EITHER CANDIDATE COULD LOSE ALL FOUR OF THE PROVINCES AND STILL WIN THE ELECTION, WHICH WILL BE DECIDED LARGELY BY THE VOTERS OF THE POPULOUS DISTRICTS SUCH AS THE FEDERAL DISTRICT OF BUENOS AIRES, BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE, SANTA RO AND CORDOBA.

THE LATTER DISTRICTS HAVE A COMBINED ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTE OF 232, WHILE THE REMAINDER OF THE COUNTRY HAS ONLY 144.

THE PUBLIC, HOWEVER, SHOWED A GREAT INTEREST IN THE PRELIMINARY RETURNS. HUGE CROWDS GATHERED IN FRONT OF NEWSPAPER BUILDINGS TO READ THE FIGURES AS THEY WERE POSTED ON BULLETIN BOARDS.

FD515PES

BUENOS AIRES, FEB. 27-(AP)-- COL. JUAN PERON'S NEWSPAPER

EL LABORISTA TODAY SUBSTITUTED THE NAME OF SPIRILLE BRADEN, MEXICAN ASSISTANT

U. S. SECRETARY OF STATE, FOR THAT OF JOSE P. TAMBORINI, DEMOCRATIC UNION

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, IN ITS PRELIMINARY TABULATION OF SUNDAY'S ELECTION

RESULTS.

TAMBORINI WAS COMPLETELY IGNORED BY THE PAPER. DURING THE

CAMPAIGN PERON HAD CHARGED THAT HIS REAL OPPONENT WAS BRADEN, AND FORMERLY

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA, AND NOT TAMBORINI.

ARGENTINE
BY LAURANCE F. STUNTZ

BUENOS AIRES, FEB. 27-(AP)--EARLY RETURNS FROM TWO SMALL PROVINCES GAVE ARGENTINE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE JOSE TAMBORINI A TWO TO ONE LEAD OVER COL. JUAN D. PERON TODAY AS FIVE OTHER PROVINCES MADE READY TO TALLY THE VOTE OF SUNDAY'S ELECTIONS.

THE ONLY SIGNIFICANCE POLITICAL OBSERVERS READ INTO THE SCANT FIRST RETURNS WAS THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO PERON LANDSLIDE, BUT THE FACT THAT ONLY TWO WESTERN PROVINCES--SAN LUIS AND SAN JUAN--HAD REPORTED, AND THESE ONLY PARTIALLY, MADE EVEN THAT PREDICTION SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

BOTH PROVINCES HAVE 10 VOTES IN THE ARGENTINE ELECTORAL COLLEGE, WHERE A MAJORITY OF THE 376 VOTES IS NEEDED TO WIN. THE BIG PROVINCES--BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE, WITH 88 VOTES, BUENOS AIRES CITY, WITH 68, AND CORDOBA, WITH 34--ARE NOT EXPECTED TO BEGIN COUNTING UNTIL FRIDAY OR SATURDAY.

ONE OF THE OTHER BIG PROVINCES, SANTA FE, WITH 42 ELECTORAL VOTES, AND FOUR SMALLER ONES--TUCUMAN, MENDOZA, LA RIOJA AND JUJUY--WERE READY TO START THE TALLY. IRREGULARITIES WERE FOUND IN SOME BALLOT BOXES IN SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO PROVINCE WHICH WILL FORCE NEW ELECTIONS IN SOME PRECINCTS AND DELAY THE COUNT SEVERAL DAYS.

ALL IN ALL, HOWEVER, THE NUMBER OF IRREGULAR BOXES WAS REPORTED RUNNING VERY LOW--THREE-TENTHS OF ONE PERCENT IN BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE--AND IT APPEARED POSSIBLE THAT THE COUNT MIGHT BE WELL-ADVANCED BEFORE THE NECESSARY SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTIONS ARE HELD.

THERE WAS STILL NO INDICATION AS TO WHEN THE COUNT OF VOTES IN ALL 16,162 PRECINCTS WOULD BE COMPLETED, NOR WHEN THE RESULT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION WOULD BE KNOWN.

THE COUNT OF 30 PRECINCTS IN SAN LUIS PROVINCE AND 15 IN SAN JUAN PROVINCE--BOTH REGARDED GENERALLY AS TAMBORINI STRONGHOLDS--GAVE TAMBORINI 4,115 VOTES TO 2,052 FOR PERON.
RW441AES

STRIKES AT A GLANCE (110)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) CONTINUING LABOR DISPUTES KEEP IDLE NEAR ONE MILLION WORKERS.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

AUTOMOTIVE--FORD MOTOR CO. AND CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS SIGN NEW CONTRACT GIVING WAGE INCREASE OF 13 CENTS AN HOUR FOR 103,000 EMPLOYEES IN PLANTS THROUGHOUT NATION; TO BE SUBMITTED TO UNION LOCALS FOR RATIFICATION; NO PROGRESS REPORTED IN NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN UAW AND GENERAL MOTORS IN EFFORTS TO SETTLE NATION'S LONGEST MAJOR STRIKE.

ELECTRICAL--PHILADELPHIA LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS PREPARED TO HALT COURT-BANNED MASS PICKETING BY STRIKING CIO EMPLOYEES AT CLOSED GENERAL ELECTRIC PLANT.

AUTO PARTS--NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN OVER NEW CONTRACT IN ATTEMPTS TO SETTLE 38-DAY OLD STRIKE OF 14,000 EMPLOYEES AT TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO. IN CANTON, O.; COMPANY OFFERS 18 1/2 CENTS WAGE HIKE BUT NO AGREEMENT REACHED ON SECURITY DEMANDS.

BY JOHN B. OWEN
WASHINGTON, FEB. 27-(AP)--CONFUSING ACCOUNTS TODAY VEILED THE RESULTS OF A SHOWDOWN MEETING BETWEEN NATIONAL COMMANDER JOHN STELLE OF THE AMERICAN LEGION AND GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY.
THE TWO-HOUR CLOSED DOOR SESSION IN BRADLEY'S OFFICE YESTERDAY CLIMAXED STELLE'S MONTH-OLD CHARGES OF INEFFICIENT OPERATION OF THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION UNDER BRADLEY. AFTER THE MEETING THE PUBLIC WAS GIVEN:
A NOT-TOO-DEFINITE JOINT STATEMENT.
A SPEECH BY STELLE.
BRADLEY'S RECORDING OF THE CONFERENCE. (NOBODY COULD UNDERSTAND IT.)
A SET OF ADMINISTRATION ANSWERS TO REPORTER'S QUESTIONS.
THE JOINT STATEMENT HELD FORTH THESE POSSIBILITIES IMPORTANT TO THOUSANDS OF VETERANS:
1. MOVING OF LONG-TERM HOSPITAL PATIENTS TO OUTLYING INSTITUTIONS TO MAKE MORE CENTRAL HOSPITAL BEDS AVAILABLE FOR EMERGENCIES. THIS CONCEIVABLY MIGHT RESULT IN VA TAKING OVER MORE HOSPITALS THAN NOW PLANNED.

2. GRANTING OF TEMPORARY DISABILITY RATINGS BY DOCTORS IN THE FIELD TO VETERANS HOLDING DISCHARGES ON WHICH A DISABILITY IS NOTED. THIS WOULD BE DONE PENDING FINAL HANDLING OF DISABILITY CLAIMS.
BUT THE JOINT STATEMENT, RESULT OF AN HOUR'S CAREFUL PREPARATION, DID NOT SAY WHEN OR WHETHER THESE STEPS DEFINITELY WOULD BE TAKEN. OFFICIALS WERE MUM.

TWO HOURS LATER, HOWEVER, STELLE WAS TELLING A LEGION GROUP HIS VERSION OF OTHER CONFERENCE RESULTS -- NO CONTRACT HOSPITALS FOR VETERANS EXCEPT FOR EMERGENCIES; USE OF ALL AVAILABLE ARMY AND NAVY HOSPITALS; MORE DECENTRALIZATION OF THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, AND HELP FOR STATES IN SUPERVISING TRAINING OF VETERANS ON THE JOB.
HEARING OF STELLE'S SPEECH, BRADLEY'S OFFICE HUSTLED FORTH A STEEL-WIRE RECORDING OF THE FULL CONFERENCE FOR BENEFIT OF REPORTERS WHO HAD BEEN BARRED FROM THE SESSION ON BRADLEY'S ORDER. PLAYED BACK, THIS SOUNDED LIKE LITTLE MORE THAN TWO MEN LOUGHING DOWN A RAIN BARREL IN A HAIL STORM. (ENOUGH WORDS WERE DISINGUISHABLE AT THE START TO MAKE CLEAR THAT THE LEGION DELEGATION KNEW THE RECORDING WAS BEING MADE.)
FINALLY AN ANONYMOUS SPOKESMAN CAME UP WITH THESE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION ANSWERS TO NEWSMEN'S QUESTIONS BASED ON STELLE'S STATEMENTS: THERE HAS BEEN NO MODIFICATION OF THE PLAN FOR CONTRACTING WITH PRIVATE HOSPITALS FOR VETERANS WITH WAR-CAUSED AILMENTS. IT IS AN EMERGENCY MEASURE.
THERE IS NO CHANGE IN THE INTENTION OF TAKING OVER ARMY AND NAVY HOSPITALS. "WE HAVE NOT AS A RESULT OF THIS CONFERENCE AGREED TO MAKE MORE BEDS AVAILABLE THAN WE HAD PLANNED."

30.24-1307

THE STATES WILL GET AS MUCH HELP AS THE LAW PERMITS IN SUPERVISING VETERANS TRAINING ON THE JOB. THE DECENTRALIZATION PLANS HAS CALLED RIGHT ALONG FOR MOVING THE OFFICES AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE. THAT'S WHERE THE DISPUTE STANDS TODAY, 27 DAYS AFTER STELLE WROTE ALL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS DEMANDING AN INVESTIGATION OF WHAT HE CALLED A "TRAGIC BREAKDOWN" IN THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION UNDER BRADLEY. EG257AES

Exiles And Leftists Seize Spanish Consulates In France

ANTI-FRANCO MOBS IN FRANCE ATTACK TWO CONSULATES

Spanish Republican Flag Is Raised Over One—Border Closes at Midnight.

Paris, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—The French News Agency said that a crowd of nearly 5,000 persons occupied the Spanish Consulate at Sete, on the Mediterranean, in an anti-Franco demonstration today and raised the Spanish Republican flag over the building. Another crowd at Auch, in the Pyrenees, broke into the Spanish Consulate and caused considerable damage, it also was reported. In Paris José Giral, Premier of the Spanish Republican Government in Exile, declared in a statement that his Government was ready to go to Spain and take over from Generalissimo Franco. However, his Government lacks the formal support of Britain, France and the United States.

Border Closes at Midnight.
London, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—A trickle of traffic still flowed across the international line between Spain and France tonight, but at midnight France was scheduled to close the border as part of her diplomatic warfare against Generalissimo Franco. Although the Spanish Government announced the closing of the two main gateways at Port Bou on the east coast and Irun on the west coast twenty-four hours before the French were to

act, dispatches from Hendaye, on the French side of the line opposite Irun, said the Spanish orders were relaxed somewhat. The closure was made effective both at Port Bou on the east coast and Irun on the west coast, with all normal traffic reported barred, including the two to three freight trains which usually operate across the border daily. [Reports from Hendaye, France, said today that Spanish authorities were permitting persons with proper papers to cross the border into Iran.] Anti-Franco sentiment bubbled up all over Europe, meanwhile, in support of the French demand for a diplomatic break with Spain and for United Nations action against the Spanish regime of

Generalissimo Francisco Franco, which France has termed a menace to international peace and security.

U. S. Sends Views.
In Washington the State Department said "certain American views" on the Spanish situation had been dispatched to Great Britain and France, but there was no announcement of what was proposed. However, diplomats in Washington said they believed the proposed declaration would include:
1. A new denunciation of Franco, deploring the continued existence of his regime.
2. A statement that the three governments would recognize a broadly representative interim regime in Spain if Franco were ousted.
3. A reiteration that the three countries would not meddle in Spain's domestic affairs, and that

any change would have to come from the Spanish people.

French Accept Proposals.
The State Department reported today that the French Government had accepted "in principle" the American proposals. Britain has not yet replied, a department press officer told a news conference. However, diplomatic officials in close touch with the situation said the British Government likewise had decided to accept the proposals in principle. There still was no comment from the State Department on the action of the French Govern-

ment in closing its border with Spain.

There were anti-Franco demonstrations today in Brussels and Sofia at which the governments of Belgium and Bulgaria were called upon to act against Franco. The regular news broadcast of the Prague Radio was interrupted with an announcement that the Czechoslovak Government "joins the stand of the nations who strongly demand the end of the cruel Spanish regime."

Whereas the Spaniards stopped all traffic across their border yesterday, they permitted travelers with proper papers to cross today. Scores of unofficial travelers, including brides of American servicemen enroute to the United States, Frenchmen enroute to Portugal or Morocco and Spaniards and foreigners in transit to Portugal or elsewhere were allowed to cross the international bridge into Irun.

Madrid dispatches, on the other hand, quoted Spanish Foreign Office officials as saying the border at Irun had been closed to merchandise on French initiative, but that all persons except French nationals were crossing normally. The Madrid dispatches said reports from Port Bou indicated that border point was entirely closed.

French customs officials at Hendaye said that after midnight only persons holding diplomatic passports or working for the Red Cross or UNRRA, and private Portuguese citizens enroute home

would be allowed to pass. In Madrid, Bernar Hardion, chief of the French mission there, delivered a note to the Spanish Foreign Office on the closing of the frontier. Details of its contents were not disclosed.

Russia Urges Break.
Russian radio commentator Michael Mihailov, speaking over the Moscow radio, urged "unconditional severance of all relations with Franco Spain by all the democratic states," and declared that the Vatican had "prevented the Spanish problem from being solved."

Mihailov asserted that Pope Pius XII had discussed with his Cardinals at a recent consistory methods by which the Roman Catholic Church could "bolster up the present regime in Spain." In Copenhagen, the police reported a hand grenade had been tossed into the garden of the Spanish legation after demonstrators bearing "Down With Franco" signs had paraded before the building. There was some property damage, but no one was injured, the police said.

BORDER IS CLOSED IN FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST FRANCO

Paris Cuts Off All Commercial Relations with Spain.

WILL APPEAL TO UNO France to Charge Before Security Council That Peace Is in Peril.

HENDAYE, France, Friday March 1—(AP) The French-Spanish border was closed officially at midnight by French military authorities in France's protest against the Balan- gist regime of Generalissimo Franco.

The French have effectively cut all commercial relations between the two countries and severed telegraph, postal, rail and road com-

munications, except for a trickle of foreign diplomats, Red Cross and UNRRA workers.

In reality the frontier was closed one hour after its regular time to night (1 p.m. EST), but it will not re-open tomorrow.

The Paris express arrived an hour late this afternoon and customs officials consented to delay the border closing one hour to permit the last regular travelers to cross. No other incidents were reported.

Spanish Consulates Seized in France

PARIS, Feb. 28—(AP) Republican Spaniards and French leftists tonight seized several Spanish consulates as France drafted an endorsement to an American-proposed bid to the Spanish people to shake off the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The occupation of the consulates came as traffic trickled to a standstill across the French-Spanish border a few hours before its scheduled midnight (7 p.m. Eastern Standard Time) closing, ordered by France in a one-nation quarantine against Franco.

The French news agency reported that 5,000 persons, demonstrating against the Franco government, had occupied the Spanish consulate in the Mediterranean city of Sete and had raised the Spanish Republican flag over it.

Crowd Causes Damage
At Auch, in the Pyrenees, a crowd was reported to have broken into the Spanish consulate and caused considerable damage.

A Foreign office spokesman said the French government would accept the United States' proposal for a joint British-French-American declaration against the continuance of the Franco government.

At the same time, he declared that France was determined also to go before the United Nations Security council with charges that Spain was endangering world peace and security.

José Giral, president of the Spanish government-in-exile, issued an aptly timed statement that his government was ready to enter Spain at a moment's notice and take power.

No Troops Seen
Under grey skies, at Hendaye, a small stream of travelers—including five America-bound GI war brides—crossed the international bridge to Irun without seeing any show of armed force, despite reports of Spanish troop concentrations along the border.

The Foreign office spokesman indicated that the United States proposal called for a declaration that any representative Republican gov-

ernment formed by Spaniards inside and outside of Spain would receive full diplomatic recognition of Britain, France and the United States.

The American note, he said, also contained a statement of "non-intervention" and added up to an assurance to the Spanish people that they will get help from the three powers only "if they help themselves."

While France is willing to ap-

por such a declaration, the spokesman continued, she is going ahead with her suggestion to the United States, Britain and Russia, that the Security council consider the Spanish situation.

In London, a British Foreign office spokesman indicated progress Spain, but said a final decision as to how strong the proposed declaration should be was a matter for the cabinet to decide.

He said both the United States proposal and France's note asking for British support in helping Franco before the Security Council were scheduled for early consideration by the cabinet.

"The British government feels strongly that the three countries should take the same line," the British spokesman said.

In Madrid, a Spanish Foreign office spokesman said the chief of the French mission had delivered a note this afternoon informing Spain of France's intention to close the border. He said, however, that he had no information or comment on the United States proposal to France and Britain.

Informed quarters indicated there would be no official Spanish statement on the situation until after the cabinet meets with Franco tomorrow night.

British Armed Forces Limit To Be 4,200,000

London, Feb. 28 (P)—Great Britain will maintain a maximum of 4,200,000 men in its army, navy and air force this year and spend \$4,770,300,000 for military purposes, the Government announced today.

A White Paper said this number of men was greater than the total of effectives to be kept in the services, the 4,200,000 figure including men who have been put through discharge units but who have not completed terminal leave for which they are paid.

The figures showed a maximum of 2,950,000 men in the army costing \$2,728,000,000; an air force of 760,000 men costing \$1,022,000,000 and a navy of 490,000 costing \$1,020,300,000. The navy estimates include \$21,458,000 for merchant ship building.

The manpower and monetary figures did not include those for India.

Lord Rotherwick Hits U.S. Loan

London, Feb. 28 (P)—Lord Rotherwick attacked vigorously today the proposed United States loan to Great Britain, asserting that its approval would mean this country would become "an illegitimate forty-ninth state of America."

Lord Rotherwick, chairman and managing director of the Clan Steamship Line, spoke at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping.

"If this loan with its one-sided, impossible and unbelievable conditions takes place, then the only comfort I can see for those of us who are growing old is that it will tend to soften the pangs of death."

Should Be Gift, He Says

"It will mean the elimination of this country as one of the great powers for peace and stability in the world, and I am afraid it will result eventually in this country sinking to a small third-class power—an illegitimate forty-ninth State of America, dragging down with her the other members of the Empire."

He said the loan should have been given as a gift, free of interest.

"It is something to be ashamed of," he shouted, "it was nothing more or less than the selling of the British Empire and its independence to America."

Stoneman to Aid UNO Secretary.

London, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—William Stoneman, London correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, is expected to be named personal assistant to Secretary-General Trygve Lie of the United Nations.

GI'S MOTHERLESS BABY BEGINS ATLANTIC TRIP

LONDON, Feb. 28 — (AP) Ten-months-old Victor Miller will leave England tomorrow with 800 Canadian servicemen's brides with whom his attractive 21-year-old mother, found strangled on a country lane near Canterbury 12 days ago, originally was supposed to sail.

The boy is being taken by his father, William, to Wapella, Sask., where a new house had been prepared for Mrs. Miller and the baby. People all over England pined the baby with gifts and toys in the past week after his father flew from Canada. No arrest has been made in the slaying.

Hillman's Hand Seen In Reich

Paris, Feb. 28 (P)—Irving J. Brown, European envoy of the American Federation of Labor, asserted today that the Military Government's union policy in Germany had been dictated secretly by Sidney Hillman, vice president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The CIO leader, who yesterday submitted a report on conditions in the Reich for the executive committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions, had commented that a similar report submitted by Brown to the AFL, in which military government union policy was criticized, was "mischief-making."

"That's because Military Government policy was really Hillman's," Brown retorted, adding that he had said the same thing in a hitherto undisclosed section of his report.

"Private Meetings"

He asserted that Hillman held "private meetings" with American Military Government officials in Paris last October and convinced them they should "pursue a go-slow policy on unions in our zone."

Hillman said Brown's charges were "not worth discussing."

Brown also declared that "every major delegation except the British on the WFTU committee had a

Communist or fellow-traveler adviser" during a recent tour of Germany.

He said that WFTU "findings between banquets that the Germans were not especially underfed flagrantly contradict an inter-allied MG medical report just released."

Levant Evacuation Planned

Paris, Feb. 28 (P)—French forces will begin their evacuation of the Levant by the end of March, a Quai Dorsay source said tonight. Military experts of France and Britain will begin their discussions of the withdrawal tomorrow, it was learned.

Frenchman Says British Declined To Extend Pact

Paris, Feb. 28 (P)—A Government spokesman said tonight that the British had declined to extend terms of a French-British trade agreement which expired today.

The spokesman, describing the British attitude as "hard," said France had no intention of taking the initiative toward a renewal of the agreement, signed March 27, 1945.

PARIS BRIDES BRING PERFUMES TO U. S.

PARIS, Feb. 28 — (AP) The first trainload of 240 wives and children of American soldiers left Paris today enroute to the United States.

Laden with France's export specialties, perfumes and feminine apparel, the pioneer group will wait in Le Havre for the first transports taking GI brides from the continent. A total of 2,028 dependents are scheduled to leave in four March sailings beginning March 5. The first group included 80 Belgians and 130 Parisians.

Most recently wed was Rosalie, brunette Parisian salesgirl who was married Feb. 2 to Capt. Carl W. Joye whom she met at St. Leger during the liberation. She said he is now in a hospital in America awaiting demobilization to his home at Florence, S. C.

One GI baby, expected for the end of June, will be called Johnny by Kennine, 20, brunette, Parisian wife of Cpl. John Albarnaz, 27, of Fall River, Mass.

Europe Looks to Swiss For Breeding Cattle

BERN, Switzerland—(AP) War-stricken European countries are looking to Switzerland to replenish their stock of cattle. Delegations have come from France, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

With an eye to post-war business,

Swiss breeders and farmers throughout the war made special efforts to maintain their livestock.

But, due to shortage of imported feedstuffs and a compulsory program of increased food production for human consumption, the number of cattle in Switzerland fell from 1,711,000 head in 1939 to 1,461,044 by the end of 1945.

Swiss Army Drops Goosestep

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 28 (P)—The Swiss Military Department said today that the Prussian goosestep would be abolished in the Swiss Army.

as German sources that insufficient encouragement was given those scientists who were turned loose in the American zone, "left to shift for themselves in getting back to work—which is very hard in a bashed up country." Many went to work for the Russians voluntarily. But in other cases the Russians have resorted to pressure—and, according to some sources, that is a mild term. But, so far as is known, the scientists who go to the Russians are well treated, well fed and well paid.

A responsible informant told of one German scientist who "just disappeared." When his

Expert Assails U. S. Failure To Use Nazi Scientific Brains

Adviser to American Military Government Says Russians Are Grabbing Atomic Men While We Quibble Over Denazification.

Berlin, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Because of their stringent denazification policy the Americans are missing many bets in failing to make use of the German scientists in their custody, Dr. Roger Adams, head of the chemistry department at the University of Illinois, declared in an interview upon the conclusion of a four months' tour of duty as scientific adviser to the United States Military Government.

"We are neglecting much scientific talent which the Russians are eagerly seeking to snatch up and we are also going far beyond the British and French in de-Nazification," he said.

"The Russians are out to learn all they can from German scientists—especially regarding atomic energy and V-weapons and other military research. The Russians are out to get the services of every German scientist of consequence they can and they aren't quibbling too much about de-Nazification in getting and making use of them."

Dr. Adams was supported in his opinion by a prominent German scientist who would not be quoted by name but who declared that a number of his colleagues had accepted lucrative offers to go to work for the Russians, although they would prefer to work for the Americans.

Reds Even Pressure 'Em.

There have been complaints from informed American as well

wife protested to the Russians she was told: "Why, we haven't arrested him. We've given him a good job and good pay in Russia." Apparently, however, they forbade him communication with his family.

Scientists whose work is especially interesting and valuable to them—and this means in atomic and weapons research—the Russians usually take to the Soviet Union, it was stated.

PROPOSE 4 POWERS JOINTLY FEED REICH

Berlin, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—The United States and Russia proposed at a meeting of the Allied Control Council today that the feeding of Germany be made a unified four-Power responsibility, and France was understood to favor the proposal. The British brought up the food issue as an aftermath of sharp reduc-

tions in rations ordered in the British zone this week.

Lieut.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy chief of United States Military Government in Germany, said a few days ago that ration cuts could be expected, but that the time of the cuts depended on a survey of the over-all world food situation and how much could be spared for Germany.

Both Clay and the Russian, Marshal Zhukov, today supported the plan for making food supply a four-Power job—a proposal first advanced by the United States last fall. An American military spokesman said that the council agreed that Clay's food situation is "a very serious problem and not solely a British problem."

In cutting rations in their zone from 1,500 to 1,014 calories daily beginning on March 4, and in bringing the problem to the Control Council, the British caught American Military Government Headquarters by surprise.

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, the American commander, reported today that the health of Germans in the American zone was holding up well and that outwardly they were peaceful and obedient.

JOINT GERMAN FEEDING URGED

U.S. And Russia Propose End
Of 20-Year Basis Setup

Berlin, Feb. 28 (P)—The Allied Control Council said tonight the United States and Russia had proposed that the problem of feeding Germany be undertaken jointly by the four occupying powers instead of keeping it on a zonal basis.

The proposals were made during "informal discussions" after the British had brought up the question, spotlighted by yesterday's British announcement that rations in the British zone would be reduced from 1,500 calories a day to 1,014 beginning March 4.

An American Military Government spokesman said that the council agreed that the food situation was "very serious" and was "not solely a British problem." American authorities, however, discounted reports from abroad that there was starvation or immediate threats of a famine in Germany—at least in the United States zone of occupation.

Plan Once Rejected

Both Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, United States member of the council, and Marshal Georgi Zhukov, Soviet member, supported the plan for making the feeding of Germany a four-power job and providing for uniformity of action in the four zones.

A similar proposal was made by the United States last fall, but was rejected.

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of the United States occupation forces, reported that the German people in the American zone had survived the critical winter period more successfully than expected, that their health was holding up well and that outwardly they were "peaceful and obedient."

American authorities in Berlin said the weighing of German individuals in the United States zone to determine the nutritional value of the rations had disclosed that in most age groups the Germans were up to American standards of weight.

Displaced Still Trouble

Other American officials, reporting on the progress of the military government, said that de-Nazification of the United States section of Berlin had been completed, 320 tons of medical supplies had been sent into Greater Berlin to fight epidemics, and the infant mortality rate had been reduced from 960 per 1,000 to 210 since last July.

McNarney said displaced persons continued to be a source of trouble. There are still 556,000 displaced persons in the United States zone, he said.

The General also reported that more than 1,000,000 Germans had been processed in the American de-Nazification program, and that 260,000 had been ousted from public employment.

'Berlin Now De-Nazified'

Berlin, Feb. 28 (P)—Col. Frank Howley, American Military Government director for the Berlin district, said today the United States occupation zone of the capital had been de-Nazified.

"Hereafter our problems will be mainly political and soon two thirds of the administrative apparatus will be civilian," the Drexel Hill (Pa.) officer said.

Brig. Gen. William T. Draper, chief of the economic division in the American occupation zone, indicated in a press conference in Frankfurt that the United States opposed French demands for internationalization of the industrial

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Ruhr.

Any Other Plan "Difficult"

He said he believed "it would be most difficult to work out another plan" that did not envisage the Ruhr as "an economic part of Germany."

The American Military Government in Berlin, in another announcement, said the infant mortality rate in the American zone of the capital had been reduced from 960 per 1,000 last July to 210.

The authority said the AMG had taken control of \$150,000,000 worth of German property. Some 474 properties were confiscated. Of these, 357 belonged to the Nazi party and 70 to the Nazi German Labor Front.

U. S. DEMANDS 6 NAZI GROUPS BE CONVICTED

Organizations Accused by
Jackson Had 2,000,000
in Their Membership.

WARNS OF NEW POGROMS
Tribunal Agrees to Reconsider
Decision Barring Churchill
as Defense Witness.

Nuremberg, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Chief United States Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson demanded today that the International Military Tribunal convict on war crimes charges six indicted Nazi groups with an aggregate membership exceeding 2,000,000.

"The next war and the next pogroms will be hatched in the nests of these organizations," he said, if they escape punishment.

"It would be a greater catastrophe to acquit these organizations than it would be to acquit the entire twenty-two individual defendants," Jackson declared in opening the prosecution's argument on legal and technical questions involved in the trial of the Nazi Leadership Corps, the Reich Cabinet, the German General Staff and High Command, the SS, the SA and the Gestapo.

Differs on Estimates.

Sharply differing with Jack-

son's estimates, counsel for the Reich Cabinet told the tribunal more than 7,000,000 men—roughly one-third of the total adult male population of Germany—would be outlawed as criminals if the six organizations were convicted.

The defense also raised the point that "these organizations named have already been dissolved by the military government. They who are the defendants therefore are non-existent."

The prosecution's case against the individual defendants was completed yesterday.

Never Equal Crimes.

"Some concern has been expressed as to the number of persons who might be affected by the declarations of criminality we have asked," Jackson said in a voice tinged with scorn. "Some people seem more susceptible to the shock of a million punishments than to the shock of 5,000,000 murders. At the most, the number of punishments will never catch up with the number of crimes."

The tribunal earlier had agreed to reconsider its decision of yesterday barring Winston Churchill as a defense witness. Dr. Martin Horn, attorney for Joachim von Ribbentrop, former German foreign minister, reminded the tribunal that he had not yet filed a written brief on the matter, as requested by the tribunal.

Jackson demanded that the scope of criminality within the indicted organizations be adjudged to embrace the following: (1) All members of the Nazi Leadership Corps, down to and including block leaders, an estimated 600,000 persons; (2) the Reich Cabinet, forty persons; (3) all SS (Elite Guard) men, 400,000; (4) all SA (Storm Troop) men, 1,000,000; (5) all Gestapo personnel, except clerks and janitors, 40,000; (6) the entire General Staff and High Command, 115 officers.

1,000,000 May Be Tried.

The Allied prosecution estimated that of this number approximately 1,000,000 persons would be made liable for trial if the groups are convicted, since the total would be halved by deaths and duplications. Jackson said 45,000 petitions for hearing had been received from members of the organizations following circulation of 200,000 notices in prison camps.

He cited legal precedents from many countries to support his contention that the six groups could be prosecuted and convicted as organizations. Among these were State laws in the United States curbing the Ku Klux Klan and movements advocating the

forcible overthrow of an existing government; California's 1919 law on criminal syndicalism; the British India act of 1836 against "thugs", and similar Russian and French enactments.

Jackson contended further that the Weimar Republic's legislation outlawing the Communist party furnished a basic German precedent and recalled that in 1927 the entire German Communist party was held to be criminal and that the judgment "included every cashier, every employee, every delivery boy and messenger, and every district leader."

U.S. ASKS NAZI GROUPS' GUILT

C. CHAMBERLAIN
Six Organizations Called Po-
tential Nests Of War

Frankfurt, Germany, Feb. 28 (AP)—Miss Paula Heim, personal secretary of Adolf Hitler from 1925 to 1933, has been arrested by American military government officials at Inzell in Bavaria. She was described as a "fanatical Nazi and close friend of the Fuehrer."

Nuremberg, Feb. 28 (AP)—The United States demanded today the indictments on war-crimes charges, terming them potential nests of war, but defense counsel objected that such action would outlaw more than 7,000,000 men—one third of Germany's adult male population.

Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor, asked the conviction of the German general staff and high command, the Reich Cabinet, the SS, the Nazi Leadership Corps, the SA and the Gestapo, whose membership was estimated by Allied sources at 2,000,000.

A defense attorney, however, asserted that the membership, including turnover, would exceed 7,000,000 men.

Jackson Attacks Groups

Arguing legal and technical questions in trial of the six indicted groups, Jackson asserted the organizations "are the carriers from this generation to the next of the infection of aggressive and ruthless war."

"The next war and the next pogroms will be hatched in the nests of these organizations as surely as we leave their membership with its prestige and influence undiminished by condemnation and punishment."

"It would be a greater catastrophe to acquit these organizations than it would be to acquit the entire 22 individual defendants."

Reconsider Churchill Decision

Earlier today, the international military tribunal agreed to reconsider its decision not to permit the defense to call Winston Churchill as a witness. The attorney for Joachim von Ribbentrop told the tribunal he had not had time to file a written brief on the subject, as requested by the tribunal, before the tribunal announced its decision.

The Allied prosecution estimated that, because of deaths and duplications, only 1,000,000 of the estimated 2,000,000 members of the six organizations would be liable for trial if the groups were convicted.

Jackson asked that these be held responsible: 600,000 persons in the Nazi Leadership Corps, including block leaders; 400,000 men in the SS or Elite Guard; 1,000,000 in the SA or storm troops; 40,000 in the Gestapo, excluding only clerks and janitors, and 115 officers in the entire general staff and high command.

7,000,000 Estimated Members

In one defense argument, Dr. Rudolf Merkel, representing the Gestapo, asserted that 70 per cent of the personnel in that organization were administrative officials who should "be eliminated from guilt the same as secretarial personnel."

"There were no criminal elements among them," he said.

The counsel for the Reich Cabinet made the estimate the total membership in all the organizations as more than 7,000,000, and said "to declare an organization criminal means final condemnation for each member—a consequence which is unavoidable and inevitable."

State Laws in U.S. Cited

Jackson said it would be left to the Allied Control Council to decide which members should actually be brought to trial.

The counsel for the Nazi Leadership Corps demanded that the case against organizations be set aside for subsequent trial.

As legal precedents for trial and conviction of groups, Jackson cited state laws in the United States curbing the Ku Klux Klan and movements advocating violent overthrow of existing government; California's 1919 law on criminal syndicalism; similar French, British and Russian enactments, and the German Government's action in 1927 holding the entire German Communist party to be criminal.

General Reiterates U.S. Stand On Ruhr

Frankfurt, Feb. 28 (AP)—Brig. Gen. William T. Draper, chief of the economics division in the American zone of occupation, indicated yesterday that the military govern-

ment was standing firmly behind opposition to French demands for internationalization of the Ruhr.

Meeting with 50 German economic and agricultural experts, Draper said that he believed "it would be most difficult to work out another plan."

He disclosed that the military government soon would advocate establishment in Berlin of central German departments for industry and foreign trade.

REPARATIONS TASK BEGINS IN GERMANY

BRUSSELS, Feb. 28 (AP) The job of stripping Germany of her foreign holdings and dividing her unessential industrial facilities among the Allies was started today as the inter-Allied reparations agency held its first meeting in its permanent seat.

As delegates from 18 nations began the task that may require from two to three years, their primary job was to divide one-half of the "industrial and capital equipment" that is to be removed from Germany, in accordance with a percentage table established in Paris in January. Russia has been allocated the other half of the equipment.

James W. Angell, U. S. minister and delegate to an Allied commis-

sion on war reparations, now sitting in Berlin, explained why the United States was getting only 11.8 per cent of the equipment and ships—category B reparations—taken from Germany.

"The policy our government chose to follow," he said, "was to allow the desolated countries of western Europe to have the major share of German plants in order to speed recovery. We are claiming all the foreign assets Germany had in America and a division of German shipping proportionate to our losses."

Category A reparations, which the Paris conferences stipulated should include all forms of reparations other than ships and industrial plants, will be distributed so that the United States and the United Kingdom will divide 56 per cent of the share going to the western powers.

Ex-Premier Executed

Budapest, Feb. 28 (AP)—Bela Imredy, former Hungarian Premier and Finance Minister, died before a four-man firing squad today. He was convicted last November of war crimes and anti-Jewish acts.

Imredy was executed in Marko jail courtyard.

Ferenc Zolasi, Premier from 1944 until the collapse of Germany, and six other Hungarian Nazi leaders will be sentenced tomorrow. Their unspectacular trial started early this month.

Greeks Seek Sale Of Tobacco Crop

ATHENS (AP) Greece's rich tobacco, which represents nearly 50 percent of her normal exports, for the past three years has been lying idle in warehouses seeking markets.

Before the war Greece exported over 60,000 tons of tobacco annually—45,000 tons to Central Europe and 15,000 tons to America and Britain.

Virtually the entire 1944 crop, 18,000 tons, and the entire 1945 crop of 25,000 tons are in warehouses here. U. S. tobacco agents negotiating for the stored tobacco are handicapped by foreign exchange regulations and the lack of shipping.

Fascist Books Shipped To Congress Library

ROME (UP) More than 40,000 volumes of Italian literature—much of it revealing the growth and nature of Fascism—have been shipped to the U. S. Library of Congress since the Allied invasion of Sicily in 1943.

Manuel Sanchez, Library representative here, said the books included historical, technical and political volumes, as well as other types of literature not available during the war.

"We had to make outright purchases and often encountered trouble with book dealers who were reluctant to sell their Fascist literature," Sanchez said. "It wasn't that they didn't want to sell their Fascist material, but rather they were afraid we might accuse them of being Fascists for having it in their stores."

REDS SCORE VATICAN

Moscow, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—The Communist organ Pravda asserted today that "the Vatican's politics were pro-Hitler during the severe war years" and its policy "remains the same today."

The article was in the form of a reply to a recent statement in the Vatican city newspaper Osservatore Romano denying a previous Pravda allegation that the Vatican had supported Fascist reactionaries. Osservatore Romano had described Pravda's

charges as "lies and mystification."

Today's article said: "We are far from entering into or opening a discussion on a religious theme. Let theologians engage in this. But we won't pass by silently to the pro-Fascist politics of the Vatican, whether the gentlemen of Osservatore Romano like it or not."

Egyptian Killed In Demonstration

Cairo, Feb. 28 (AP)—The newspaper Al Misri reported today that one student was killed and a government telegraph office employee wounded at Mansoura when Egyptian police opened fire during a demonstration yesterday by a crowd demanding evacuation of British troops from Egypt.

Students were reported to have stoned police attempting to disperse the demonstrators, the newspaper said.

Indian Soldiers Strike Is Over

Bombay, Feb. 28 (AP)—British headquarters at Bombay said today that 250 Indian soldiers who went on strike at Jubbulpore, in the central provinces yesterday, had been rounded up and confined to barracks and that no more troops were striking.

Headquarters said there was no violence, no staffs, pistols or bayonets were used against the soldiers, and that the number participating was 250 and not 2,500, all as reported yesterday to the Associated Press from a telephoned message to Nagpur, the provincial capital. Headquarters said there was no revolt.

The men, described as members of the Indian Signal Corps and the Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, went on strike in protest against the seven-year sentence pronounced by a court-martial on Captain Burhanuddin of the Japanese-sponsored "Indian National Army."

India Troops Due To Leave Indonesia

London, Feb. 28 (AP)—A Reuter dispatch from New Delhi today quoted Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, British commander in chief in India, as saying the withdrawal of Indian troops from strife-torn Indonesia would begin tomorrow.

Auchinleck made his statement in an address before the Council of State—Upper House of the Indian Central Assembly, the dispatch said.

Indian Nationalist leaders have been critical of the use of Indian troops against Indonesian Nationalists, whose aspirations for independence have won expressions of sympathy in India.

Reply To Motion

Auchinleck's statement was in reply to a Congress Party member who had moved for a general debate "on the continued employment of Indian troops in Indonesia for the purpose of suppressing the Indonesian Nationalist movement for independence."

Allied force headquarters in the Netherlands East Indies denied yesterday reports that British troops would leave Java in April.

Riots in India Hint Change From Gandhi's Peace Policy

BOMBAY, Feb. 28. — (AP) The mutiny of India's navy and airforce and recent outbursts of fierce street fighting by civilians point glaringly to the growing difficulties of Mohandas K. Gandhi and other all-India Congress leaders in holding the people in line on his non-violent theories of winning freedom.

In all the disorders, in Bombay, in Calcutta, second largest city in the British empire, and in Karachi, Hindus and Moslems have acted as one, but their leaders privately agree that it would be a serious mistake to believe that this means narrowing of the wide gap between the two religious groups.

The leaders look upon Hindu and Moslem solidarity in recent anti-British and anti-white battles as welded solely by mob hysteria against the white man and his property.

Each succeeding riot seems to bring as great a tendency to attack Americans as to attack British, from whom the Indians seek freedom. Many whispers are heard here that some unseen hand is stirring anti-American feelings on the contention that the United States is not more actively championing Indian freedom and that this is being done for some ulterior international purpose. No one, however, can point to concrete evidence that this is true.

Throughout India there is a general feeling that freedom from Britain, through one means or another, may not be far away, and this is making people restless.

Fear of famine stalks the land because of the great drought and tidal wave and tornado damage to lands which produce much of India's rice.

Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, ex-president of the All India Congress, who has come to Bombay presumably to urge against continued violence, has told the people in some prospective famine areas that if they are threatened with

death from hunger, they should rise against the government which permitted it to happen.

Many Congress leaders concede privately that it is increasingly difficult in these times to keep the people under disciplined control for the non-violent action that Gandhi demands. The people have the example of Subhas Chandra Bose, who organized the Indian national army to fight with Japan against the British. Mention of the name of Bose, who is believed to have died in Japan, is enough to elicit cheers in any Indian gathering.

The people have demonstrated time and again against the trial as war criminals of National Army leaders, and the sentencing of one of them to prison touched off the Calcutta riots.

It would be wrong to say that Gandhi's leadership has been discarded, but there is no doubt it is increasingly difficult for him to hold control. His followers more and more are prone to fight first and ask his counsel afterward.

One thing must not be forgotten in assaying the Indian rioting:

A large percentage of the rioters owe no political allegiance to anybody. They know no law but that of the underworld. They are ignorant, poor servants and others low in the social scale to whom rioting means a chance to loot and destroy and kill.

Student groups also are usually in the thick of any riot. By American standards they are mere children, whose parents should keep them at home. In India they are a recognized element in the political scene. At the slightest excuse they call a strike from classes. Like all youth, they are hotheaded, and passive resistance is a remote thing when they become excited.

It is a difficult thing to follow politics and the disorders incident to it in India, but it is always safe these days to speculate that somewhere, trouble is just around the corner.

Dutch Plan Punishment For Crimes In Jap Stay

Batavia, Java, Feb. 28 (AP)—Persons who committed grave crimes during the Japanese occupation must be punished and "similar standards" must be applied after the current Dutch-Indonesian dispute is settled, the Netherlands East Indies Government declared today.

The NEI Government statement said "the mere act of political collaboration with the Japanese" would not be prosecuted, but that those guilty of crimes would be brought to justice.

Sentenced to Be Shot.

Singapore, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Fukuei Shimpei, commander of Japanese prisoner of war camps in Malaya in 1942, was sentenced by a war crimes court today to death by shooting. The 57-year-old General received the verdict calmly.

NEW PARLEY OPENS IN EFFORT TO END MANCHURIA CRISIS

SHANGHAI, Feb. 28 — (AP) Hopes rode high today that Russia and China would achieve an amicable settlement of their troubles in Manchuria as new Sino-Soviet conversations were reported in Chungking.

The discussions, in which Russia assertedly has been demanding more economic concessions, hitherto have been confined mainly to Moscow and Changchun, Soviet-occupied capital of Manchuria.

Ta Kung Pao, Chungking's leading newspaper, said Russian Ambassador Apollon Petrov called last night on Foreign Minister Wang Shih-Chieh at the Foreign office and talked over the Manchurian situation.

The newspaper predicted the Manchurian question would be solved through diplomatic channels.

Communist Holds Same View

The identical view was voiced in Yen-an by Gen. Chu Teh, Chinese Communist commander-in-chief, in an interview with Associated Press Correspondent John Roderick.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was closeted with Chang Kai-ngau, economic commissioner for Manchuria. The generalissimo was re-

ported to have given Chang details of his recently announced policy that further negotiations with Russia should be confined to the Sino-Soviet treaty of last Aug. 14.

While China officially was silent, Chinese circles in Chungking welcomed the recent Russian statement that the Soviet command expected to withdraw its troops from Manchuria earlier than the United States recalls its forces from China.

They said this was heartening, although there was no analogy between the United States and Russian positions. They pointed out that U. S. troops had not been engaged on Chinese sovereignty, which was not the case in the Russian occupation zone of Manchuria.

While the public demonstrations agitating for Russian withdrawal subsided, a "quit Manchuria" parade was staged by 20,000 Chinese students at Tsinan, capital of Shantung province.

Thirty-three Chinese government and Communist generals turned out at Peiping and greeted General Marshall and his party, who are beginning a flying tour of China to put into full effect the settlement ending China's civil strife.

"Now we are transferring the battles from the field to our office," said an official of Peiping's executive headquarters as Marshall landed with Gen. Chang Chieh-Chung, representing the government, and Gen. Chou En-lai, the Communist representative.

Members of the Central Executive committee of Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang party assembled in Chungking, meanwhile, for the opening of a plenary session Friday on internal and international questions.

Final approval is expected of the unity conference program, calling for an all-party government and a more democratic China, although attacks on concessions made to the Communists are predicted from Kuomintang diehards.

After the Kuomintang meeting, the Communist Central Executive committee will hold a plenary session at Yen-an for the same purpose.

When that is over, the reorganization of the government along the lines laid down by the unity conference is expected to begin, probably between March 20 and March 31.

17 Japs Guilty of Killing Yanks

5 Sentenced to Gallows and 12 to Prison for Strangulation of 3 B-29 Flyers.

Shanghai, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Seventeen Japanese military men were sentenced today—five to the gallows, twelve to prison—for the strangulation and cremation of three American B-29 flyers at Hankow in December, 1944. An eighteenth defendant, the lone civilian to be tried, was acquitted.

The American military trial commission decreed death by hanging for:

Major-Gen. Masataka Kaburagi, chief of staff and deputy commander of the Japanese Thirty-fourth Army in Hankow; Warrant Officer Tsutomu Fujii, who supervised the killings; and the trio who pulled the cords about the helpless airmen's necks, Sgt.-Major Shozo Masui, Sgt. Koichi Masuda, and Pvt. Yosaburo Shirakawa.

American defense counsel said the condemned men probably would ask Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, theater commander and reviewing authority, for clemency—but that no higher appeal was planned.

Commandant Gets Life.

Col. Kameji Fukumoto, commandant of Japan's Hankow gendarmerie, was sentenced to life imprisonment. Terms of others ranged from eighteen months to twenty years. The civilian who was acquitted had served only as a witness at the killings, testimony showed.

All but Fujii heard their sentences without a flicker of expression. Fujii, who testified that he had helped pull the strangling cords although his orders did not require it, closed his eyes as sentence was pronounced. He gulped once, then left out a sigh.

All eighteen defendants had been charged with the murder of Second Lieut. Lester R. White of Slickville, Pa.; Sgt. Henry W. Wheaton of Milwaukee, Wis.; and Sgt. James E. Forbes Jr. of East Hartford, Conn. The prosecution had asked the death penalty only for those responsible for the killings, however.

FRANCE SIGNS PACT GIVING UP RIGHTS SHE HELD IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, Feb. 28 — (AP) China won a thumping diplomatic victory today by signing a treaty under which France yielded her long-held extra territorial rights.

In exchange China promised to pull occupation troops out of northern French Indo-China by March 31. France insisted upon this before signing away her special privileges in China.

The treaty was signed by Foreign Minister Shih-Chieh and Jacques Meyrier, the French ambassador who arrived in Chungking last January at a time when Sino-French relations were strained.

Thus France joined the United States and Great Britain, which ceded their extra territorial rights during the war.

France relinquished by treaty extraterritorial and similar rights in the international settlements at Shanghai and Amoy, the French concessions at Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and Canton, and the diplomatic quarter of Peiping.

Also signed away were rights in China's treaty ports, in special courts, in coastal trade and inland navigation, and the right to send warships into China's territorial waters.

China profited from the separate agreement on Indo-China, where she reportedly had asked that Haiphong be made a free port and had requested ownership of the Haiphong-Kunming railroad linking southwest China and Indo-China.

The agreement provides that ownership of that part of the railroad inside China shall be transferred to China, and France will submit plans for improvements.

CHINA GROUPS ASK UNO TO PENALIZE RUSSIA

CHUNGKING, Friday, March 1—(AP) Agitation for Russian withdrawal from Manchuria was kept at a heated level in China today by fresh demonstrations and telegrams of protest.

Among the latest manifestations was a telegram from 27 public organizations to the United Nations organizations urging the application of sanctions against Russia.

Another was an appeal by public bodies in Formosa to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for a firmer stand against Russia's "insatiable demands."

Jap Fugitive Caught With 4 Tons of Opium

Seoul, Feb. 28 (A. P.). — The Military Government today announced the arrest of Hideo Hayashi, a Japanese sought for four months. Four tons of opium, believed obtained from the Japanese Army on the day the American forces landed here, were recovered with Hayashi.

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Hirohito's Car Is Mobbed By 2000 Cheering Japanese

Tokyo Communists Assail Emperor's Tours Among People as Part of Campaign to Aid Conservative Parties.

Tokyo, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Two thousand cheering Japanese today broke through a thin police line to crowd around the Emperor's automobile, an event unprecedented in Japanese history, and the Communist party quickly censured his recent public tours as a "pre-election campaign for the sake of reactionary political parties."

In a resolution to be presented at the Imperial Household tomorrow, the party convention demanded that the "Emperor and all other war criminals" be banned from carrying out any such campaign. Gen. MacArthur has never branded the Emperor as a war-crime suspect.

The cheering crowds broke in upon his car after the Emperor had visited one of Tokyo's big department stores.

Public conduct toward the Emperor hitherto has been regulated rigidly by a code that prescribes a bowed head and a downcast glance in his presence. Today he even lifted his hat to the crowd and the police had difficulty in clearing a way for his automobile to pull out from the curb.

The department store was one of several places he visited without a guard, in order to see how his people are living and he became so interested in the things he saw that he missed his normal lunch time.

Wave Paper Flags.

In the afternoon he visited the old barracks of the Japanese Eighth Field Artillery where 3,000 homeless Tokyo people live in converted quarters. Guided by frock-coated Kelichi Tamaki, secretary to Dr. Toyoniko Kagawa, the welfare leader, who sponsored the plan, the Emperor made a lengthy inspection of grounds and quarters, inquiring of many how they were faring. Children and women greeted him with much waving of flags made

of paper with the rising sun in crayon.

The final visit of the day was made to the first Tokyo Junior High School, where Hirohito accepted the students' bows and asked them to continue their work. He was particularly in-

terested in classes in botany, chemistry, history and English. Tomorrow he will resume his tour with visits to homes for war orphans and repatriates.

As a commentary on the Emperor's new democratic approach to his subjects, newspapers reported that the aged at one reception camp near Uraga still felt their "reverence" over a recent Imperial visit, but that the young expressed resentment because the Emperor had failed to bring them gifts.

Purge Problem Is Up.

Meanwhile today the Japanese Cabinet tackled the toughest problem of its current pre-election purge—deciding where to draw the line in weeding out political undesirables. Already it has eliminated tens of thousands, but the lists are still incomplete. One category calls for the purge of officers of financial and development organizations involved in Japanese expansion. Supreme Headquarters specified twenty corporations headed by the notorious South Manchurian Railway.

The other category is less specific, including all who were active exponents of "militant expansions" and affects persons

who opposed opponents of the militarists. Now the Cabinet Secretary, Wataru Narahashi, must pass judgment on such questions as whether Japanese war correspondents should be purged because they wrote wartime propaganda.

Masayuki Tani, once wartime Foreign Minister and one of Japan's best known diplomats, entered Sugamo Prison last night on war crimes charges. He had been named December 2 but was not jailed at that time because of ill health. The Central Liaison

Committee reported that Gen. Iwane Matsue, Japanese commander during the rape of Nanking, would enter Sugamo on March 6. He, too, has been recuperating from an illness; he was named as a war-crime suspect on November 19.

SOME JAPS HOPE FOR RETURN OF OLDTIME POLICIES

TOKYO, Feb. 28 (AP).—Six months after the first American troops landed, there still today are many "average Japanese" who yearn for a return of the old militaristic Japan.

There are some who whisper that, once the Americans leave, Japanese collaborators with the occupation forces will be arrested and executed.

Many Japanese blame militarists and the zaibatsu (monopolies) for their defeat and subsequent troubles, but they refuse to accept responsibility themselves for Japan's aggression.

They seek the execution of Japan's war criminal suspects, yet view the Americans as oppressors and voice the belief the United States is seeking to make Japan an economic colony.

These people, however, appear to be in minority.

Opposing them are Japanese who view the Americans as liberators and who honestly desire an occupation of at least 20 years to make certain that Japan does not again fall under control of militarists.

Some consider General MacArthur equal to the foremost Japanese heroes. Some desire that Japan be placed in the status of a self-governing colony under American protection and control, at least until she has a chance to rehabilitate herself.

Outwardly, on this six-month anniversary of the arrival of the first airborne American troops, Japan is quiet—struggling to feed itself, to regain self-respect, to find leaders who will show the way to Japan's former position as a world power.

However, some Japanese, noting the arrest and trials of war criminal suspects, ask what is being done to try Americans who planned air raids that caused such heavy Japanese loss of life.

Fraternalization is one thing that has stirred Japanese feelings. The sight of an American soldier walking with his arm around a Japan-

ese girl arouses indignation—generally against the girl.

One newspaper unfavorably compared the complaisance of such women to the refusal of Chinese women to associate with Japanese soldiers during the Japanese occupation.

An increasing political awareness by Japanese women was also reported today by Lt. Ethel Weed of Cleveland, Ohio, chief of the women's section of the Allied headquarters Civil Information and education branch. She had just returned from a tour of western Honshu.

Women, she said, are ready to exercise their first ballots in April to elect Diet members who will improve rations, housing and similar housewifely problems.

The election was also marked by political overtones. The Japanese Communist party adopted a resolution accusing the emperor of playing politics in his current public tours, which termed them "a pre-election campaign for the sake of reactionary political parties."

The Communists referred to the emperor as a "war criminal"—an accusation never made by the Americans.

The emperor visited a department store, a high school, and a barracks today and plans to view an orphanage and farming project tomorrow.

Hirohito Abolishes Military Cash Till

Tokyo, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Japan quietly marked the end of an era today—eliminating, by Imperial ordinance, the Extraordinary Military Expense Accounts which drained off close to fifty billions of dollars in the eight years of war.

750,000 Books For Yanks In Pacific

Tokyo, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Nearly 750,000 books for recreation and information of army troops in the Pacific are en route to army centers, Major Morris A. Gelfand of the special services library section said today.

Twenty-thousand volume libraries will be set up here and at Yokohama. Package pickup and delivery service will be organized for isolated units and fifteen libraries of 5,000 volumes each will be operated by the 8th Army.

Fire in Japan Rout Red Cross Women

Yokohama, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Twelve American Red Cross women assigned to the Eighth Army escaped uninjured as fire destroyed the home in which they

were billeted. Those routed out included Helen Reilly of Morristown, N. J.; Mary Brauchler of Forest Hills, Queens, and Jeanne Milholn of Newark, N. J.

TOKYO G. I. SETS RECORD FOR GRIPING

Tokyo, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—The G. I. who stood in the Army's new Ernie Pyle Theater lending library today established a new high for griping: "What do they mean, 20,000 books? There's only 2,000 with ten copies of each, that what!"

Rongerik Island Called Richer Than Bikini

By Don Whitehead

Rongerik Island, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Islanders displaced in preparation for atomic bomb tests will arrive here in a few days from Bikini Atoll to build new homes on this lovely, uninhabited island.

There will be no housing problem for the 167 men, women and children when they reach here March 2. Tents will house them temporarily while they are building thatched-roofed homes.

All they have to do is cut down a few palm trees for timber and thatch them with pandanus leaves.

Luxuriant Undergrowth

Rongerik is much more beautiful and is a richer island than Bikini. The vegetation forms almost a jungle, in contrast to the sparse growth on Bikini, where an atom bomb will be exploded over a guinea-pig fleet this spring.

Rongerik is about three times larger than Bikini and roughly triangular. Coconuts here are much larger and food is plentiful.

Our party came to Rongerik by navy seaplane so that Lieut. Com. Harold Grieve, of Los Angeles, an architect and interior decorator in civil life, could plan the new village. Lieut. (jg) W. E. Stirewalt, of Emily, Minn., and his copilot, Lieut. (jg) Charlie Vaughan, of Lexington, Mass., set the plane down between dark coral heads and taxied within 200 yards of the beach. The

party clambered into rubber life rafts and pulled ashore.

Quiet Waters

While the commander and Seaman Charles Bogardus of St. Louis, selected the village site, other members of the party swam or climbed coconut trees.

Radioman James R. Brewton, of Merritt Island, Fla., cracked open a coconut and drank cool, sweet milk.

"Well, there's one thing certain," he said, "We could learn a lot from the islanders about democ-

racy."

"That's true," the group agreed. Rongeriks new inhabitants will be brought from Bikini in an LST (landing ship-tank) skippered by Lieut. (jg) Thomas S. Olesko, of Wyandotte, Mich. They will be loaded aboard ship with all their chattels March 1. The LST will carry food and water to help support them until they are settled.

Bronze Star for Lieut.-Gen. Hall

Yokohama, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Charles P. Hall, retiring commander of the Eleventh Army Corps, today was awarded the Bronze Star for heroic achievements during the Luzon landings. Major-Gen. H. G. Kramer, commander of the Ninety-seventh Division, succeeds Hall as corps commander.

PERON HOLDS 2-TO-1 LEAD Argentine Margin Is In Indicated Electoral Vote

Buenos Aires, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Col. Juan D. Peron tonight held a more than two-to-one advantage in the indicated electoral vote in the Argentine presidential contest over his opponent, Dr. Jose Tamborini, but the two were running almost neck and neck in the popular vote. Shortly before midnight Peron moved into the lead in San Juan province, putting him ahead in the Federal capital and six provinces with a total electoral vote of 168. Tamborini had definitely won San Luis province but was leading in only two others for an indicated electoral vote of 62. One hundred and eighty-nine electoral votes of the 376 in the electoral college are necessary for victory.

The popular vote stood 48,692 for Peron and 44,732 for Tamborini.

Count By Provinces

Shortly before midnight the provinces stood:

Buenos Aires City (68 Electoral Votes)—Peron, 3,425; Tamborini, 2,692.

Cordoba (34)—Tamborini, 339; Peron, 359.

Corrientes (18)—Tamborini, 307; Peron, 328.

Jujuy (8)—Peron, 4,326; Tamborini, 3,222.

La Rioja (8)—Peron, 3,207; Tamborini, 2,386.

San Luis (10) (Final Count)—Tamborini, 17,801; Peron, 24,378.

San Juan (10)—Peron, 6,743; Tamborini, 6,532.
Santa Fe (42)—Peron, 1,923; Tamborini, 1,352.
Santiago del Estero (16)—Peron, 13,681; Tamborini, 9,520.
Mendoza (16)—Peron, 322; Tamborini, 181.

The election board of the Buenos Aires province decided the count here would not begin until March 1 after supplementary elections are held March 10. The board decided that irregularities in six boxes were serious enough to disbar them from the count and cause new elections in those precincts.

Peron's Lead Climbs

Buenos Aires province has the largest number of electoral votes in the country—88—and it is possible that if the rest of the country is evenly divided the result of the presidential race might not be known until the Buenos Aires province count is completed.

Peron won the first precinct counted in the city of Buenos Aires and was still ahead as the count climbed through 25 precincts. All of these are in the capital's first electoral district, which is primarily industrial and where Peron was expected to be strong. The first five boxes to report in the city gave Peron 710 to 521 for Tamborini.

In the first returns from Santa Fe province, Peron took a long lead. Santa Fe with its 42 electoral votes is the third most important area in the country, topped only by the city of Buenos Aires, with its 68 electoral votes, and the province of Buenos Aires, with 88 electoral votes.

General Strike In Uruguay

Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—A general strike was held today in protest against the high cost of living. Buses and trolleys were operated by supervisory personnel only. Newspapers were unable to publish and factories were closed. Only small stores were open.

Filipino Laws Organized

MANILA, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—United States Army Headquarters announced today that its military police command had completed indexing and organizing the 4,946 Filipino laws into a single basic set, at the request of President Sergio Osmena.

2,000 Strike In Manila

Manila, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Over 2,000 Manila workers struck for higher wages today, affecting the city's slowly reviving electric power and bus transportation. The majority of the workers were employees of the American-owned Manila Electric Railroad and Light Corporation.

3 Die In Peasant Raid In Philippines

Manila, Feb. 28 (AP)—Three persons were killed and seven wounded when Filipino military police repulsed a raid by several hundred armed peasants on the town of Bongabong in Nueva Ecija province Wednesday night, the Provincial M.P. office announced today.

Among those reported killed was ~~Gregorio Timbol~~, wartime guerrilla leader. The raiders were identified as members of the Peasant party.

Four M.P.'s were killed near San Isidro, 20 miles southwest of Bongabong, in earlier encounters this week.

Grass Fire Sets Off Mines

MANILA, Feb. 28 (AP)—Five Filipino civilian laborers were killed and three Filipinos and one United States soldier were injured as a grass fire, whipped by a strong wind, exploded land mines and set fire to buildings at the Las Pinas ammunition depot. The fire had not been brought under control late today. Las Pinas is eight miles south of Manila.

Jap 'Diehards' Tear Up Surrender Leaflets

Lubang Island, P.I., Feb. 28 (AP)—Defiant Japanese "diehard" stragglers on this island 70 miles from Manila tore surrender leaflets to bits today as the Philippine army ordered a reconnaissance plane to augment its task force.

Leaflets, written by Japanese prisoners of war, were posted along a mountain trail by a patrol. Twenty minutes later they were found destroyed.

The Philippine force lost two men killed and six of the Japanese were killed in skirmishes last week. A Filipino civilian was reported killed by the marauders on the opposite side of the island. Strong patrol forces are slowly closing in on the renegades.

Wives From Australia Reach Honolulu

Honolulu, Feb. 28 (AP)—The S.S. Monterey, with 813 wives and children of United States military personnel aboard, docked here briefly yesterday en route from Sydney, Australia, to the United States.

The passengers were unable to leave the ship, since it came from a foreign port, so most of them spent their time trying to get a glimpse of the city from the pier-side.

Marine Post Filled

Pearl Harbor, Feb. 28 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Thomas E. Bourke, of Washington, D.C., has been named deputy commander of the Pacific Fleet Marine Force, Lieut. Gen. Roy S. Geiger announced today. Bourke will retain his post as inspector general of the fleet force. He reached Honolulu Tuesday for a tour of Marine units in China, Japan and other Pacific bases.

Kingston Lunatic Asylum, members of a T. U. C.-affiliated union walked out, giving scores of demented inmates a chance to escape, roam the city streets and loot shops and private homes.

Firemen, prison warders, street railway workers and even the hangman joined the strike, whereupon Bustamante called upon the Government to crack down on the

Dusky Caesar Rules in Jamaica

Bustamante Calls Himself the Government of British West Indian Isle.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—William Alexander Bustamante, a towering ex-soldier of fortune with a mystic appeal to thousands of dark-skinned Jamaicans, has built up in fourteen months a one-man empire dictating to both Government and labor.

When this quiet British island, a busy sugar and fruit producing colony for the empire, was wrenched by labor disturbances, strikes and violence in 1939 and again this year, Bustamante was the one person whose name rose above the anonymity of the troubled situation. Self-proclaimed purveyor of law and economic order, the bushy-haired Bustamante is hailed as "the Chief" by more than 100,000 devout followers. He is president of the island's political majority, the Jamaica Labor party, and he is also boss of the powerful Bustamante Industrial Trade Union. He is furthermore a member of the House of Representatives and the executive council and is the Minister of Communications.

"I am the Prime Minister," Bustamante will intone solemnly upon occasion. "I am the Government. Old Busta's people have forgotten about the British Governor." Thousands of "Busta's people" chant his campaign song, which begins and ends with the line: "We will follow Bustamante till we die."

Up From Wall Street.

He has some opposition, however, and the rivalry between the B. I. T. U. and the Trades Union Council was an important factor in the labor disturbances that led Gov. Sir John Huggins to proclaim a state of emergency this month. The trouble began when attendants and nurses at the

strikers with an iron hand. Before order was restored, three men had been killed by bullets, fifteen inmates had died in a fire at the asylum and scores of persons had been injured.

Bustamante, who speaks Spanish, Portuguese and Italian as well as English, is 59 years old, and in his day has been, he says, a seaman, a waiter, a Spanish Army officer, a Cuban police inspector, a Wall Street plunger, a money lender and a part-time newspaper columnist. The son of an Irish father and a mulatto mother, with an amazing vitality and a magic gift of the gab, he fought a rough-house battle upward from a dirt-floored Jamaica hut. He said he gave up his father's name when he was "adopted" by a Spaniard named Bustamante. As a waiter in a Harvard University cafeteria he acquired "practical experience in dietetics" and in Wall Street, he says, he ran \$20,000 into \$200,000 before taking the police inspector's job in Cuba. Before the fall of the Spanish monarchy, he declares, he was an Army captain and then was booted out.

Defender of Democracy.

Returning to Jamaica in 1936, he founded the hard-boiled Bustamante Maritime Union, the charter of which contains the clause: "There shall be a standing subcommittee of one—Life-President Bustamante—who shall have complete authority over the union, all expenditures thereof and shall have full power to hire and fire all employees of the union."

Formerly a member of the

U. S. Will Use Force To Bar Aggression, Byrnes Tells World

SECRETARY STATES AMERICAN STAND AGAINST COERCION

Demands Halt in Maneuvering to Gain Strategic Advantages.

SEES NO NEED FOR WAR

State Official Believes There Is No Reason for Conflict.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 — (AP) Secretary of State Byrnes served notice on the world tonight that the United States must stand ready to use force, if necessary, to prevent aggression.

Only an "inexcusable tragedy of errors could cause serious conflict between this country and Russia," he said at one point, and at another: "I am convinced that there is no reason for war between any of the great powers."

Will Defend UNO Charter

But, Byrnes asserted flatly that "we must make plain that the United States intends to defend" the United Nations charter, which outlaws aggression.

He called for a "stop to this maneuvering for strategic advantages all over the world and to the use of one adjustment as an entering wedge for further and undis-

closed penetrations of power."

He said that the "status quo" of world affairs is not sacred and unchangeable but "we cannot overlook a unilateral gnawing away at the status quo."

"The charter forbids and we cannot allow aggression to be accomplished by coercion or pressure or by subterfuges such as political infiltrations."

"We must make it clear in advance," he said, "that we do intend to act to prevent aggression, making it clear at the same time that we will not use force for any other purpose."

Byrnes remarks were made in a speech prepared for delivery to the Overseas Press club and over National Broadcasting company. The address came one day after Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.), a delegate to the United Nations, called on the United States to be as firm and frank as Russia in the interest of mutual understanding.

Cannot Disarm Alone

Byrnes said that this country could not "alone disarm," and that the United States must maintain "some form of universal military training."

Openly acknowledging that "all around us is suspicion and distrust," he termed some of it unfounded and unreasonable but said "the basis of some suspicions persists and prompts me to make some comments as to our position."

Without specifically mentioning any individual power, he laid down this seven point list of "must nots" for great and small nations:

1. "We will not and we cannot stand aloof if force or the threat of force is used contrary to the purposes and principles of the charter.
2. "We have no right to hold our troops in the territories of other sovereign states without their approval and consent freely given.
3. "We must not unduly prolong the making of peace and continue to impose our troops upon small and impoverished nations.
4. "No power has a right to help itself to alleged enemy properties

in liberated or ex-satellite countries before a reparations settlement has been agreed upon by the Allies. We have not and will not agree to any one power deciding for itself what it will take from these countries.

5. "We must not conduct a war of nerves to achieve strategic ends.

6. "We do not want to stumble and stagger into situations where no power intends war, but no power will be able to avert war.

7. "We must not regard the drawing of attention to situations which might endanger the peace as an affront to the nation or nations responsible for those situations."

Sees Russia as Great Power

Byrnes listed these "must nots" immediately after saying that the United States "openly, gladly and wholeheartedly welcomed" Russia as a great power "second to none," and that the two nations could live together as partners "despite the differences in our way of life."

He told the world that "we will gang up against no state."

"We will do nothing," he said, "to break the world into exclusive

blocks or spheres of influence. In this atomic age, we will not seek to divide a world which is one and indivisible."

Again and again, Byrnes emphasized the need for the United States to remain strong so it could back up its words with action, if necessary.

"We have joined with our allies in the United Nations to put an end to war," Byrnes said. "We have covenanted not to use force except in the defense of law as embodied in the purposes and principles of the charter. We intend to live up to that covenant."

Then he added: "But as a great power and as a permanent member of the Security council we have a responsibility to use our influence to see that other powers live up to their covenant. And that responsibility we also intend to meet."

He argued that the present power relationships of the great states

preclude "the domination of the world by any one of them. These power relationships cannot be substantially altered by the unilateral action of any one great state without profoundly disturbing the whole structure of the United Nations." "If we are to be a great power," he declared, "we must act as a great power, not only in order to ensure our own security but in order to preserve the peace of the world."

He asserted that "we cannot be faithful to our obligations, to ourselves and to the world, if we alone disarm."

Must Be Prepared

"While it is not in accord with our traditions to maintain a large professional standing army, we must be able and ready to provide armed contingents that may be required on short notice. We must also have a trained citizenry able and ready to supplement these armed contingents without unnecessarily prolonged training."

"That is why," he said, "in the interest of peace we cannot allow our military establishment to be reduced below the point required to maintain a position commensurate with our responsibilities and that is why we must have some form of universal military training."

"There are ideological differences in the world," Byrnes said. "There always have been. But in this world there is room for many people with varying views and many governments with varying systems. None of us can foresee the far distant future and the ultimate shape of things. But we are bound together as part of a common civilization."

"Great states and small states must work together to build a friendlier and happier world. If we fail to work together, there can be no peace, no comfort and little hope for any of us."

Text of Byrnes Talk

The text of the address by James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, at the dinner of the Overseas Press Club of America in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night follows:

We are beginning to realize that the war is over. It is good to have sons, husbands and fathers home again. It is good to open a newspaper without fear of finding in the casualty lists the name

of one near and dear to us.

But this is not wholly a time of celebration and rejoicing. As families in their homes on the farms and in the cities settle back from the dinner table to hear the boys tell of Normandy and Iwo Jima, there is an unspoken question in every mind. The question is what we can do to make certain that there will never be another war.

During the war our goal was clear. Our goal was victory. The problems of industrial and military mobilization, it is true, were problems of the first magnitude. Production bottlenecks often seemed unbreakable, transportation difficulties and manpower shortages insurmountable. On the fighting front, the combined land, sea and air operations were heart-breaking in complexity.

These were hard tasks. Yet we were able to apply a yardstick to each proposal by asking a simple question: "Will it help to win the war?" The common goal of victory served to unite us and to give purpose and direction to our efforts.

Now that we have come into calmer waters, our relief and gratitude are mixed with uncertainty. Our goal now is permanent peace, and surely we seek it even more anxiously than we sought victory.

Finds Peace Path Difficult

The difficulty is that the path to permanent peace is not so easy to see and to follow as was the path to victory.

When an issue is presented, we ask, "Will it help to win the peace?" When the answer is slow to come or does not come at all, we grow uneasy and apprehensive.

While we may be in doubt about many things, there are certain basic propositions on which we are clear.

One is that a just and lasting peace is not the inevitable result of victory. Rather, victory has given us the opportunity to build such a peace. And our lives depend upon whether we make the most of this opportunity.

Another thing of which we are certain is that we Americans alone cannot determine whether the world will live in peace or perish in war. Peace depends quite as much upon others as it does upon us. No nation is the complete master of its fate. We are all bound together for better or for worse.

Because we know this, we have

pinned our hopes to the banner of the United Nations. And we are not content simply to take our place in that organization. We realize that although the dreams of the world are lodged in it, the United Nations will fail unless its members give it life by their confidence and by their determination to make it work in concrete cases and in everyday affairs.

Discusses London Meeting

And so I wish to talk to you about the first meetings of the United Nations. What has been said in these meetings had been said as plainly and bluntly as anything I have heard said by responsible statesmen in any private conference.

These first meetings were intended only to establish the various organs of the United Nations. But so pressing were some of the problems presented to the Security Council that they had to be dealt with before there was a chance for the Council to adopt even provisional rules of procedure.

All was not calm and peaceful at the meetings in London. There was effort to use the United Na-

tions to advance selfish national aims. But the clash of national interests and purposes which were reflected in the debates in London was very much like the clash of local and special interests which are reflected in our national and State legislatures.

We may deprecate some of these clashes of interest. But when they exist, it is better that they should be publicly revealed. If these conflicts of interests did not appear in the forums of the United Nations, these forums would be detached from reality and in the long run turn out to be purposeless and futile.

On Middle East Debate

A most significant precedent was established when the Security Council finished its discussions of the complaint of the Syrian and Lebanese Governments requesting the withdrawal of French and British troops from their territories.

The Council did not take formal action because of a difference among the permanent members as to the form of the resolution. But no one questioned the general proposition that no State has the right to maintain its troops

on the territory of another independent State without its consent, nor the application of this proposition to the pending case.

The particular form of resolution to this general effect which was presented by the United States representative, Mr. [Edward R.] Stettinius, was supported by most of the members of the Council. It failed of acceptance, however, because the Soviet Union vetoed it on the ground that it was not definite enough.

But the British and French Governments immediately announced that, notwithstanding the technical veto of the Soviet Union, they would act in accordance with the American resolution as it clearly represented the views of the Council.

This indicates that the mere le-

gal veto by one of the permanent members of the Council does not in fact relieve any state, large or small, of its moral obligation to act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

Tells of "Good Start"

The United Nations got off to a good start. However, that does not mean it is an assured success. It simply means that the Charter will work if the peoples of the United Nations are determined to make it work. At times our Congress may make serious errors of omission and commission. Such errors are not the fault of the Congress as an institution. They are the fault of its members or of their constituents who fail to measure up to their responsibilities.

So it is with the United Nations. It will succeed only as we, the peoples of the United Nations, measure up to our responsibilities.

I should be lacking in candor if I said to you that world conditions today are sound or reassuring. All around us there is suspicion and distrust, which in turn breeds suspicion and distrust.

Some suspicions are unfounded and unreasonable. Of some others, that cannot be said. That requires frank discussion between great powers of the things that give rise to suspicion. At the Moscow conference there was such frank discussion. It was helpful. But the basis of some suspicions persists and prompts me to make some comments as to our position.

We have joined with our Allies in the United Nations to put an end to war. We have covenanted not to use force except in the defense of law as embodied in the purposes and principles of the Charter. We intend to live up to that covenant.

But as a great power and as a permanent member of the Security Council, we have a responsibility to use our influence to see that other powers live up to their

covenant. And that responsibility we also intend to meet.

Unless the great powers are prepared to act in the defense of law, the United Nations cannot prevent war. We must make it clear in advance that we do intend to act to prevent aggression, making it clear at the same time that we will not use force for any other purpose.

The great powers are given special responsibilities because they have the strength to maintain peace, if they have the will to maintain peace. Their strength in relation to one another is such that no one of them can safely break the peace if the others stand united in defense of the Charter.

The present power relationships of the great states preclude the domination of the world by any one of them. Those power rela-

tionships cannot be substantially altered by the unilateral action of any one great state without profoundly disturbing the whole structure of the United Nations.

Therefore, if we are going to do our part to maintain peace in the world we must maintain our power to do so, and we must make it clear that we will stand united with other great states in defense of the charter.

If we are to be a great power we must act as a great power, not only in order to insure our own security but in order to preserve the peace of the world.

For Military Training

Much as we desire general disarmament and much as we are prepared to participate in a general reduction of armaments, we cannot be faithful to our obligations to ourselves and to the world if we alone disarm.

While it is not in accord with our traditions to maintain a large professional standing army, we must be able and ready to provide armed contingents that may be required on short notice. We must also have a trained citizenry able and ready to supplement those armed contingents without unnecessarily prolonged training.

That is why in the interest of peace we cannot allow our military establishment to be reduced below the point required to maintain a position commensurate with our responsibilities, and that is why we must have some form of universal military training.

Our power thus maintained cannot and will not be used for aggressive purposes. Our tradition as a peace-loving, law-abiding, democratic people should be an assurance that our force will not be used except in the defense of law. Our armed forces except as they may be called into action by the Security Council, cannot be employed in war without the consent of the Congress. We need not fear their misuse unless we distrust the representatives of the people.

Sees No Cause for War

I am convinced that there is no reason for war between any of the great powers. Their present power relationships and interests are such that none need or should feel insecure in relation to the others as long as each faithfully observes the purposes and principles of the charter.

It is not enough for nations to declare they do not want to make war. Hitler said that. In a sense he meant it. He wanted the world to accept the domination of a totalitarian government under his direction. He wanted that without war if possible. He was determined to get it with war if necessary.

To banish war, nations must refrain from doing the things that lead to war.

It has never been the policy of the United States in its internal affairs or in its foreign relations to regard the status quo as sacro-

sanct. The essence of our democracy is our belief in life and growth and in the right of the people to shape and mould their own destiny.

It is not in our tradition to defend the dead hand of reaction or the tyranny of privilege. We did not fight against the Nazis and Fascists who turned back the clock of civilization in order that we might stop the clock of progress.

Wants Positive Diplomacy

Our diplomacy must not be negative and inert. It must be capable of adjustment and development in response to constantly changing circumstances. It must be marked by creative ideas, constructive proposals, practical and forward-looking suggestions.

Though the status quo is not sacred and unchangeable, we cannot overlook a unilateral gnawing away at the status quo. The Charter forbids aggression and we cannot allow aggression to be accomplished by coercion or pressure or by subterfuges such as political infiltration.

When adjustments between States, large or small, are called for, we will frankly and fairly consider those adjustments on their

merits and in the light of the common interests of all States, large and small, to maintain peace and security in a world based on the unity of all great powers and the dominance of none.

There are undoubtedly vitally important adjustments which will require our consideration. Some of these situations are delicate to deal with. I am convinced, however, that satisfactory solutions can be found if there is a stop to this maneuvering for strategic advantage all over the world and to the use of one adjustment as an entering wedge for further and undisclosed penetrations of power.

We must face the fact that to preserve the United Nations we cannot be indifferent—veto or no veto—to serious controversies between any of the great powers, because such controversies could affect the whole power relationship between all of the great powers.

The United States wish to maintain friendly relations with all nations and exclusive arrangements with no nation. Naturally, there are some problems which concern some nations much more than other nations. That is true in regard to many problems related to inter-American affairs. That is true in regard to the control of Germany and Japan.

Against Exclusive Blocs

In our relations with the other great powers there are many problems which concern two or three of us much more than the others of us. I see no objection to conferences between the Big Three or the Big Four or the Big Five.

Even conferences between ourselves and the Soviet Union alone,

conferences between ourselves and Britain alone, or conferences between ourselves and France or China alone, can all help to further general accord among the great powers and peace with the smaller powers.

But in such conferences, so far as the United States is concerned, we will gang up against no State. We will do nothing to break the world into exclusive blocs or spheres of influence. In this atomic age we will not seek to divide a world which is one and indivisible.

We have openly, gladly and wholeheartedly welcomed our Soviet ally as a great power, second to none in the family of the United Nations. We have approved many adjustments in her favor, and in the process resolved many serious doubts in her favor.

Only an inexcusable tragedy of errors could cause serious conflict between us in the future. Despite the differences in our way of life, our people admire and respect our allies and wish to continue to be friends and partners in a world of expanding freedom and rising standards of living.

But in the interest of world peace and in the interest of our common and traditional friendship we must make plain that the United States intends to defend the Charter.

Great powers as well as small powers have agreed under the United Nations Charter not to use force or the threat of force except in defense of law and the purposes and principles of the Charter.

We will not and we cannot stand aloof if force or the threat of force is used contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter.

Would Speed Peace Making

We have no right to hold our troops in the territories of other sovereign states without their approval and consent freely given.

We must not unduly prolong the making of peace and continue to impose our troops upon small and impoverished states.

No power has a right to help itself to alleged enemy properties in liberated or ex-satellite countries before a reparation settlement has been agreed upon by the Allies. We have not and will not agree to any one power deciding for itself what it will take from these countries.

We must not conduct a war of nerves to achieve strategic ends.

We do not want to stumble and stagger into situations where no power intends war, but no power will be able to avert war.

We must not regard the drawing of attention to situations which might endanger the peace, as an affront to the nation or nations responsible to those situations.

It is quite possible that any nation may in good faith embark

on a course of conduct without fully appreciating the effects of its conduct. We must all be willing to review our actions to preserve our common interests in the peace, which are so much more important to all of us than the differences which might divide us.

We must get back to conditions

of peace. We must liquidate the terrible legacy which the war has left us. We must return our armies to their homelands. We must eliminate the breeding grounds of suspicion and fear. We must not deceive ourselves or mislead our Allies. To avoid trouble we must not allow situations to develop into incidents from which there is no retreat.

Calls For Patience Now

We must live by the Charter. That is the only road to peace.

To live by the Charter requires good-will and understanding on the part of all of us. We who had patience and gave confidence to one another in the most trying days of the war must have patience and give confidence to one another now.

No nation has a monopoly of virtue or of wisdom, and no nation has a right to act as if it had. Friendly nations should act as friendly nations.

Loose talk of the inevitability of war casts doubt on our own loyalty to the Charter and jeopardizes our most cherished freedoms both at home and abroad.

There are ideological differences in the world. There always have been. But in this world there is room for many people with varying views and many governments with varying systems. None of us can foresee the far distant future and the ultimate shape of things to come. But we are bound together as part of a common civilization.

As we view the wreckage of the war, we must realize that the urgent tasks of reconstruction, the challenging tasks of creating higher standards of living for our people, should absorb all our constructive energies.

Great States and small States must work together to build a friendlier and happier world. If we fail to work together there can be no peace, no comfort and little hope for any of us.

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Senate Backs Vandenberg On U.S.-Russian Relations

Washington, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Senate lined up today behind the stand of Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) that the United States take a firm line in dealing with Soviet Russia on controversial global problems.

The backing was unofficial, since no legislation was involved, but Vandenberg evidently had won his colleagues' support in the formal report he made on his observations and conclusions as a delegate to the recent UNO session in London.

From Democrats and Republicans alike came unbroken indorsement of the way Vandenberg appraised United States-Soviet relations in his speech yesterday to an applauding Senate.

Asks Patience, Goodwill

"The situation calls for patience and good will, but not for vacillation," the Michigan Senator summed up.

Vandenberg's assertion that the United States, backed by a consistent, positive foreign policy, must speak up when Russia makes her claims found colleagues apparently unanimous in their approval.

Senator Hatch (D., N.M.), a Foreign Relations member who is a close personal friend of President Truman, said Vandenberg "expressed my sentiments about Russia exactly."

Similarly, Senator Fulbright (D., Ark.), who has criticized what he said was the Administration's failure to assume consistent leadership in world affairs, said he thought the Michigan Senator was "absolutely correct in the essence of his statements."

"We ought to take a fair stand and then be firm about it," Fulbright declared. "We cannot assume that we represent all of the moral leadership in the world, but we must speak out for the principles for which we stand."

Senator Ball (R., Minn.) said he agreed 100 per cent with Vandenberg's position on Russia. Both he and Hatch said they had been "pepped up" by the Senator's report that accomplishments at London far outweighed the meeting's failures.

Suggests U.S. State Position

Senator Russell (D., Ga.) said he subscribed to the general outline Vandenberg laid down and hoped the President and Secretary of State would draw clearly the line beyond which Vandenberg said the world should be told the United States is unwilling to compromise in its international dealings.

Senator Brewster (R., Maine) interpreted the speech as a "delicate suggestion that we need to be as competent as the Russians."

PAULEY ACCUSED OF FRAUD IN OIL

Nominee Shouts 'Dirty Lie'
as Witness Makes Charge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—(AP)—Edwin W. Pauley rose to the full height of his six feet four in a Senate hearing today and shouted "that's a dirty lie" at testimony that he had paid a fine to the State of California for "stealing state oil."

A few minutes later Pauley, California oil operator and former Democratic treasurer, read to the Senate Navy committee a formal statement saying "I cannot now consider" withdrawing as President Truman's nominee for Undersecretary of the Navy.

Will Vindicate Character

"I intend to stay in this and vindicate my character—because I know I am right," he concluded. The committee then adjourned until tomorrow after a whole day of verbal collisions. The clashes occurred between committee members and between them and the lone witness of the day—John A. Smith, California independent oil operator.

It was testimony by Smith to which Pauley gave the lie.

Smith, who had been summoned by Senator Tobey (R-NH) in an effort to refute earlier Pauley testimony, lost his temper late in the day while under a cross-fire of questions by Senator Tydings (D-MD).

Tydings introduced evidence which he said showed Smith's oil cleaning company at Huntington Beach, Calif., now liquidated, had "stolen" 30,000 barrels of oil from

the Standard Oil company of California. Smith denied knowledge of the alleged thefts, said to have occurred in 1927-28. But he testified to paying the Standard Co. \$42,449 on threat of arrest. Tydings questioned how he could pay such a large amount.

Shouts into Microphone

Suddenly, Smith broke into Tydings' questioning and shouted

through a microphone:

"As to the credibility of witnesses, I don't like your slurring remark about what I've got and what I haven't got. As to Standard of California and Mr. Pauley both, they have paid fines to the state for stealing state oil."

Jumping to his feet at the end of the committee table, Pauley shouted:

"That's a dirty lie."

Chairman Walsh (D-Mass) quickly restored order and then asked Pauley if he wanted to read a prepared statement which he had been trying to do since yesterday afternoon. Pauley said he did. Senator Saltonstall (R-Mass) had asked Pauley if he would withdraw "as a patriotic American," in view of the ruckus caused by his nomination, provided the committee exonerated him of any wrong doing.

Addresses Saltonstall

Looking at the Massachusetts senator, Pauley read:

"Senator Saltonstall—the other day you asked me if as a patriotic gesture, I would consider withdrawing my name upon the condition that I personally would be exonerated by the committee.

"I have paid particular attention to your request because x x x your attitude throughout clearly has indicated that you have not approached this matter on a partisan basis—nor have you prejudged the facts. "Nevertheless, in fairness to myself and others concerned I cannot now consider such a step. My record, my character and my integrity have been—and still are being—smeared by scurrilous and unwarranted attacks.

"I intend to stay in this and vindicate my character—because I know that I am right."

Smith will continue on the stand tomorrow. Before Tydings introduced the alleged "theft" evidence, Smith said he had been warned by Norman Littell, former assistant attorney general whom Tobey has asked to help in his fight against Pauley, that the opposition would try to "smeare" him.

Financed Plant

Smith testified he put up \$75,000 to \$100,000 about 18 years ago to finance an oil cleaning plant, and got contracts with Standard of California, Gilmore Oil Co., and others to remove water, emulsion and mud from crude petroleum.

He said he did not personally supervise the plant, but left this to five or six employees, none of whose names he could remember. One day, he said, he got a phone call saying the foreman had been arrested for "stealing oil."

At the lawyer's suggestion, Smith said he visited the Standard offices and told them he wanted neither any stolen oil nor the profits from it. He offered to open his books for audit and Standard accepted.

Later, he testified, he was summoned to Standard and told he

owed the company \$50,000. He said Oscar Lawler, Standard official, told him if he didn't pay he would be arrested. Smith said he finally agreed to pay, provided Standard did not cancel its contract. A few days later, he said, Standard cancelled.

Tydings introduced what he called a photostatic copy of a "confession" he said had been made by a Smith employee named C. R. Gurley in which Gurley was quoted as saying he had been stealing oil from Standard for a year beginning in October, 1927, and that about 30,000 barrels had been taken.

Gurley was quoted further as saying Smith knew the oil was being taken and that Smith boosted his pay from \$6 a day to \$300 a month for "making the plant pay better."

Smith said the Gurley affidavit

was a definite clash between the House-approved Case strike control bill and the ten-year-old national labor relations act. He said they "impinge upon one another only at certain points, but where they do, the enactment of the proposed (Case) bill may well lead to more difficulties than it will solve."

Fred Bailey, legislative counsel for the National Grange, urged Senate approval and strengthening of the Case bill. He said Federal powers must be used to curb violence, intimidation and boycotts in industrial disputes.

Herzog, appointed head of NLRB while on duty as a Navy officer, said the "basic purposes" of the Wagner act which set up

Asks Congress Strike Action

Ball Demands Laws Be Enacted—Assails
Appeasement of Minority Groups.

Washington, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Senator Ball (D.-Minn.) demanded today that Congress take action upon legislation dealing with strikes as the Senate Labor Committee completed lengthy hearings on a series of proposed measures.

"I don't think we can appease these minority groups any longer," the Minnesota Republican told Paul M. Herzog, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, final witness, who opused the Case labor disputes bill passed by the House.

Ball said that he was getting a little tired of witnesses who insisted that if Congress passed any labor legislation it would increase strikes and disputes. He said he was referring to such disputes as "secondary boycotts by the Teamsters Union" and the activities of James C. Petrillo of the Musicians Union.

"I'm not worried about the big fellows like United States Steel and General Motors," Ball said. "They can take care of themselves, but the little employers are at the complete mercy of large unions."

Sees Small Groups Coerced

The Senator said that although some 800,000 workers were involved in the steel strike, only 150,000 were United States Steel employees. He said that the C. I. O. Steel Workers Union was forcing all small elements in the steel industry to accept the terms agreed to by United States Steel, biggest industry member.

Herzog testified that there

the board now "are being achieved."

During 1945, the chairman said "almost 90 per cent of the board's cases were informally adjusted in the field" while charges of unfair labor practices against employers had dropped, from 71 per cent of 1937 cases to 25 per cent last year.

Turning to specific provisions of the Case bill, the NLRB head said that proposed remedies for violence and boycott are "both too drastic and too rigid." Herzog said that this "will merely serve to revive the ancient profession of the agent provocateur." Union members could lose bargaining rights for trivial offense, he contended.

Cites Protective Features

Bailey termed the Case bill a step in the right direction.

"The main purpose of this bill, it seems to us, is to protect the great majority against irresponsible action of a small minority," Bailey said. "Organized labor has obtained unprecedented power. It should assume responsibility commensurate with that power."

Referring to recent threats by farmers to withhold produce from markets unless production is resumed, Bailey said that the National Grange did "not approve of the proposed general farm strike, but we understand

and sympathize with the deep resentment which motivates the farm strike proposal."

He said the Case bill could give the public "some protection against industrial brawling by management and labor. He urged strengthening of the section allowing Federal court injunctions against violence and boycotts, as of special importance to farmers.

Hoover Urges U.S. Diet Cut; Anderson Blames Transport

Washington, Feb. 28 (AP)—Herbert Hoover arrived tonight to participate in President Truman's food conference and expressed a firm conviction that Americans should voluntarily eat less to help feed the starving abroad.

The former President, who won a world-wide reputation for his work as food administrator in the last war, emphasized that the program should be voluntary.

"I believe less food was consumed per capita during the last war when we had voluntary rationing than during this war when we had compulsory rationing," he said.

Hoover said the problem was to find some way to feed starving Europeans between now and June.

Waste And Substitutes

"After the next harvest," he remarked, "they will be out of the woods."

Hoover said he saw two phases to the problem as far as this country was concerned:

1. To eliminate waste.
2. To get Americans to use substitutes.

In this connection he declared, for illustration, that Europeans could use only wheat for bread while Americans often ate cornbread and could eat more, thus making more wheat available for export.

Leadership Needed

"There are 100 or 500 items," he said, "that would be in this category but it is necessary for somebody to take the leadership in a program to get Americans to make use of substitutes."

The waste which he referred to, Hoover explained, was not in the housewives' kitchens but in the food trades.

The former President interrupted a Florida fishing trip to come here for the conference. He plans to return to Florida.

Anderson Blames Transport

Meanwhile, Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, declared today that a shortage of freight cars for wheat is the major difficulty in fulfilling American prom-

ises to help prevent starvation abroad.

More can be accomplished toward meeting export commitments by breaking what he called the transportation bottleneck than by calling upon Americans to eat less, he said. But he added that possibly some good could come from the latter.

Anderson's emphasis on the transportation situation, rather than belt tightening, appeared in contrast with President Truman's statement yesterday that "we cannot meet the situation without an aggressive voluntary program on the part of private citizens to reduce food consumption."

Conference Is Called

The President expressed this view in a message summoning Hoover and a dozen other citizens to a White House conference tomorrow on the foreign food situation.

Discussing the problem today, Anderson said February exports of wheat would be about 150,000 tons short of the monthly goal of 1,000,000 tons and that March exports might fall 400,000 tons short unless immediate action is taken to move grain from country elevators and farms to terminal elevators and ports for both domestic and export requirements.

He said he had been trying for three months to get priorities for cars to move wheat but had been unable to get the Office of Defense Transportation to see it his way.

Two Issues For Discussion

The White House conference tomorrow, Anderson said, will seek answers to two questions:

1. Whether a program for Americans to ration themselves voluntarily is necessary.
2. Whether it would do any good if adopted.

Aides of Anderson said the White House had in mind a broad publicity campaign to urge Americans to eat less so that more food might be available for the hungry in Europe and Asia. Such a campaign, they said, would make use

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of the press, radio, the pulpit, the speaking platform, civic groups and other centers of information.

Davis's Name Mentioned

It was reported without official confirmation that Chester C. Davis, St. Louis banker and former War Food Administrator, would be named to head up the "eatless" campaign.

Although he did not say so directly, Anderson gave the impression that he might urge the appointment of a food transportation "czar," with authority to expedite movement of grains to seaboard.

The Secretary said he had reports of many farmers being unable to sell their wheat because country elevators, unable to ship the grain they hold, had no place to store it.

With regard to an "eat-less" program, Anderson said consumers could help a little later on by eating more poultry and less meat. A shortage of live-stock feed is forcing many farmers to liquidate poultry flocks. This is expected to make record supplies of poultry available during the spring and summer. Meats saved by poultry consumption could be used, he said, to increase meat exports.

the campaign, said it will appeal to all Americans to eat less bread, flour and other cereal products, and to prevent waste in meats, fats and oils, dairy products and other food items. It also will urge farmers, they said, to market as soon as possible all the wheat they can spare and to curtail the feeding of grains to livestock and poultry so that this country may have larger supplies of grains to ship abroad.

Appeal to Consumers.

Officials said the program will ask consumers to ration themselves and will appeal to food distributors and processors to

undertake informal rationing of bread, bakery products and flour.

Sponsors of the drive hope, officials said, to reestablish "the wartime psychology that it is not only patriotic but humanitarian to cut down on food consumption."

The appeal for voluntary curtailment in eating is being brought on, officials said, by the fact that this country is falling behind in

President Urges Nation Share Homes With Vets

Washington, Feb. 28 (AP)—President Truman called upon the people of the nation today to share their homes with homeless veterans to help relieve the acute housing shortage.

The President, in a statement, endorsed "most heartily" a program calling for organization of housing committees in every church and synagogue neighborhood.

Asserting that the housing shortage "has become a serious problem throughout the nation," and that it will remain "acute for some months," the President declared:

"Surely no veteran who has served his country faithfully and well should now be left homeless on his return from service. I sincerely hope that every citizen will take this matter to heart and aid this effort in every way possible.

Practical, Personal Service

"Religion teaches up that we should share. By sharing our housing we can render a practical and personal service to our veterans."

A group of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish religious leaders, after a recent White House call, said that churches and synagogues could alleviate the housing shortage by finding rooms and homes for veterans who are members of the congregations.

One of them suggested that if each congregation found homes for four veterans in its community it would mean housing for 1,000,000 veterans, since there are about 250,000 churches in the United States.

Truman's Statement

The President's statement follows:

"The housing shortage has become a serious problem throughout the nation. Thousands of our

veterans are finding it impossible to obtain adequate housing for themselves and their families.

"In spite of our best efforts to facilitate new construction, the shortage will probably remain acute for some months.

"Recognizing that during the war, the churches and synagogues of the nation have ministered to service men and women in many important ways, and believing that the personal concern of churchmen would aid materially in meeting our urgent housing needs, I recently discussed this matter with representatives of the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths and suggested a nation-wide 'share the housing' effort.

Indorses Suggestions

The religious leaders have responded with the following definite

suggestions, which I endorse most heartily:

1. The reorganization of a housing committee in every church or synagogue.

2. A thorough canvass of the membership of every church or synagogue to discover available housing facilities.

3. A checkup on veterans in need of housing, using church honor rolls as the starting point.

4. Country-wide co-operation in this effort among all religious and civic groups.

"Surely no veteran who has served his country faithfully and well should now be left homeless on his return from service. I sincerely hope that every citizen will take this matter to heart and aid this effort in every way possible.

"Religion teaches us that we should share. By sharing our housing we can render a practical and personal service to our veterans."

Wage-Price Policy Use Advocated

Washington, Feb. 28 (AP)—The way to put America on the road to peak production is "fast, very fast" application of the Government's new wage-price policy, John D. Small said today.

The Civilian Production Administrator told a reporter: "We've got to get these strikes settled and we've got to get people willing to produce."

The new stabilization formula will accomplish this, Small added, if the full measure of wage and price help it allows is meted out speedily to labor and management.

Output At Five-Year Low

The CPA chief called for quick application of the policy after reporting that the nation's industrial production is at the lowest point in five years because of strikes.

Small released his monthly production review after the Senate gave the CPA rough handling yesterday by slashing \$750,000 from a bill to give it \$1,500,000 of extra operating funds. Despite an Administration plea the cut could "cripple" the national housing program, the Senate voted it by a 44-30 margin.

OPA Funds Also Cut

The OPA got similar treatment. The Senate, by a 45-to-25 vote, lopped \$927,000 from its proposed \$1,854,000 extra appropriation,

heedless of arguments that the reduction would sabotage the price-control battle against inflation.

In reporting on the production outlook, Small said last night that there will be a further decline before things get better, but that once wage-price problems are solved, "steady and rather rapid gains may be anticipated."

Prompt Adjustments Urged

Small, who appealed several weeks ago for a more "realistic and flexible" price policy, said in his report the new stabilization formula "must enable American industry to obtain promptly the necessary adjustments to swing into full production immediately."

He agreed with Stabilization Director Chester Bowles that it may be necessary to restore some wartime production controls in order to assure a "satisfactory volume of low and medium priced goods." But he added:

"It is recognized that neither production nor distribution controls can succeed without hampering production unless they are accompanied by fair and equitable prices."

Such controls, Small contended, can be used "only to force increased production of one thing at the expense of decreasing production of something else."

The Brighter Side

Small's report on January production was not entirely on the pessimistic side. He said that, despite strikes, there had been increased output of automobiles, Nylon hosiery, men's shirts, tires, trucks, radios and sewing machines.

On the other hand, work stoppages took a toll in production of refrigerators, electric stoves, washing machines, irons and vacuum cleaners, he reported.

The CPA chief added that the effects of the steel strike "will be felt for many weeks to come."

HOUSING BILL SURVIVES BUT IS AMENDED

Motion to Kill by Rankin of Mississippi Is Lost by Standing Vote.

EMERGENCY POWER LIMITED

Democratic Leader Asserts That Powerful Lobby Works Against the Bill

Washington, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—The House rejected today by a standing vote of 143 to 29 a motion by Representative Rankin (D-Miss.) to kill without further debate the administration's emergency housing legislation.

The action came after Rankin had shouted to the House that the legislation would drive the building industry out of business or into the black market. He proposed to strike out the enacting clause.

The action on Rankin's motion, however, did not indicate the ultimate disposition of the housing legislation, as the opposition to the motion won on an argument that the legislative body should not refuse to debate and thrash out housing legislation.

The Mississippian, chairman of the House Veterans' committee, said: "One of the most ridiculous things I've ever heard of is to call this a veterans bill. In my honest opinion this bill, if passed, will forbid building of homes by veterans."

Emergency Limited.

A few minutes earlier the administration had lost the first actual test on the legislation, as the House voted 145 to 88 to terminate on June 30, 1947, any emergency powers it may grant for the production of more houses.

The vote came in the face of a declaration by the Democratic leader, Representative McCormack of Massachusetts, that "the most powerful lobby in my time is working against a workable housing bill—against the best interest of the veteran."

Representative Patman (D-Tex.), author of the housing bill, told the House that "this amendment will scuttle President Truman's program to build houses for veterans."

Administrationists sought to put the date at December 31, 1947, emphasizing that the President's program contemplates construction of 2,700,000 houses by private enterprise in a two-year period. They argued that emergency powers are needed until the end of next year.

G. O. P. Measure Favored.

The administration's bill faced possible defeat as support ran strong for a Republican substitute measure.

Representative Wolcott of

Michigan, senior Republican on the House Banking Committee, disputed claims by Wilson W. Wyatt, Housing Administrator, that delay on legislation is hindering the program.

He said the administration has under the war powers and other war legislation, sufficient authority to proceed with housing, including the right to use subsidies to bring out larger production of building materials.

NAVY DENIES STORY OF NAZI SHIP PARTY

Washington, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—The Navy said today that there was "no evidence of intoxication" at a farewell party for the German crew of the Prinz Eugen, held aboard the Nazi cruiser last Sunday in Philadelphia.

Vice Admiral Charles A. Lockwood Jr., Navy Inspector General, who made a two-day investigation, reported that the conduct of the crew and visitors was at all times orderly.

The Philadelphia Record, in an account of the party, had said that "despite Navy regulations, liquor flowed on the Nazi vessel." Capt. A. H. Grausart, commanding officer of American crewmen aboard, previously had said no whisky was on the vessel and had termed the Record's story "a perversion of truth."

Lockwood said that American relatives of the German crew and their families had been permitted to visit the ship.

"There was no evidence of intoxication among the visitors and the crew and every precaution was taken to insure no liquor or other illegal articles were carried aboard," Lockwood added in a statement released by the Navy.

Bolivia to Deny U. S. Charge

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Bolivian Embassy announced today that its Government would publish an official document denying that the revolution of 1943 was carried out in connection "with outside or foreign interests." The embassy referred to the State Department's "Blue Book" which asserted that Victor Paz Estenssoro, now Bolivian Minister of Finance, and others had conspired with the Argentine military Government to bring about the revolution.

Special Unit Set Up To Develop Alaska

Washington, Feb. 28 (AP)—President Truman today set up a special Cabinet subcommittee to devise a program for the extensive development of Alaska.

The White House said that Interior Secretary Krug, Commerce Secretary Wallace and Agriculture Secretary Anderson will cooperate in the endeavor.

The development of Alaska has been the subject of frequent White House discussion. Ernest Gruening, Alaskan Governor, has called twice recently on the President.

The Governor's view is that highways and other facilities, including agricultural development, should be pushed to attract war veterans from the United States into that territory.

Bradley To Present Views On Insurance

Washington, Feb. 28 (AP)—Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chief of the Veterans Administration, will give the House Veterans Committee tomorrow his arguments on how a couple of bills he is backing would:

1. Raise pensions of 125,000 disabled men without their turning a hand; and
2. Make Government insurance more attractive to the ex-GI.

The committee, confronted by a mass of legislation for ex-service men, asked Bradley to submit to questioning on the two bills tomorrow—and opened the door to organizations waiting to give their views and variety of legislative proposals.

U. S. WILL EXPORT COTTON TO JAPAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—(AP) Secretary of Agriculture Anderson announced today the government soon will begin exporting cotton to Japan as a move to regain pre-war markets. Before the war, Japan took about a fourth of American cotton exports.

Under the program, government-owned cotton will be shipped to a Japanese governmental agency designated and supervised by General Douglas MacArthur, Allied supreme commander in Japan.

Enough textiles manufactured from the cotton will be accepted in return by the United States to pay for the cotton. These goods will be sold.

Anderson said 200,000 bales of cotton would be shipped within a month. He estimated that the Japanese textile industry, while partially destroyed during the war, will be able to use about 1,400,000 bales of cotton during the next 12 months.

Anderson said the government also is interested in starting exports to Germany and Austria and is investigating the possibility of selling some surplus cotton to China, Czechoslovakia and Italy.

May Asks 6-Month Draft Extension

Washington, Feb. 28 (AP)—Extension of the draft law for six months and exemption of youths under 21 and all married men from its provisions was proposed today by Chairman May (D., Ky.) of the House Military Committee.

May said he would introduce his bill within the next few days and probably would hold hearings in April.

The draft law, which permits induction of youths 18 or over, married or not, expires May 15.

Calls It A Stop-Gap

May said he was proposing the six-month extension, instead of the customary one year, as a stop-gap to give Congress time to determine such matters as the permanent size of the Army and whether there shall be universal military training.

In addition to exempting youths under 21 by law, May said he would provide also for exemption of men over 30 and men with wives or children. The present draft law permits drafting of men up to 45, but the armed forces have ceased accepting men in the older-age groups.

"This measure," May said, "will permit youths between 18 and 21 to complete their education before

going into the Army or the Navy, will protect the heads of families regardless of their age, and, with the new lowered physical standards, will provide ample replacements for occupational troops."

Calls It His Own Idea

He said the proposal was his own idea and did not necessarily reflect views of the War Department. Many committee members have been expecting the War Department to request a one-year extension, but there is doubt whether the committee would approve that.

May said he believed the six-month extension would win committee approval.

"With the world situation what it is, we can't afford to drop the draft completely," he said.

Two Propositions

The committee now is debating whether to recommend a universal training law for the United States or to sidetrack the issue in favor of a campaign to seek an international ban on peacetime conscription.

Hearings on the latter proposal, advanced by House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, started yesterday and will probably continue into next week.

BAN ON CONSCRIPTION IN WORLD SUPPORTED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Spokesmen for two educational groups joined Senator Capper of Kansas today in urging laws for an international ban on peacetime conscription.

They testified before the House Military Committee on behalf of a resolution by House Republican Leader Martin of Massachusetts to defer action on compulsory universal training pending efforts to outlaw it everywhere.

The Rev. Edward V. Stanford, rector of Augustinian College at Washington and spokesman for the National Catholic Educational Association, told the committee he was "not impressed" by those who believe the United Nations would not seek to outlaw conscription. He said:

"The effort should be made. In no other way, I am convinced, can this nation in good conscience consider proposals for universal military training in peacetime."

The views of the National Education Association were presented by William G. Carr, based on policy expressions made formally by NEA groups last December. He

stated:

"We do not favor a system of compulsory peacetime military training because we do not think that at the present time that is the best way to get security."

If other measures fail, he added, compulsory training and service "could be adopted as a last resort."

Press-Bill Action Urged

Washington, Feb. 28 (AP)—Representative Mason (R., Ill.) called today for action on legislation to exempt mutual news-gathering cooperatives from provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

He introduced a bill to do that last November, but no action has been taken on it.

In a statement for the Congressional Record, Mason said he had reviewed the Supreme Court decision in the Associated Press case last year and found that it followed "the present-day tendency of the Supreme Court to read into an act something clearly not intended by the legislative branch when it passed that act."

Court's Ruling

The court in a 5-to-3 decision last June upheld a lower court ruling that AP bylaws restrain trade and therefore violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The tribunal directed the bylaws be amended so as to prevent AP members from considering the competitive aspects of an application for membership. This was done.

"Neither in the debate on the Sherman anti-trust bill, nor in the committee report that accompanied the bill, nor yet even in the printed report of the committee hearings on the bill," Mason said, "can be found even a slight indication that the Congress intended the act to apply to the AP or any other mutual news-gathering agency."

"No One Dreamed"

"In fact, I go so far as to say that not one member of Congress who voted for the Sherman Anti-Trust Act even dreamed that the provisions of that act would some day be applied to our mutual news-gathering agencies."

"Freedom of the press," Mason declared, "is a heritage deeply imbedded in our tradition and inseparably linked to our freedom. Down through the ages people have fought for freedom of expression. I cannot believe that any member of Congress who voted for the Sherman Act ever intended to tread upon this fundamental freedom which guarantees to the American people unobstructed channels for gathering and disseminating news."

Army to Test Radar Equipment Against Captured Nazi Rockets

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—(AP) The Army announced preparations today to pit radar against captured Nazi V-2 weapons in a spectacular search for means of defense against rocket and atom bomb attacks.

The tests are planned for this summer in the New Mexico desert. A proposal to advance the date to April is under study.

Brig. Gen. William L. Richardson of the Army airforces said the aim is to work out a system for tracking the 3,000-mile-an-hour missiles by radar and other means and determining their arc of flight in advance.

"Once we accomplish this, it will be possible to design a counter-attack rocket which will be controlled by radar and will be capable of intercepting the enemy rocket at a pre-determined point in its course," Richardson said in a statement included in the War department announcement.

Richardson, chief of a New AAF-

guided missiles division, commented that "a means must be found to defend our country against a sudden enemy rocket attack, and this must be done as quickly as possible."

The War department said the experiments, to be staged by the Army Ordnance department at the White Sands, New Mexico, providing ground, might lessen considerably the "danger of atom bombardment of our great cities and industrial centers by long-range stratosphere rockets."

Ordnance experts with the aid of volunteer German scientists and technicians have assembled 15 or more V-2s brought from Germany.

Suggesting recent improvements in the effectiveness of the giant rockets, the War department predicted they would go 90 miles into the stratosphere. In their wartime attacks on London, Antwerp and

Laage, the highest altitude hitherto reported was 60 miles, officials noted.

Every known means of radar detection, including devices the Signal Corps used recently in making contact with the moon, will be utilized in an effort to keep a finger on the V-2s in their flight, the announcement said. Officers and civilians from the Watson laboratories at Wright Field, Ohio, and if practicable, enlisted technicians from the European occupational airforces will man the radar equipment.

Bomb Test Will Have No Human Guinea Pig

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP).—One man, his identity not revealed, has volunteered to stay in the target area next spring when the atomic bombs are exploded in the Bikini Atoll, in the Pacific.

But his offer was rejected by the Navy.

Rear Admiral Russell Berkey, chief of the Navy's civilian liaison office, disclosed the volunteer's offer.

EXPERTS SPLIT ON ATOM FUTURE

Civilian Savant Says Gen. Groves Is Pessimist.

Washington, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—W. A. Higinbotham, chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, many of whose members worked on the atomic bomb development, today called Major Gen. Leslie R. Groves a pessimist in his outlook on the future.

Higinbotham issued a statement quoting Groves's testimony before a Senate committee yesterday in which the head of the Manhattan District for atomic development said:

"I do not believe that we shall ever shift to a state where we shall ever make sure there will be no war."

Higinbotham contrasted this with yesterday's statement by Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.), that the first session of the UNO in London "turned an idea into a reality," and said:

"Scientists know what the next war will mean and realize that we must not talk of failure at world cooperation. We shall have one world, or we shall have no world."

"Gen. Groves further said that the proposed commission to control atomic energy should be devoted to the idea that this new

power will be used primarily as a military weapon.

Mankind's Suicide.

"We say with all due respect that if his advice is heeded, he will not be remembered for the executive skill he brought to the atomic bomb project. He will be remembered—if there are historians to remember—as one of the men who helped mankind commit suicide."

"The discovery of atomic energy, developed by civilians for peaceful uses, under a system of world order and law, offers greater hope for plenty than any single thing since primitive man discovered the use of fire."

Asserting there was but little time before "all major nations can be making atomic bombs," Higinbotham said:

"During the time that is left to us, we appeal to Americans to study the facts and not be misled by hysterics nor by pessimists such as Gen. Groves. Atomic energy can bring mankind great benefits—more benefits than any scientist yet dares hope."

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Secret's Out!--Iceberg As An Aircraft Carrier

'Habbakuk Project' Was Planned As Defense Against
Submarines In North Atlantic

Washington, Feb. 28 (AP)—Out of the supersecret files of the war today came a project for a 2,000-ton aircraft carrier—built of reinforced ice.

Seriously considered by the combined chiefs of staff, but abandoned due to the progress of the war, the proposed "iceberg" was to be more than one third of a mile long with torpedo-proof walls 50 feet thick and keep itself from melting away to a puddle by self-contained refrigerating machinery. A 1,000-ton model was built on a Canadian lake and escaped the hazards of ice picks, cigarette butts and blow torches for six months before being scrapped.

Designed for the frigid waters of the North Atlantic, the overgrown ice cube was suggested as a practically invulnerable floating airbase for hunting down German submarines and to provide air cover for the European invasion.

Ordinary Ice Too Weak

Ordinary ice was found to be too weak and brittle, said the announcement issued simultaneously from Washington, Ottawa and London. A mixture of ice and wood pulp capable of withstanding a terrific impact was substituted.

The success of anti-submarine tactics plus the technical difficulties of building a structure "which had to be protected against melting and enemy action," the report said, led to abandonment of the project.

The British originated the idea, dubbed the "Habbakuk Project" late in 1942, specifying a man-made iceberg, 2,000 feet long, 300 feet wide, 200 feet deep, weighing 2,000,000 tons and costing approximately \$70,000,000. Propelled by electric motors fastened to the outside skin, the sea-going ice cake was to have mounted anti-aircraft guns on deck.

Considered For Pacific

The principal advantage of Habbakuk was its reputed resistance to sub attack. The special mixture of wood and ice stood up under a wallop of 1,500 pounds per square

inch, the report said, and a torpedo exploding directly against its massive walls would have made a crater only three feet deep.

After the Quebec conference in August, 1943, the United States Navy considered using the idea against the Japanese in the Pacific. Later it decided the project would interfere with plans of greater priority and Habbakuk melted into obscurity.

POWERFUL U.S. DEFENSE URGED

War Secretary Patterson Asks
United Armed Service

New York, Feb. 28 (AP)—Secretary of War Patterson said tonight the people of the United States must bear in mind that while the war is over, peace is not yet here and that "throughout the world there are many heavy military hazards."

Patterson urged maintenance of a strong reserve of trained manpower in the United States, with a united armed service, a well-trained national guard "and a vigorous program of scientific research and development, to make sure that the most effective weapons are available if needed."

Strong Defense Desired

In a speech to the Overseas Writers Club, the Secretary of War asserted: "I know of no problem as important to the nation as that of its defense in the times ahead."

"Weakness will be no solution. It will generate nothing but contempt. We have followed that practice in the past, with the result that we have been forced into war after war."

Patterson told the organization that a program of preparedness in the United States would not be a cause of war in itself.

He said American security depended on American ability to protect it and concluded:

"For the sake of everything we hold dear, let us not be the only one to disarm."

McMahon On Atom Energy

Senator Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) said the failure of the United States to transfer control of atomic energy to a civilian agency would be a signal to the world that an atomic armament race is on.

"During the war the strictest kind of military supervision was necessary for the successful development of the atomic bomb," McMahon said, adding:

"We should now give notice to the world that we regard atomic energy as a force for peace by handing its control over to a civilian agency."

"Continuance of military supervision by legislative act at this time

would have two ominous results. First, it would accentuate the present trend of scientific men away from nuclear research. Second, it would be interpreted abroad as a sign that the United States condones an atomic armament race."

Bradley Lauds War Reporting

Gen. Omar N. Bradley said the candor and honesty of news reporting he had seen overseas impelled him to "call in the press and open the closet doors" when he took over the Veterans Administration.

"We were not interested in making promises on performance. Instead we wanted newspapermen to know the facts—however hopeful, discouraging or indifferent they might be," Bradley said.

"Having learned the true situation, they would then be equipped to report intelligently as well as honestly on what we sought to do."

"Their reporting, like yours, has convinced me—if I ever before needed the convincing—that with free access to the news, the American press and radio comprise the nerve center of an operating democracy and are man's best champions of his own best interests."

Military Control Will Bring A-Bomb Race, Says McMahon

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—(AP) U. S. Senator Brien McMahon, Connecticut Democrat, told the Overseas Press club tonight that failure of the United States to transfer control of atomic energy to a civilian agency would be a signal to the world that an atomic armament race is on.

Senator McMahon's speech was prepared for delivery at the club's annual banquet at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria.

"During the war the strictest

kind of military supervision was necessary for the successful development of the atomic bomb," the senator declared, adding:

"We should now give notice to the world that we regard atomic energy as a force for peace by handing its control over to a civilian agency."

"Continuance of military supervision by legislative act at this time would have two ominous results. First, it would accentuate the present trend of scientific men away from nuclear research. Second, it would be interpreted abroad as a sign that the United States condones an atomic armament race."

Senator McMahon declared that adoption of civilian control would not mean that the military phases of the atomic energy problem would be given to the world.

UNO Or World Chaos, Mrs. Roosevelt Warns

New York, Feb. 28 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said last night the only alternative to the United Nations Organization was world chaos, but added that the UNO must win the confidence of all peoples before it could succeed.

She said the League of Nations wasn't entirely a failure but it did not succeed in preserving world peace "because the peoples failed, not because the machinery failed or even the representatives failed."

Mrs. Roosevelt, a member of the United States delegation to the UNO Assembly in London, spoke at a meeting sponsored by the Union for Democratic Action and held in the 2,500-seat Hunter College auditorium, which was filled to capacity.

Dutch Need U.S. Credits To Help Restore Output

New York, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Netherlands can return to its pre-

war level of production by the end of 1946, Minister of Commerce and Industry Hendrik Vos said here today, but to do so will need \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 in credits from the United States.

Vos, who leaves tomorrow by plane for London after conferring with Secretary of Commerce Wallace and Assistant Secretary of State Clayton on Holland's needs, said his country needed machinery, tools, steel, coal, oil, rubber and textiles, and this year even food.

MIDNIGHT PARLEY FAILS TO SETTLE G-M WAGE DISPUTE

Union, Management in Six
Hour Session, Meet
Again Today.

STRIKE IN 101ST DAY

Auto Workers Council Also
Convenes This Morn-
ing in Detroit.

DETROIT, March 1, Friday—(AP) Negotiations in the General Motors strike were adjourned at 12:23 a.m. (EST) this morning without a settlement.

Representatives of the corporation and the striking C.I.O. United Auto workers suspended efforts to resolve the 101-day old walkout after six hours of discussion. They will meet again at 11 a.m. Friday.

Special Federal Mediator James F. Dewey told newsmen at the adjournment:

"All that we can tell you, gentlemen, is that we have adjourned and will meet again at 11 a.m. There is no comment, no statement."

The word that the long stalemate was still unbroken came as the union itself was preparing to set before its General Motors conference a complete account of the picture to date.

The GM council conference, in which all locals throughout the country will be represented, convenes formally at 10 a.m. today—an hour before Dewey returns to the closed conference room with corporation and union negotiators.

There was no statement from either General Motors or the U.A.W.-C.I.O. as the session adjourned.

Dewey gave his announcement in a crowded press room on the fifth floor of the GM administration building.

Heads of the union and the General Motors conferees left the conference room hurriedly after this latest failure to achieve an accord in the walkout which now has caused more than a half billion dol-

lar loss in wages and motor car sales.

Wilson in Hospital

President C. E. Wilson of General Motors talked briefly with the negotiators late Thursday before he was removed to a Detroit hospital for treatment of an illness which has kept him from the conference table for several days. A corporation representative said the executive's ailment is not considered serious.

None of the negotiating group would comment on their talk with the GM head but emphasized that his continued absence will not affect settlement efforts.

An intimation that something new had been injected into the prolonged negotiations was contained in a disclosure that during a three hour luncheon recess, management representatives would draw up "an answer" to subjects discussed at Thursday's initial meeting.

What the subjects were was not disclosed, although Dewey said a vacation pay proposal was "discussed at some length." Dewey otherwise was unusually taciturn. He declined comment when asked if a settlement was in sight.

Some observers also saw significance in a private session of GM negotiators during a luncheon recess on the eve of the opening of a conference of the C.I.O. United Auto Workers General Motors council.

A mild furor was caused in negotiating circles today by a copyrighted dispatch in The Detroit

News from its Washington bureau stating that Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles had recommended to President Truman that he call the parleys to Washington.

The dispatch said Bowles had urged the President to put the negotiators "in a room and tell them not to come out until they reach an agreement that will end the strike."

No White House Talks

Subsequently the White House said President Truman had no plans to call the negotiators to Washington and GM Vice-President Harry W. Anderson told newsmen: "We've been advised by responsible government officials that there is no such intention."

At the same time U.A.W. Vice-President Reuther said he had talked with Bowles in Washington last Tuesday concerning "procedure involved in the administration of the new wage-price policy." He added that Bowles told him then he had urged the President to bring the GM parleys to the White House.

"It has been and still is my position," Reuther said, "that the President should back up his recommendation for the 19½ cent an hour wage increase and reinstatement of the contract cancelled by the corporation."

The corporation's latest and highest wage increase offer has been 18½ cents an hour.

As the strike passed its 100th day it was estimated to have cost upwards of \$750,000,000. Of this amount GM's loss in unfilled orders was placed at approximately \$500,000,000; strikers' wage loss at \$113,000,000 to \$128,000,000; dealers' sales commission loss at more than \$100,000,000 and the remainder by companies and their workers dependent upon GM subsidiaries for parts and equipment.

G.M. Strike Loss \$750,000,000

Detroit, Feb. 28 (AP)—The General Motors strike, one of the longest and costliest in American industrial history, reached its one hundredth day today, having cost management and labor something in excess of \$750,000,000.

To the corporation, its plants tightly closed throughout the nation, was lost approximately \$500,000,000 in unfilled orders; to the long idle 175,000 G.M. production workers the cost in lost wages was estimated at from \$113,000,000 to \$128,000,000; the merchandising division of the automobile industry had lost more than \$100,000,000 in sales commissions and other millions were lost by companies and workers dependent upon General Motors for parts.

One such concern is the Packard Motor Car Company, whose 8,000 production employes have been idle more than a month because of a shortage of parts supplied by G.M. subsidiaries.

Another Meeting Set

Against this costly background the corporation and the CIO United Automobile Workers Union scheduled another meeting today with Special Labor Mediator James F. Dewey, seeking a back-to-work formula.

Today's meeting of the negotiators began with management and union representatives still apparently apart on the issues of wages, seniority and vacations.

The union is demanding a wage increase of 19½ cents an hour and the company has refused to go higher than 18½ cents.

The UAW, basing its calculations on a 40-hour work week, placed the wage loss at \$113,000,000 and the management, figuring the week at 45.6 hours, fixed the amount at \$128,000,000.

Situation In Flint

In Flint, Mich., where 50,000 production workers represent the greatest concentration of G.M. em-

ployés in a single community, 2,076 strikers' families are listed as receiving welfare relief. The average payment is \$38.06 a family each month.

Among those on partial relief is Charles Lindenschmidt, a 23-year-old former marine, his wife Dorothy and son Robert, 15 months old. Another baby is expected shortly.

Lindenschmidt, who was employed at the G.M. Fisher body division, driving a truck, earned \$38.66 a week. He says his savings account was exhausted when the first baby came. He pays his wages reduced for the duration of the strike from \$12 to \$8 a week from a \$34.50 a month Government pension. He gets food and milk tickets from the Genesee County Social Welfare Board.

Wishes For End Of Strike

"I think the union and G.M. could settle the strike a lot quicker," he said today. "I wish to go to work they could get together. We're getting in worse shape all the time."

Contrasting sharply is the case of 46-year-old Henry E. Janowsky, who worked as a molder in the Buick motor division foundry. Janowsky, who has been employed at

Buick for nineteen years, is buying a five-room house which he occupies with his wife Agnes. They have several grown children.

He said today that he has been able to get through the work stoppage because of a modest bank account. He said the strike "was something that had to be." Asserting he saw it coming, he added that he felt the "quicker it came, the quicker it would be over."

9,400 More Vets Arriving

[By The Associated Press]

Almost 9,400 returning service personnel are scheduled to arrive today at two East Coast and two West Coast ports aboard twelve transports. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—United States Army hospital ship Blanche F. Sigman, from Bremen: 588 patients.

Laconia Victory, from Antwerp: 1,507 troops, including 1,255th and 1,257th Engineer Combat Battalions; Medical Detachment of 348th Engineer Combat Battalion.

Other Arrivals

Madawaska Victory, from Le Havre: 1,407 troops, including 563d Anti-Aircraft Artillery Air Warning Battalion, 770th Field Artillery Battalion, 25 nurses, 43 WACs, 4 navy personnel.

Miscellaneous on following vessels: Rosemont, from Antwerp, 8 (due yesterday); Alcoa Patriot, from Naples, 1,112.

AT NORFOLK — Carl Sachary Webb, 3.

AT SAN DIEGO—Miscellaneous on following: Escort Carrier Puget Sound, 315 navy and Marines; Escort Carrier Cape Gloucester, 520 navy and Marines.

AT SAN FRANCISCO—Miscellaneous on following: Cape Mendocino, from Hula, 1,685 army; Louis A. Milne, from Manila, 789 army; Oberon, from Guam, 36 navy; Dominican Victory, from Pearl Harbor, 1,371 army.

LONDON, FEB. 28--(AP)--MOSCOW RADIO REVEALED TONIGHT THAT THE NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO IRAN, I. V. SADOHIKOV WAS DECORATED TODAY WITH THE ORDER OF LENIN FOR "SUCCESSFUL CARRYING OUT OF GOVERNMENT TASKS" DURING THE WAR. HE WAS FORMERLY AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA.

WAGLINS 02206 APR TH 545PES

LONDON, FEB. 28--(AP)--THE APPOINTMENT OF ADM. SIR JOHN H. D. GUNNINGHAM AS FIRST SEA LORD AND CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF, TO SUCCEED ADM. OF THE FLEET VISCOUNT GUNNINGHAM OF HYNDOPPE, WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT TO TAKE EFFECT MAY 24. THE MEN ARE NOT RELATED.

TOMPKINS 02118 APR TH 510PES

London, Feb. 28--(ap)--Walter Fletcher, conservative member of Parliament, said tonight that any power controlling Japan might use it as an economic "auxiliary" to create "the greatest possible difficulties for the rest of the world."

Without mentioning the United States specifically, he told Commons that already there was "a degree of manufacture going on in Japan which might result in exports of large numbers of articles which we are in the course of producing here."

30.24-1319

Before the war, Fletcher said, Japan was able to "dump" goods all over the world and ruin properly paid and properly run industries of other countries.

"Nothing is easier than for any one of the great powers who may be in control there predominantly ~~for~~ at any time to use as an auxiliary the whole of the Japanese economy to create the greatest possible difficulties for the rest of the world," he declared.

Another speaker, Sir Walter Smiles, Unionist, said he understood the United States had bought 66,000 tons of Malayan rubber for a shilling (20 cents) a pound when it would have brought up to three shillings a pound in the open market.

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A124 (100)

LONDON, FEB. 28-(AP)-A FOUR-POWER COMMISSION TO RECOMMEND AN ITALIAN-YUGOSLAV BORDER WAS SET UP TODAY AND INSTRUCTED, AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID, TO GO WHEREVER IT WISHED IN THE DISPUTED AREA.

THUS THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN MEMBERS OF THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL APPARENTLY WON THEIR LONG STANDING DISPUTE WITH THE RUSSIANS, WHO HAD CONTENDED THAT THE COMMISSION SHOULD NOT VISIT TERRITORY ALREADY HELD BY THE YUGOSLAVS.

THE COMMISSION, WITH ONE MEMBER EACH REPRESENTING BRITAIN, FRANCE, RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES, WILL LEAVE IMMEDIATELY FOR TRIESTE, THE COUNCIL SAID IN A COMMUNIQUE.

TA1142PES

LONDON, FEB. 28-(AP)-THE BANK OF ENGLAND CEASED TO EXIST TODAY AS A PRIVATE INSTITUTION, WITH A TOTAL LACK OF PUBLICITY THROUGHOGLY IN ACCORD WITH ITS 251-YEAR-OLD TRADITION. THE MEETING OF DIRECTORS TODAY WAS THE LAST OF THE WEEKLY "COUNTS" WHICH HAVE DIRECTED ITS AFFAIRS SINCE 1695.

BY CLARENCE WILLIAMS

LONDON, FEB. 28-(AP)-LORD BALFOUR TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS TODAY THAT "BRITAIN IS FALLING BEHIND ALL THE TIME" IN THE INTERNATIONAL RACE TO ESTABLISH WORLD AIRLINES.

"WE VIEW THE AIRLINES TO DO FOR GREAT BRITAIN WHAT THE MERCANTILE MARINE DID FOR US ON THE SEA, BUT WE HAVE DONE LITTLE TO FULFILL THAT OBJECTIVE," SAID BALFOUR, A FORMER AIR UNDERSECRETARY.

HE CHARGED THAT THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF NATIONALIZING THE AIRLINES UNDER THREE COMPANIES "READS MORE LIKE A POLITICAL MANIFESTO THAN A POLICY."

UNDER THE DEUDA AIRLINE AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES NOTHING EXCEPT AFRICA'S "GOOD INTENTIONS" WOULD STOP "ANY ATTEMPT BY THE UNITED STATES TO RUN US OUT OF THE AIR," HE SAID.

DALYOUR SAID ALSO THAT "I AM INFORMED THAT NEXT YEAR THE UNITED STATES WILL BE FLYING EXPERIMENTALLY, IF NOT IN SERVICE, JET AIRCRAFT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC."

DISPES

4136

LONDON, THURSDAY, FEB. 28--(AP)--THE AMERICAN FREIGHTER CYRUS ADLER OF NEW ORLEANS, WHICH WAS DISABLED TUESDAY EVENING WHEN SHE STRUCK A MINE IN THE NORTH SEA, IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT ANTWERP TODAY IN TOW OF A BRITISH TUG.

RADIO MESSAGES RECEIVED BY LLOYDS SAID THE CYRUS ADLER WAS TAKING WATER IN HER NUMBER ONE HOLD BUT APPARENTLY WAS NOT LEAKING ELSEWHERE. A HEAVY DECK CARGO OF TIMBER PREVENTED A FULL EXAMINATION OF THE DAMAGE.

THE RADIO ADVICES SAID A BRITISH SALVAGE VESSEL WAS STANDING BY TO RENDER ANY ADDITIONAL HELP THAT MIGHT BE REQUIRED. THE CYRUS ADLER WAS ABOUT 55 MILES OUT IN THE NORTH SEA BETWEEN DOVER AND OSTEND WHEN SHE STRUCK THE MINE.

TA1255AES

london, feb. 28 -- (ap) -- the samurai sword field marshal count terauchi, japanese commander of singapore, handed to lord louis mountbatten on nov. 11, 1945, as a token of complete surrender of japanese expeditionary forces in southeast asia was presented to king george today.

forged in japan about 1420, the sword is an heirloom of the terauchi family.

London, Feb. 28--(AP)--Herbert Morrison, labor leader of

the house, told "commons today that there is enough work to keep everybody busy on a job "for many years to come" at least, and the government hopes to end employment "for all time."

Manpower in home production markets will be at the 1939 level by the end of this year, he said, and that in export production will be above that level.

"before this year ends we will have more men and women making more goods than at any previous moment in history," he declared.

Morrison said the government will not attempt to fix wages and will leave the matter of pay to collective bargaining, but when britain becomes "a complete socialist state" wages may be fixed.

apr lennwilliams 01930 ecc 350p

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FEB 29 1946

FEB 29 1946

London, Feb. 28-(AP)-Benn Brothers, Ltd., ~~one of the~~ one of the largest British publishing firms, announced today it would accept no more government advertising but would reserve the space in its trade and technical magazines for private concerns.

The company said in a statement:

"It is no longer possible to allow government departments to occupy advertising space so badly wanted by business concerns struggling to rehabilitate their position in the market. x x x

"The columns of these trade ~~and~~ journals will no longer be available to directors of public relations for the purpose of boosting official activities."

The company publishes the British Trade Journal, the Chemical Age, the Cabinet Maker and Electrician.

Apra 01508 williams R(Barriers up and Down)M 1033

With Berlin

London, Feb. 28--(ap)--Field Marshal Lord Montgomery flew from Germany today to discuss with the British government some drastic action to feed more than 20,000,000 Germans in the British zone of

occupation.

Montgomery, who reported yesterday that many Germans probably would starve unless more food is forthcoming, conferred with John Hynd, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster who is in charge of civil administration of the conquered zone.

"whatever is decided will have to be drastic," hynd said. ~~that~~ "there is no question of diverting British food. All we can do is to examine availabilities in Germany and spread out what is available."

Montgomery made no immediate comment.

apr Creaghs 01815 ecc 244p

there were demonstrations in brussels and sofia at which

the governments of belgium and bulgaria were called upon to act against france. the regular news broadcast of the prague radio was interrupted with an announcement that the czechoslovak government "joins the stand of the nations who strongly demand the end of the cruel spanish regime."

russian radio commentator michael mihaïlov, speaking over the moscow radio, urged "unconditional severance of all relations with franco spain by all the democratic states," and charged that ~~franco~~ the vatican had "prevented the spanish problem from being solved."

mihaïlov asserted that pope pius xii had dismissed with his cardinals at a recent consistory methods by which the roman catholic church could "bolster up the present regime in spain."

in copenhagen, police reported that a hand grenade had been tossed into the garden of the spanish legation after demonstrators bearing "down with franco" signs had paraded before the building. there was some property damage, but no one was injured, police said.

400 PARIS 1945
HE SAID THE AGREEMENT PROVIDED FOR AN EQUAL EXCHANGE OF GOODS, BUT THAT FRANCE WOULD FURNISH 250,000,000 (\$600,000,000) IN ADVANCE OF THE AGREEMENT. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HE SAID, WOULD MAKE UP FOR HER LACK OF EXPORTS IN GOLD PAYMENTS TO ENGLAND.
THE SPANISHMAN BLAMED FAILURE OF FRENCH EXPORTS ON THE LACK OF A BRITISH MARKET FOR FRENCH LUXURY GOODS--SUCH AS PERFUMES, WINES AND CLOTHING--AND LACK OF COAL, WHICH HAMPERS FRENCH PRODUCTION OF HEAVY GOODS.
TA532PES

DISPATCHES FROM HENDAYE, ON THE FRENCH SIDE OF THE BORDER, SAID SOME TRAVELLERS CROSSED THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE FROM IRUN IN THE LAST HOURS BEFORE THE 300-MILE FRONTIER WAS CLOSED. ALL OTHER BORDER POINTS WERE REPORTED ALREADY CLOSED BY THE SPANISH.
THE STREAM OF PEDESTRIANS ACROSS THE BORDER BEGAN SHORTLY BEFORE NOON WHEN SPANISH AUTHORITIES AT IRUN WHO HAD CLOSED THE BORDER TO ALL TRAFFIC YESTERDAY RECEIVED NEW INSTRUCTIONS FROM MADRID.
AFTER MIDNIGHT, ACCORDING TO CUSTOMS AGENTS AT HENDAYE, ONLY PERSONS HOLDING DIPLOMATIC PASSPORTS, OR WORKING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS OR UNRRA WOULD BE ABLE TO CROSS IN EITHER DIRECTION. THE ONLY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS WHO WILL BE ALLOWED TO LEAVE FRANCE WILL BE PORTUGUESE CITIZENS BOUND FOR PORTUGAL.

Hendaye--Second add Spanish x x x for Portugal.

A group of French wives of American soldiers, and one baby,

crossed the border en route to Bilbao to board the steamer Marquis de

Camillas sailing March 3.

They were Mrs. William Kruse, who husband is in Leavenworth,

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Kan.; Mrs. Byron Leither, Sterling, Ohio; Mrs. Marvin Mosgrove, Richmond, Ind.; Mrs. Charles Bard, 22 Glenview Ave., Columbus, Ohio; and Mrs. John Vinarosky, 2129 S. 18th St., Pittsburgh. Mrs. Vinarosky had with her a two-year-old son by a former marriage.

Mrs. Leither said army officials had lost their transportation authorizations and that they preferred to pay their own fares to the United States rather than await new papers.

Cecil Burns of Greenville, Tenn., representative of an American tobacco firm, crossed without difficulty en route to Spain and Portugal.

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AT HENDAYE, THE BRIDES WHO CROSSED THE BORDER EN ROUTE TO BILBOA TO BOARD THE STEAMER MARQUIS DE CAMILLAS SAILING MARCH 31 WERE MRS. WILLIAM KRUSE, WHOSE HUSBAND IS IN LEAVENWORTH, KANS.; MRS. BYRON LEITHER, STERLING, OHIO; MRS. MARVIN MOSGROVE, RICHMOND, IND.; MRS. CHARLES BARD, 22 GLENVIEW AVE., COLUMBUS, OHIO; AND MRS. JOHN VINAROSKY, 2129 S. 18TH ST., PITTSBURGH. MRS. VINAROSKY HAD WITH HER A TWO-YEAR-OLD SON BY A FORMER MARRIAGE.

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A14 DURING THE AFTERNOON, HENDAYE DISPATCHES SAID, THE BARRIERS AT BOTH ENDS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE WERE DOWN AND CLOSELY GUARDED. AS PASSENGERS APPROACHED, THE BARRIERS WERE LIFTED LONG ENOUGH TO LET THEM PASS AND QUICKLY CLOSED AGAIN. FRENCH GUARDS IN HORIZON BLUE TROUSERS, WITH BRIGHT RED STRIPES, LIFTED THE GATES AT THEIR END OF THE BRIDGE. AT THE OTHER END, SPANISH "GUARDIA CIVILES" COULD BE SEEN IN THEIR THREE-CORNERED HATS, WHILE LARGE RED AND YELLOW FLAGS FLAPPED IN THE BREEZE. A DISPATCH FROM IRUN ALSO REPORTED THE SITUATION QUIET AT THE BORDER. COL. JULIO ORTEGA, SPANISH MILITARY COMMANDER, SAID "WE ARE PEACEFUL AND NOT WORRIED ABOUT ANYTHING." A MADRID DISPATCH SAID THE SPANISH CONSUL AT TANGIER HAD REFUSED SINCE YESTERDAY TO GRANT VISAS TO FRENCH NATIONALS DESIRING TO RETURN TO FRENCH MOROCCO. SINCE TANGIER IS ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY SPANISH TERRITORY, THE ONLY WAY THESE FRENCHMEN CAN GET TO FRENCH MOROCCO WITHOUT A VISA IS BY SEA OR AIR.

JJ4567ES

A163 HENDAYE, FRANCEAN FEB. 28-(AP)--SCORES OF INDIVIDUAL UNOFFICIAL TRAVELERS FLOODED ACROSS THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE INTO IRUN TODAY IN THE LAST FEW HOURS OF GRACE BEFORE THE CLOSING OF THE FRENCH-SPANISH BORDER. THE BORDER IS SCHEDULED TO BE SEALED AT 6 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME AS PART OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S DIPLOMATIC WARFARE AGAINST THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT. AMONG PERSONS WHO CROSSED THE BORDER TODAY WERE A GROUP OF BRIMES OF AMERICAN SERVICEMEN EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES, AN AMERICAN TOBACCO AGENT AND SEVERAL FRENCHMEN EN ROUTE TO SPAIN OR PORTUGAL. CH1077ES

A70 FOLLOW PARIS SPANISH MADRID FEB. 28-(AP)--A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT THAT THE SPANISH REPLY TO THE FRENCH NOTE ON THE CLOSING OF THE FRONTIER MIGHT BE DELIVERED ABOUT 10 P.M. HE SAID HE WAS NOT IN A POSITION TO DISCLOSE ITS CONTENTS. IT WAS LEARNED RELIABLY THAT THE FRENCH NOTE ANNOUNCED THE END OF POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN AS WELL AS PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAVEL. TASSOPES

Hendaye--first add Spanish x x x of Portugal.

The stream of pedestrian travellers began shortly after 10:30 a.m. when Spanish authorities, who had summarily closed the border to all traffic yesterday, received new instructions from Madrid to permit persons holding proper papers to enter.

On the French side of the frontier, officials maintained that the border was open and would remain so until the hour/decreed by the French cabinet on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, customs inspectors said all Spanish citizens, foreigners and Frenchmen in transit to Portugal or elsewhere would be allowed to cross.

Many of those whom the Spaniards turned back yesterday joined the throngs at the roadside customs stations. Many Frenchmen en route to Morocco were permitted to leave and in at least one case, a Frenchman bound for southern Spain was able to cross.

Customs officials said that after midnight, only persons holding diplomatic passports or working for the Red Cross or Unrra would be able to cross in either direction. The only private individuals who will be allowed

to leave France will be Portuguese citizens bound for Portugal.

Dynan 41830 apl rm aps 1320

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IRUN, SPAIN, FRIDAY, MARCH 1--(AP)--SPAIN KEPT THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE OPEN FOR AN HOUR, PAST THE REGULAR 9:30 P.M. CLOSING TIME TONIGHT TO PERMIT 24 PASSENGERS TO CROSS FROM FRANCE. IT WAS ASSUMED THE FRENCH ORDER CLOSING THE BORDER WAS EFFECTIVE AT MIDNIGHT BUT SINCE THE BRIDGE IS CLOSED REGULARLY EACH NIGHT UNTIL 9 A.M. THE ACTUAL SITUATION WILL NOT BE KNOWN UNTIL THE OPENING HOUR TODAY.

THE BORDER WAS QUIET AT MIDNIGHT.
TA1139PES

A123

NIGHT LEAD BELGIAN BRUSSELS, FEB. 28--(AP)--PAUL-HENRI SPAAK, A SOCIALIST AND PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WAS CHARGED BY REGENT PRINCE CHARLES TONIGHT WITH THE TASK OF "INVESTIGATING THE POSSIBILITIES OF FORMING A NEW BELGIAN GOVERNMENT." PRINCE CHARLES EARLIER HAD ENDED THE ASSIGNMENT OF AUGUSTE DE SCHRYVER, A RIGHT-WING SOCIAL-CHRISTIAN (CATHOLIC) PARTY LEADER, NOT TO AGREE TO SUBMIT TO A POPULAR VOTE, THE QUESTION OF THE RETURN OF KING LEOPOLD FROM EXILE.

(125)

BRUSSELS, FEB. 28--(AP)--THE RIGHT-WING SOCIAL CHRISTIAN PARTY FAILED TO FORM A GOVERNMENT FOR BELGIUM TODAY AND REGENT PRINCE CHARLES ENDED THE MISSION OF AUGUSTE DE SCHRYVER TO NEGOTIATE WITH OTHER POLITICAL LEADERS. DE SCHRYVER, PRESIDENT OF THE PARTY, TOLD NEWSPAPER REPORTERS HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO COME TO AN AGREEMENT WITH THE SOCIALIST PARTY

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WHOSE LEADER, FORMER PREMIER ACHILLE VAN ACKER, OPPOSES THE RETURN OF KING LEOPOLD FROM EXILE. DE SCHRYVER SAID THE SOCIALISTS WOULD NOT AGREE TO A PROPOSITION TO PUT THE QUESTION OF LEOPOLD'S RETURN TO A POPULAR VOTE.

POLITICAL CIRCLES EXPECTED THAT THE PRINCE REGENT WOULD TURN TO VAN ACKER TO FORM A GOVERNMENT BUT THERE WAS SPECULATION THE FORMER PREMIER MIGHT REFUSE TO REORGANIZE HIS OLD LEFT WING COALITION OF SOCIALISTS, LIBERALS AND COMMUNISTS.

TU/CH105PES

AT42

(330)

BRUSSELS, FEB. 28-(AP)-DELEGATES OF 13 NATIONS BEGAN TODAY TO DIVIDE THE REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY, A TASK WHICH IS EXPECTED TO REQUIRE TWO OR THREE YEARS.

IT WAS THE FIRST MEETING OF THE INTERALLIED REPARATION AGENCY IN ITS PERMANENT SEAT.

RUSSIA HAS BEEN ALLOCATED HALF OF GERMANY'S "INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT" THAT IS TO BE REMOVED. THE DELEGATES SITTING TODAY WILL DISTRIBUTE THE OTHER HALF IN ACCORD WITH A PERCENTAGE BASIS ESTABLISHED IN PARIS IN JANUARY.

NORWAY, ALLOTTED 1.9 PERCENT; EGYPT, 0.20 PERCENT; AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA 4.3 PERCENT, HAVE NOT YET SIGNED THE AGREEMENT, BUT ARE EXPECTED TO DO SO TODAY.

OTHER NATIONS PRESENT AND THEIR PERCENTAGE OF THE "INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT REMOVED FROM GERMANY," INCLUDING MERCHANT SHIPS AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT, ARE:

ALBANIA .35; UNITED STATES 11.8; AUSTRALIA .95; BELGIUM 4.5; CANADA 1.5; DENMARK .35; FRANCE 22.8; UNITED KINGDOM 27.8; GREECE 4.15; INDIA 2.9; LUXEMBOURG .4; NEW ZEALAND .6; THE NETHERLANDS 5.60; UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA .1 AND YUGOSLAVIA 9.6.

"THE AMERICAN SHARE OF CATEGORY B REPARATION, MEANING PLANTS AND SHIPS, MIGHT SEEM LOW IN COMPARISON TO THE U.S. WAR EFFORT," SAID JAMES W. ANGELL, U.S. MINISTER AND DELEGATE TO THE ALLIED COMMISSION ON WAR REPARATIONS, NOW SITTING IN BERLIN, "BUT THE POLICY OUR GOVERNMENT CHOSE TO FOLLOW WAS TO ALLOW THE DESOLATED COUNTRIES OF WESTERN EUROPE TO HAVE THE MAJOR SHARE OF GERMAN PLANTS IN ORDER TO SPEED RECOVERY.

"WE ARE CLAIMING ALL THE FOREIGN ASSETS GERMANY HAD IN AMERICA AND A DIVISION OF GERMAN SHIPPING PROPORTIONATE TO OUR LOSSES."

BEFORE THE WAR, ANGELL WAS A PROFESSOR AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

CATEGORY A, WHICH THE PARIS CONFERENCE STIPULATED SHOULD INCLUDE "ALL FORMS OF GERMAN REPARATIONS NOT INCLUDED IN CATEGORY B," WILL BE DISTRIBUTED SO THAT THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM WILL DIVIDE 56 PERCENT OF THE SHARE GOING TO THE WESTERN POWERS.

THE DECISIONS AT THE YALTA AND POTSDAM CONFERENCES OF THE CHIEFS OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN WERE THAT RUSSIA WOULD GET A SHARE EQUAL TO HALF THE PLANTS AND SHIPS REMOVED FROM GERMANY, BY GIVING HER ALL THE EQUIPMENT TAKEN FROM THE RUSSIAN ZONE OF OCCUPATION AND 25 PERCENT FROM THE SECTIONS OF GERMANY OCCUPIED BY THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

RUSSIA HAS AGREED TO RETURN TO THE THREE WESTERN OCCUPYING POWERS AMOUNTS OF FOOD, POTASH AND COAL EQUAL TO 15 PERCENT OF THE EQUIPMENT SHE RECEIVED FROM THEIR ZONES.

TU1214PES

WITH TRIALS

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

FEB 29 1946
MUERNBERG, FEB. 28-(AP)-- JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP'S

COUNSEL TODAY SUBMITTED A LIST OF EIGHT QUESTIONS FOR WINSTON

CHURCHILL TO ANSWER IF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL REFUSES

TO CHANGE ITS DECISION AGAINST CALLING BRITAIN'S WARTIME PRIME

MINISTER AS A DEFENSE WITNESS.

THE TRIBUNAL AGREED TO RECONSIDER ITS STAND CONCERNING

CHURCHILL WHEN VON RIBBENTROP'S ATTORNEY SAID HE HAD NOT YET PRESENTED

A WRITTEN BRIEF ON THE SUBJECT, AS REQUESTED BY THE TRIBUNAL. THE

WRITTEN BRIEF WAS SUBMITTED TODAY.

THE QUESTIONS CONCERN AN ALLEGED CONVERSATION

AT THE GERMAN EMBASSY IN LONDON IN 1937 WHEN VON RIBBENTROP, AS W

HITLER'S ENVOY, MADE A STATEMENT THAT HE PROPOSED THAT CHURCHILL

USE HIS "GREAT INFLUENCE" IN BEHALF OF A GERMAN-BRITISH ALLIANCE, OR AT LEAST COLLABORATION.

BUT VON RIBBENTROP SAID, CHURCHILL REBUTTED THIS PROPOSAL AND TALKED OF "THE ETERNAL THREAT OF GERMAN CANNON ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CHANNEL."

VON RIBBENTROP ASKED THAT CHURCHILL CONFIRM THAT THE BRITON HAD ROASTED THAT ENGLAND WAS EXPERIENCED ENOUGH DIPLOMATICALLY TO ARRAY OTHER POWERS ALONGSIDE HER AGAINST GERMANY AT THE DECISIVE MOMENT.

VON RIBBENTROP SAID CHURCHILL'S WORDS WERE THAT, "WE ARE PRETTY GOOD IN GETTING OTHER NATIONS AROUND."

THE QUESTIONNAIRE SAID VON RIBBENTROP TOLD CHURCHILL THAT "A STRONG GERMANY NATURALLY HAS IN MIND THE WISH TO REVISE CERTAIN UNBEARABLE THINGS IN THE VERSAILLES TREATY X X X IN UNDERSTANDING WITH ENGLAND, NOT AGAINST ENGLAND."

ARGUING THAT THE TRIBUNAL SHOULD ARRANGE FOR CHURCHILL'S PERSONAL TESTIMONY, ATTORNEY MARTIN HORN IN A WRITTEN APPEAL SAID VON RIBBENTROP ORIGINALLY HAD PICKED CHURCHILL AS A LIKELY COLLABORA-

TOR BECAUSE "AS IS KNOWN, CHURCHILL IN 1925 DECLARED THAT GERMANY SHOULD BE FREED FROM THE CHAINS OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY TO HAVE THE HELP OF A STRONG GERMANY IN DEFENSE AGAINST RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISM."

THE APPEAL SAID VON RIBBENTROP REPORTED CHURCHILL'S REMARKS TO HITLER, AND "IT IS AN APPARENT CERTAINTY THAT THIS INTERVIEW HAD A DEFINITE INFLUENCE ON HITLER'S SPEEDING-UP OF GERMAN ARMAMENT AND EVEN PREPARATION OF SECRET AND FAR REACHING PLANS" FOR ACTION AGAINST AUSTRIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND POLAND.

A28

-95-

NUERNBERG, FEB. 28-(AP)--THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL AGREED TODAY TO RECONSIDER ITS DECISION AGAINST SUMMONING WINSTON CHURCHILL AS A DEFENSE WITNESS IN THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF 22 NAZI LEADERS.

10/11/46

vienna, feb. 28 -- (ap) -- the red army newspaper oesterreichische

zeitung reported today that a small bomb exploded under the stage of a meeting hall at vienna tuesday where a delegation of russian union leaders

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were meeting.

no one was injured, the newspaper said. the explosion came just before ivan bachgoraki, leader of the delegation began his speech.

the report said police have been unable to find any clue to the persons who planted the bomb. gras is in the british zone.

rome, feb. 28 -- (ap) -- the full italian cabinet approved tonight the decision of party leaders to submit to italian voters the fate of the monarchy in a referendum to be held simultaneously with elections for the constituent assembly, tentatively set for may 25.

the cabinet drafted a decree adopting the main points of the election program recommended by the party leaders last night. the decree provided measures for the continuation of governmental functions in case the voters discarded the monarchy and decided upon a republic. ~~monarchical differences~~ differences on the monarchical question have split italy's political parties since the fall of fascism. although the cabinet decree appeared to be a solution to

the political crisis, some contention still arose today when the

italian republican party, which consistently refused to take part in

the government, ~~transmission~~ denounced the referendum plan as "captious and complicated."

the party's statement declared that they would agree to the referendum proposal "only in case lieutenant general (prince umberto) would withdraw during the elections."

pittkins thru 2nd 2355 apl ce/200a.

A66 GIBRALTAR, FEB. 28-(AP)--THE 2,640-TON BRITISH STEAMER HERISLE SANK OFF GIBRALTAR HARBOR IN A GALE TODAY AFTER COLLIDING WITH THE U.S. STEAMER WILLIAM A. ROSE. A 7,176-TON VESSEL BEARING SAN FRANCISCO REGISTRY. THREE MEMBERS OF THE HERISLE'S CREW WERE REPORTED MISSING. (IN LONDON, LLOYD'S SAID EARLY REPORTS GAVE NO INDICATION OF DAMAGE TO THE AMERICAN SHIP.) TA521PES

MADRID--INFLATION IS MOUNTING IN SPAIN. THE LABOR MINISTRY PUTS LIVING COSTS OF THE MIDDLE AND WORKING CLASSES AT 250 PERCENT OF 1936, WHEN FRANCO STARTED HIS RISE TO POWER.

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ATHENS, FEB. 28--(AP)--THE LEFT WING DELEGATION HEADED BY THE
EAM CALLED ON FOREIGN MINISTER CONSTANTINE RENTIS TODAY TO URGE THAT
GREECE JOIN WITH THE OTHER DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS IN OPPOSING THE
FRANCO REGIME IN SPAIN, RENTIS SAID HE WOULD PLACE THE MATTER BEFORE
THE CABINET.

TRAVLOS 01945 APR TH 455PES

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Athens, Feb. 28--(ap)--Prime Minister Themistokles Sophoulis
said tonight that Soviet Ambassador K.K. Rodionov had told him "in a
friendly chat" that Russia would need a naval base on a small island for
repairs of its ships.

He made the statement to newsmen when asked about reports that
Rodionov had said informally Russia wanted a naval station in the
Dodecanese.

Without mentioning the Dodecanese, Sophoulis said that
the "Soviet ambassador was not speaking officially on behalf of his
government but simply in the course of a friendly chat with me he
expressed the view that a naval base on a small island would be
required by Soviet Russia for repairs to ships."

(In London the Daily Herald said Russia had asked "informally"
for part of the Dodecanese to be placed at her disposal to refuel and
refit ships carrying supplies to Greece. The Herald said the request
amounts to a claim "for another Russian naval base in the Mediterranean."

(The Dodecanese Islands, off southwest Asia minor, generally
are expected to pass from Italian to Greek control in the peace
settlement.)

FWC 748pes Greaghs 0/2355 Travlos 02200 apl

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A93 MOSCOW, FEB. 23--(AP)--A DELEGATION FROM THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLES
REPUBLIC (OUTER MONGOLIA) PREPARED TO DEPART FOR HOME TODAY AFTER
SIGNING A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND MUTUAL AID WITH THE SOVIET UNION
--THE FIRST TREATY TO BE NEGOTIATED BY THE REPUBLIC SINCE ITS INDE-
PENDENCE WAS RECOGNIZED BY CHINA.

CK922AES

COPENHAGEN, FEB. 28--(AP)--THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENT HAS APPROVED
DENMARK'S PARTICIPATION IN UNRRA AND OKAYED A CONTRIBUTION FOR 1946 OF
390,000 KRONER (\$80,000) IT WAS BEARDED TODAY.

QUINNS 02030 APR TH 555PES

NEW DELHI, FEB. 28--(AP)--CONCLUSION OF AGREEMENTS FOR TURNING
OVER U. S. ARMY SURPLUS GOODS TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT WAS
ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN A JOINT STATEMENT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT SAY WHAT PRICE WAS PAID, BUT THE
PROPERTY HAS BEEN VALUED BY ARMY AUTHORITIES AT APPROXIMATELY
MORE THAN
\$350,000,000. ~~2000~~ 600,000 TONS OF GOODS ARE INVOLVED.

MC 426PES FEB. 28 PRESROVERS 01150 APRA

NEW DELHI--FIRST AND ARMY GOODS SALE X X X ARE INVOLVED.

IT HAS BEEN REPEATEDLY STATED THAT WHEN THE PROPERTY COULD
BE TURNED OVER TO INDIA, MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN TROOPS TO
EMBARKATION POINTS WOULD FOLLOW IMMEDIATELY. ^{IN THIS AREA} ANNOUNCEMENT
SAID THAT "TRANSFER OF CUSTODY OF THESE SURPLUSES TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAS COMMENCED."

MC 555PES FEB. 28 PRESROVERS SECOND 1150 APRA

NEW DELHI, FEB. 28--(AP)--THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY AN AMERICAN
FIRM OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS WAS EXAMINING INDIAN'S POTENTIAL
AS A MANUFACTURER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY.

AN OFFICIALS OF THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT TOLD THE COUNCIL OF
STATE (UPPER HOUSE) THAT RESULTS OF THE SURVEY BY THE FIRM OF
FORD, BACON AND DAVIS WOULD BE AVAILABLE SHORTLY AND THAT CONVE-
SION OF ORDNANCE FACTORIES TO PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY
ALREADY HAD BEEN RECOMMENDED.

CRACOFES

LAHORE, INDIA, FEB. 28--(AP)-- MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD,

CONGRESS PARTY PRESIDENT, ISSUED A STATEMENT TODAY DEPLORING THE
DEMONSTRATORS

ACTION OF INDIAN STUDENTS WHO HELD UP THE AUTOMOBILE
OF THE PUNJAB GOVERNOR HERE YESTERDAY, STONED THE MACHINE AND REMOVED

THE UNION JACK.

"THOSE WHO HAVE DONE THIS THING MUST KNOW THAT THEY HAVE
DONE THE GREATEST POSSIBLE DIS-SERVICE TO THEIR COUNTRY," HE SAID.

SAIGON, FEB. 28--(AP)--GEN. JACKQUES LE CLERC'S HEADQUARTERS

TODAY CHARGED THAT CIVILIANS HAD "PARTICIPATED EQUALLY" WITH ELEMENTS
OF THE FRENCH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE UNITS IN LAST NIGHT'S ~~ANTI-SOCIALIST~~
RIOTS. AN INVESTIGATION OF THE INCIDENT HAS BEEN ORDERED, IT WAS AN-
NOUCED.

SWINTONS 01900 APR TH 500 PES

NIGHT LEAD INDONESIA (120)

BATAVIA, JAVA, FEB. 28--(AP)--PERSONS WHO COMMITTED GRAVE CRIMES
DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION MUST BE PUNISHED AND "SIMILAR
STANDARDS" MUST BE APPLIED AFTER THE CURRENT DUTCH-INDONESIAN
DISPUTE IS SETTLED, THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES GOVERNMENT DECLARED
TODAY.

(GEN. SIR CLAUDE AUCHINLECK, BRITISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA,
WAS QUOTED BY A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM NEW DELHI AS SAYING
WITHDRAWAL OF INDIAN TROOPS FROM INDONESIA WOULD START TOMORROW.
AUCHINLECK WAS ADDRESSING THE COUNCIL OF STATE, THE UPPER HOUSE OF
THE INDIAN CENTRAL ASSEMBLY, THE REPORT ADDED.)

THE NHI GOVERNMENT STATEMENT SAID "THE MERE ACT OF POLITICAL
COLLABORATION WITH THE JAPANESE" WOULD NOT BE PROSECUTED, BUT THAT
THOSE GUILTY OF CRIMES WOULD BE BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.

TAD10PES

PA113FX (150)

BY HAROLD K. MILKS
PEIPING, FEB. 28--(AP)--GENERAL MARSHALL'S PARTY FLEW INTO PEIPING
FROM CHUNGKING TODAY TO BEGIN ITS FIRST HAND INSPECTION OF IMPORT-
ANT AREAS INVOLVED IN THE JAN. 10 TRUCE ENDING CHINA'S CIVIL STRIFE.
IT WAS GREETED BY CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICIALS, INCLUDING 33 GOV-
ERNMENT AND COMMUNIST GENERALS.
THE COMMITTEE OF THREE-MARSHALL, GEN. CHANG CHIH-CHUNG FOR THE
GOVERNMENT AND GEN. CHOU EN-LAI OF THE COMMUNISTS--MET WITH EXECU-
TIVE HEADQUARTERS STAFFS WHICH ARE CONDUCTING PEACE OPERATIONS FROM
PEIPING. THEN THEY ARRANGED TO ATTEND A COCKTAIL PARTY.
MARSHALL'S PARTY WILL FLY TO CHINING AND KALGAN TOMORROW FOR A
PERSONAL SURVEY OF TRUCE TEAM WORK. IT WILL RETURN TO PEIPING FOR
THE NIGHT. SATURDAY, IT WILL VISIT TSINAN AND SPEND THE NIGHT AT
HSUCHOW. SUNDAY IT WILL FLY TO HSINGSIANG AND SPEND THE NIGHT AT
TAIYUAN. IT WILL STOP MONDAY NIGHT AT HANKOW, FROM WHERE THE GEN-
ERALS WILL FLY TO CANTON BEFORE RETURNING DIRECT TO CHUNGKING.

DS726APS NM

A52FX (170)

BY FRED HAMPSON
SHANGHAI, FEB. 28--(AP)--CHEN KUNG-PO, FORMER PRESIDENT OF
THE PUPPET CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: CHU MIN-YI, PUPPET FOREIGN
MINISTER: AND CHU PI CHUN, WIFE OF WANG CHING-WEI, FIRST PUPPET
PRESIDENT, ARE AWAITING TRIAL AS CHINA'S MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS.
THEY ARE CONFINED IN A LITTLE WHITE HOUSE, THE GUARDHOUSE OF
KIANGSU PROVINCIAL COURT OUTSIDE NANKING.
CHEN KUNG-PO, CALM AND COLLECTED, REFUSES TO TALK ABOUT HIS
IMPENDING TRIAL.
CHINA'S PUPPET FIRST LADY, UNACCUSTOMED TO HER NEW SURROUNDINGS,
OFTEN LOST HER TEMPER DURING THE EARLY DAYS OF HER IMPRISONMENT,
GUARDS REPORTED. BUT SHE IS
QUIET NOW, SPENDING MUCH TIME READING AND WRITING.
CHU MIN-YI HAS NOT FORGOTTEN HIS FAVORITE HOBBY--TAI CHI
LITTLE ROOM.
BY COURT ORDER, NO VISITORS ARE PERMITTED. EVEN THE FIVE
WATCHMEN ARE NOT ALLOWED TO RECEIVE GUESTS--NOR MAY ANY OF THEM
LEAVE THE PREMISES.
THE PRISONERS ARE GIVEN TWO MEALS DAILY, EACH CONSISTING OF
24 OUNCES OF RICE AND A BOWL OF VEGETABLES.
THEY ARE PERMITTED TO RECEIVE GIFTS OF FOOD FROM FRIENDS OUTSIDE,
BUT LITTLE ARRIVES.
THEY HAVEN'T MANY FRIENDS OUTSIDE.

WW329APS

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30.24-1331

NIGHT LEAD MARSHALL
BY HAROLD MILKS

PEIPING, FEB. 28-(AP)--GENERAL MARSHALL TOLD THE JOINT STAFFS OF EXECUTIVE (TRUCE) HEADQUARTERS TONIGHT THAT HE SAW "EVERY PROSPECT OF SUCCESS" FOR COMPLETION OF THE WORK OF PEACE AND UNITY GROUPS WHICH HAVE HALTED ALL MAJOR FIGHTING IN CHINA'S CIVIL WAR.

THE JOINT STAFFS, THE U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY ADDED, WERE BEING GIVEN A NEW TASK "EVEN MORE IMPORTANT AND MORE DIFFICULT THAN THAT OF TERMINATING HOSTILITIES"--THE CARRYING OUT OF THE REORGANIZATION AND REDUCTION OF THE CHINESE ARMY.

"EXTRAORDINARY TO REPORT, IT WAS NOT DIFFICULT TO REACH AGREEMENT ON THIS PROBLEM, WHICH MANY HAD FEARED ALMOST INSOLUBLE," HE DECLARED.

HE DESCRIBED THE EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS HERE, NOW CHARGED WITH EXECUTION OF THE REORGANIZATION, AS "SOMEWHAT UNIQUE IN WORLD HISTORY. TWO WARRING FACTIONS, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF A NEUTRAL AGENCY, HAVE ACTUALLY FORMED A LARGE AND HIGHLY EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATIVE EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS COVERING GREAT DISTANCES AND REMOTE AREAS."

GM1124PCS NM

A111FX

R (160)

CHUNGKING, FEB. 28-(AP)--STRIKING THE FIRST OPTIMISTIC NOTE IN A RECENT CHORUS OF GLOOM, CHINA'S MOST INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPER, TA KUNG PAO, TODAY EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION WOULD BE SOLVED THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS.

IT REPORTED THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR, APOLLON PETROV, CALLED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE LAST NIGHT TO CONFER WITH FOREIGN MINISTER WANG SHIH-CHIEH REGARDING MANCHUKIA.

AT THE SAME TIME, CHIANG KAI-SHEK RECEIVED CHANG KIA-NGAU, CHIEF ECONOMIC COMMISSIONER FOR MANCHURIA AND GAVE HIM A NEW DIRECTIVE.

THE CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER, SOCIAL WELFARE, QUOTED CHINESE DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES AS AUTHORITY FOR A STATEMENT THAT SOVIET AUTHORITIES HAD AGREED TO FORMATION OF A JOINT SINO-SOVIET COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE RECENT SLAYING OF CHANG HSIN-FU, GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC COMMISSIONER, IN MANCHURIA.

ARRANGEMENTS WERE COMPLETED MEANWHILE FOR THE OPENING TOMORROW OF A PLENARY SESSION OF THE KUOMINTANG (NATIONAL) PARTY'S CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. ITS AGENDA INCLUDES DISCUSSION OF MANCHURIA.

DS722APS

A153KX

YENAN, FEB 20 (DELAYED)--(AP)--GEN. CHU TEH, COMMUNIST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE TODAY THAT THE QUESTION OF RUSSIAN PARTICIPATION IN MANCHURIA WOULD BE AMICABLY RESOLVED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SINO-SOVIET TREATY.

HE DECLARED THAT ALTHOUGH COMMUNISTS HAVE NOT BEEN INFORMED OF THE NATIONALIST-SOVIET ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS, HE FEELS CERTAIN THE PRESENT TURBULENT SITUATION IN MANCHURIA WOULD BE SETTLED TO THE SATISFACTION OF BOTH PARTIES WITHIN TWO MONTHS.

CHU MADE THESE OBSERVATIONS AT A PRESS CONFERENCE.

GG

140ACS

CANTON, CHINA--CANTON RICE PRICES ARE SOARING TO ALL-TIME HIGHS. RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS REPORT 30 PERSONS FOUND DEAD DAILY FROM STARVATION AND EXPOSURE.

LISBON--THE U.S.-CANADIAN AGREEMENT TO SUPPLY PORTUGAL WITH 16,000 TONS OF WHEAT THIS YEAR WILL PREVENT A PLANNED 50 PERCENT CUT IN BREAD RATIONS. REDUCTIONS NOW SCHEDULED ARE 15.9 PERCENT ON FIRST QUALITY, 5.4 ON SECOND QUALITY BREAD.

SEOUL, KOREA, FEB. 28-(AP)--AMERICAN AUTHORITIES ALERTED MILITARY AND KOREAN POLICE TODAY TO STAND BY FOR POSSIBLE DISORDERS AS THE NATION CELEBRATES ITS INDEPENDENCE DAY. RIOT SQUADS HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST ANY V

CELEBRATES ITS INDEPENDENCE DAY. RIOT SQUADS HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST ANY FLARE-UPS AMONG THE POLITICALLY VOLATILE PEOPLE WHO OPPOSE CONTINUED TRUSTEESHIP.

DS524APS

A154KX

SINO-FRENCH (260)

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, FEB 28 (AP)--FRANCE OFFICIALLY RELINQUISHED EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS IN CHINA BY TREATY TODAY. IN RETURN, CHINA AGREED TO WITHDRAW HER TROOPS FROM NORTHERN FRENCH INDOCHINA.

THE TREATY, REMOVING ONE MORE SORE SPOT FROM THE TROUBLED ORIENT, WAS SIGNED BY CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER WANG SHIH-CHIEH AND FRENCH AMBASSADOR JACQUES MEYRIER.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN RELINQUISHED EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS IN CHINA DURING THE WAR.

COMMENTING ON A SEPARATE AGREEMENT AFFECTING INDOCHINA, WANG ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING CHINA HAD SENT TROOPS INTO NORTHERN INDOCHINA AT THE REQUEST OF THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMAND ONLY TO ACCEPT THE SURRENDER OF JAPANESE TROOPS STATIONED THERE.

HE SAID FRENCH AUTHORITIES WERE READY TO ACCEPT THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR REPATRIATING JAPANESE AND PROTECTING CHINESE NATIONALS, AND CHINA HAD DECIDED TO RECALL HER TROOPS BY MARCH 31.

"I CANNOT CONCEAL THE FACT," WANG'S STATEMENT ADDED, "THAT THE CHINESE PEOPLE ARE SYMPATHETIC TOWARD THE NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS OF THE INDOCHINESE AND IT IS THE EARNEST HOPE OF MY GOVERNMENT THAT A FAIR SETTLEMENT WILL BE SOUGHT BY ALL PARTIES CONCERNED."

UNDER THE TREATY, FRANCE RELINQUISHED EXTRATERRITORIALITY AND RELATED RIGHTS IN THE DIPLOMATIC QUARTER OF PEIPING, THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS AT SHANGHAI AND AMOY, AND THE FRENCH CONCESSIONS AT SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW AND CANTON.

FRANCE ALSO GAVE UP RIGHTS IN THE SYSTEM OF TREATY PORTS, SPECIAL COURTS, THE RIGHTS TO ENTER CHINA'S TERRITORIAL WATERS WITH WARSHIPS, AND SPECIAL PRIVILEGES IN COASTAL TRADE AND INLAND NAVIGATION.

GG1146ACS NM

A51FX

TOKYO, FEB. 28-(AP)--UNOFFICIAL BUT INFORMED JAPANESE SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT PROHIBITION OF LABOR BY CHILDREN AND WOMEN IN COAL MINES WOULD BE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT'S NEW LABOR POLICY.

THEY ESTIMATED AT LEAST 40,000 WOMEN NOW WORK FOR MINES, INCLUDING SOME 9,000 IN THE PITS AS MINERS. UNDETERMINED THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN UNDER 16 ALSO WOULD BE AFFECTED.

JAPANESE WOMEN LONG HAVE DONE HARD PHYSICAL LABOR, INCLUDING FARM AND RAILROAD REPAIR JOBS, FOR LESS THAN MEN'S WAGES.

PM&WW325APS

SEOUL, KOREA, FEB. 28-(AP)--A REFORESTATION PROGRAM FOR SOUTHERN KOREA TO REPLACE PART OF THE 35 PER CENT OF FOREST LANDS CUT OVER BY KOREANS SINCE THE JAPANESE SURRENDER WILL BEGIN MARCH 21. THE PROGRAM WILL BE DIRECTED BY THE FORESTRY DEPARTMENT OF THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.